Standard Text-Books.

[See End of this Volume.

CORNELIUS NEPOS:

WITH

ANSWERED QUESTIONS,

AND

IMITATIVE EXERCISES.

BY THE

REV. THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.,

RECTOR OF LYNDON,

AND LATE FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

CAREFULLY REVISED, WITH NOTES BY

E. A. JOHNSON,

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A NEW EDITION, ENLARGED, WITH A LEXICON, HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, ETC.

NEW-YORK:

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,

443 & 445 BROADWAY.

M.DCCC.LX.

ADVERTISEMENT.

But little has been done to this edition save to add Notes on the Lives from Epaminondas (XV.), and onwards. A Lexicon has also been added, which is believed to be accurate. A Historical and Geographical Index completes the additions which have been made. It is proper to state that the editor of the first edition of this work is not responsible for the additions now made. They have been added owing to the pressing desire of teachers to possess the complete work. These *additions* will be found to be *improvements*, and serve to render the work as nearly perfect as the plan submitted permitted.

New York, June, 1848

PREFACE.

The English edition of this little work was accompanied by the following brief announcement:

"Should the plan and execution of this little volume meet with the approbation of able instructors, it will probably be followed by a similar one on selected portions of Xenophon's works.

"For the answers to the questions I am principally indebted to the excellent editions of Cornelius Nepos by *Bremi, Dähne,* and *Jaumann.*

T. K. A."

"Lyndon, Jan. 31, 1845.

In this American edition the alterations will be found to consist principally in a more full and correct citation of illustrative passages, in frequent references to the recent reprint of Zumpt's Latin Grammar, to confirm or silently modify the positions taken, and in the addition of the notes at the foot of the page, which are referred to by letters of the alphabet.

Many other changes have been made in the correction of errors, which appear to have been the consequence of haste, of which it is hoped this edition will be comparatively free.

With these brief statements of what the editor is responsible for, he leaves this little volume to win for itself, both with teachers and pupils, the favor which it deserves.

E. A. J.

N. Y. University, Aug 6, 1846.

CONTENTS

PRÆFATIO.

ARGUMENTUM.

Auctor scripturæ genus, quo usus est, et rerum, quas persecutus est, levitatem excusat morum Græcorum et Romanorum diversitate.

I. Non dubito, fore plerosque, Attice, qui hoc genus 1
scripturæ leve et non satis dignum summorum virorum
personis judicent, quum relatum legent, quis musicam
docuerit Epaminondam; aut in ejus virtutibus commemorari,
saltasse eum commode scienterque tibiis cantasse.
Sed hi erunt fere, qui, expertes litterarum 2
Græcarum, nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsorum moribus
conveniat, putabunt. Hi si didicerint, non eadem omni- 3
bus esse honesta atque turpia, sed omnia majorum institutis
judicari, non admirabuntur, nos in Graiorum virtutibus
exponendis mores eorum secutos. Neque enim 4
Cimoni fuit turpe, Atheniensium summo viro, sororem
germanam habere in matrimonio: quippe quum cives
ejus eodem uterentur instituto. At id quidem nostris
moribus nefas habetur. Magnis in laudibus totā fere fuit 5
Græciā, victorem Olympiæ citari; in scenam vero prodire
et populo esse spectaculo, nemini in eisdem gentibus
fuit turpitudini. Quæ omnia apud nos partim

infamia, partim humilia atque ab honestate remota
6 ponuntur. Contra ea pleraque nostris moribus sunt
decora, quæ apud illos turpia putantur. Quem enim
Romanorum pudet uxorem ducere in convivium? aut
cujus non materfamilias primum locum tenet ædium
7 atque in celebritate versatur? Quod multo fit aliter in
Græcia. Nam neque in convivium adhibetur, nisi pro-
pinquorum; neque sedet, nisi in interiore parte ædium,
quæ γυναικωνῖτις appellatur, quo nemo accedit, nisi pro-
8 pinqua cognatione conjunctus. Sed hic plura persequi,
tum magnitudo voluminis prohibet, tum festinatio, ut ea
explicem, quæ exorsus sum. Quare ad propositum
veniemus et in hoc exponemus libro de vita excellentium
Imperatorum.

I. MILTIADES.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Dux colonorum in Chersonesum mittitur. Irridetur a Lemniis. II. Chersoneso potitur. Lemnum capit et Cyclades. III. Pontis in Histro custos a Dario, qui Scythas bello petebat, constituitur. Dat consilium libertatis recuperandæ. Ab Histiæo impeditur. IV. Suis est auctor, ut ingentibus copiis, a Dario ad puniendos Athenienses missis, obviam eant. V. Ante sociorum adventum vincit Darium. VI. Præmium victoriæ. VII. Omittit oppugnationem Pari. Damnatur et in vinculis moritur. VIII. Vera ejus damnationis causa.

I. Miltiădes, Cimōnis filius, Atheniensis, quum et 1
antiquitate generis, et gloria majorum, et sua modestia
unus omnium maxime floreret, eaque esset ætate, ut jam
non solum de eo bene sperare, sed etiam confidere
cives possent sui, talem futurum, qualem cogni- 515
tum judicarunt: accidit, ut Athenienses Cherso- a. C. n.
nesum colonos vellent mittere. Cujus generis quum 2
magnus numerus esset, et multi ejus demigrationis
peterent societatem: ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum
missi sunt, qui consulerent Apollinem, quo potissimum
duce uterentur. Nam[que] tum Thraces eas regiones
tenebant, cum quibus armis erat dimicandum. His con- 3
sulentibus nominatim Pythia præcepit, ut Miltiadem sibi
imperatorem sumerent: id si fecissent, incepta prospera

4 futura. Hoc oraculi responso Miltiades cum delecta
manu classe Chersonesum profectus quum accessisset
Lemnum, et incolas ejus insulæ sub potestatem redigere
vellet Atheniensium, idque Lemnii sua sponte facerent,
5 postulasset: illi irridentes responderunt, tum id se fac-
turos, quum ille, domo navibus proficiscens vento aqui-
lone, venisset Lemnum. Hic enim ventus, ab septen-
trionibus oriens, adversum tenet Athenis proficiscenti-
6 bus. Miltiades, morandi tempus non habens, cursum
direxit, quo tendebat, pervenitque Chersonesum.
1 II. Ibi brevi tempore barbarorum copiis disjectis, tota
regione, quam petierat, potitus, loca castellis idonea com-
munivit, multitudinem, quam secum duxerat, in agris
2 collocavit, crebrisque excursionibus locupletavit. Neque
minus in ea re prudentia, quam felicitate, adjutus est.
Nam quum virtute militum hostium devicisset exercitus,
summa æquitate res constituit, atque ipse ibidem manere
3 decrevit. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regia, quamvis
carebat nomine; neque id magis imperio, quam justitia,
consecutus. Neque eo secius Atheniensibus, a quibus
erat profectus, officia præstabat. Quibus rebus fiebat,
ut non minus eorum voluntate perpetuo imperium obti-
neret, qui miserant, quam illorum, cum quibus erat pro-
4 fectus. Chersoneso tali modo constitutā, Lemnum rever-
titur, et ex pacto postulat, ut sibi urbem tradant. Illi
enim dixerant, quum, vento borea domo profectus, eo
pervenisset, sese dedituros; se autem domum Chersonesi
5 habere. Cares, qui tum Lemnum incolebant, etsi præ-
ter opinionem res ceciderat, tamen, non dicto, sed
secunda fortuna adversariorum capti, resistere ausi non
sunt atque ex insula demigrarunt. Pari felicitate ceteras
insulas, quæ Cyclades nominantur, sub Atheniensium
redegit potestatem.
1 III. Eisdem temporibus Persarum rex Darius, ex
514 Asia in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythis
a. C. n. bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Histro
flumine, qua copias traduceret. Ejus pontis, dum
ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes, quos secum
ex Ionia et Æolide duxerat; quibus singulis ipsarum
2 urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sic enim facillime
putavit se Græcā linguā loquentes, qui Asiam inco-
lerent, sub sua retenturum potestate, si amicis suis

oppida tuenda tradidisset, quibus, se oppresso, nulla
spes salutis relinqueretur. In hoc fuit tum numero
Miltiades, cui illa custodia crederetur. Hic quum crebri 3
afferrent nuntii, male rem gerere Darium, premique ab
Scythis, Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes, ne a for-
tuna datam occasionem liberandæ Græciæ dimitterent.
Nam si cum his copiis, quas secum transportaverat, 4
interisset Darius, non solum Europam fore tutam, sed
etiam eos, qui Asiam incolerent Græci genere, liberos a
Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo. Id et facile
effici posse; ponte enim rescisso, regem vel hostium
ferro, vel inopia paucis diebus interiturum. Ad hoc con- 5
silium quum plerique accederent, Histiæus Milesius, ne
res conficeretur, obstitit, dicens: non idem ipsis, qui
summas imperii tenerent, expedire et multitudini, quod
Darii regno ipsorum niteretur dominatio; quo exstincto
ipsos potestate expulsos civibus suis pœnas daturos.
Itaque adeo se abhorrere a ceterorum consilio, ut nihil
putet ipsis utilius, quam confirmari regnum Persarum.
Hujus quum sententiam plurimi essent secuti, Miltiades, 6
non dubitans, tam multis consciis ad regis aures consilia
sua perventura, Chersonesum reliquit, ac rursus Athenas
demigravit. Cujus ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magno-
pere est laudanda, quum amicior omnium libertati, quam
suæ fuerit dominationi.

IV. Darius autem, quum ex Europa in Asiam redisset, 1
hortantibus amicis, ut Græciam redigeret in suam potes-
tatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique
Datim præfecit et Artaphernem; hisque ducenta pedi-
tum, decem milia equitum dedit: causam interserens,
se hostem esse Atheniensibus, quod eorum auxilio Iones
Sardis expugnassent, suaque præsidia interfecissent. Illi 2
præfecti regii, classe ad Eubœam appulsa, celeriter Ere-
triam ceperunt, omnesque ejus gentis cives abreptos in
Asiam ad regem miserunt. Inde ad Atticam accesse-
runt, ac suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt.
Is abest ab oppido circiter milia passuum decem. Hoc 3
tumultu Athenienses tam propinquo tamque magno per-
moti auxilium nusquam, nisi a Lacedæmoniis, petiverunt,
Phidippidemque cursorem ejus generis, qui ἡμεροδρόμοι
vocantur, Lacedæmonem miserunt, ut nuntiaret, quam
celeri opus esset auxilio. Domi autem creant decem præ- 4

tores, qui exercitui præessent, in eis Miltiadem. Inter
quos magna fuit contentio, utrum mœnibus se defende-
rent, an obviam irent hostibus, acieque decernerent.
5 Unus Miltiades maxime nitebatur, ut primo quoque
tempore castra fierent. Id si factum esset, et civibus
animum accessurum, quum viderent, de eorum virtute
non desperari, et hostes eadem re fore tardiores, si
animadverterent, auderi adversus se tam exiguis copiis
dimicare.

1 V. Hoc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus auxilic
fuit præter Platæenses. Ea mille misit militum. Itaque
horum adventu decem milia armatorum completa sunt:
2 quæ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate. Quo
factum est, ut plus, quam collegæ, Miltiades valuerit.
Ejus auctoritate impulsi Athenienses copias ex urbe
3 eduxerunt, locoque idoneo castra fecerunt. Deinde pos-
tero die sub montis radicibus, acie e regione instructa,
nova arte, vi summa prœlium commiserunt. Namque
arbores multis locis erant stratæ, hoc consilio, ut et
montium tegerentur altitudine, et arborum tractu equi-
tatus hostium impediretur, ne multitudine clauderentur.
4 Datis, etsi non æquum locum videbat suis, tamen, fretus
numero copiarum suarum, confligere cupiebat: eoque
magis, quod, priusquam Lacedæmonii subsidio venirent,
dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum
centum, equitum decem milia produxit, prœliumque
5 commisit. In quo tanto plus virtute valuerunt Atheni-
enses, ut decemplicem numerum hostium pro-
d. 29 Sptbr. 490 a. C. n. fligarint; adeoque perterruerunt, ut Persæ non
castra, sed naves petierint. Qua pugna nihil
adhuc est nobilius; nulla enim umquam tam ex-
igua manus tantas opes prostravit.

1 VI. Cujus victoriæ non alienum videtur quale præ-
mium Miltiadi sit tributum, docere, quo facilius intelligi
2 possit, eamdem omnium civitatum esse naturam. Ut enim
populi nostri honores quondam fuerunt rari et tenues,
ob eamque causam gloriosi; nunc autem effusi atque
obsoleti: sic olim apud Athenienses fuisse reperimus.
3 Namque huic Miltiadi, qui Athenas totamque Græciam
liberarat, talis honos tributus est in porticu, quæ
Ποικίλη vocatur, quum pugna depingeretur Marathonia,
ut in decem prætorum numero prima ejus imago pone-

retur isque hortaretur milites, prœliumque committeret.
Idem ille populus, posteaquam majus imperium est 4
nactus, et largitione magistratuum corruptus est, tre-
centas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

VII. Post hoc prœlium classem septuaginta navium 1
Athenienses eidem Miltiadi dederunt, ut insulas, quæ
barbaros adjuverant, bello persequeretur. Quo imperio
plerasque ad officium redire coëgit, nonnullas vi expug-
navit. Ex his Parum insulam, opibus elatam, quum 2
oratione reconciliare non posset, copias [e navibus]
eduxit, urbem operibus clausit omnique commeatu pri-
vavit; deinde vineis ac testudinibus constitutis, propius
muros accessit. Quum jam in eo esset, ut oppido poti- 3
retur, procul in continenti lucus, qui ex insula conspicie-
batur, nescio quo casu, nocturno tempore incensus est.
Cujus flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est
visa, utrisque venit in opinionem, signum a classiariis
regiis datum. Quo factum est, ut et Parii a deditione 4
deterrerentur, et Miltiades, timens, ne classis regia ad-
ventaret, incensis operibus, quæ statuerat, cum totidem
navibus, atque erat profectus, Athenas magna cum offen-
sione civium suorum rediret. Accusatus ergo prodi- 5
tionis, quod, quum Parum expugnare posset, a rege cor-
ruptus infectis rebus discessisset. Eo tempore æger
erat vulneribus, quæ in oppugnando oppido acceperat.
Itaque quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset, verba
fecit frater ejus Tisagŏras. Causā cognitā capitis abso- 6
lutus, pecunia multatus est, eaque lis quinquaginta ta-
lentis æstimata est, quantus in classem sumtus factus
erat. Hanc pecuniam quod solvere in præsentia 483
non poterat, in vincula publica conjectus est a. C. n.
ibique diem obiit supremum.

VIII. Hic etsi crimine Pario est accusatus, tamen alia 1
fuit causa damnationis. Namque Athenienses propter
Pisistrati tyrannidem, quæ paucis annis ante fuerat, om-
nium suorum civium potentiam extimescebant. Miltiades, 2
multum in imperiis magistratibusque versatus, non vide-
batur posse esse privatus, præsertim quum consuetudine
ad imperii cupiditatem trahi videretur. Nam Cherso- 3
nesi omnes illos, quos habitarat, annos perpetuam ob-
tinuerat dominationem, tyrannusque fuerat appellatus,
sed justus. Non erat enim vi consecutus, sed suorum

voluntate, eamque potestatem bonitate retinebat. Omnes autem et habentur et dicuntur tyranni, qui potestate
4 sunt perpetua in ea civitate, quæ libertate usa est. Sed in Miltiade erat quum summa humanitas, tum mira communitas,* ut nemo tam humilis esset, cui non ad eum aditus pateret; magna auctoritas apud omnes civitates, nobile nomen, laus rei militaris maxima. Hæc populus respiciens maluit eum innoxium plecti, quam se diutius esse in timore.

II. THEMISTOCLES.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Adolescens liberius vivit. Exheredatus reipubl. se dedit. II. Clarus Corcyræo et Persico bello. Interpretatur oraculum de muris ligneis in bello Persico II ad servandos eorum cives. III. Secundum prœlium ad Artemisium. IV. Dolo Xerxem vincit juxta Salamina. V. Callido nuntio Xerxem decipit, quo Græciam liberat. VI. Piræei portum et muros Athenarum exstruit. Lacedæmonii repugnant. VII. Lacedæmonios arte deludit, eosque reprehendit. VIII. Ostracismo in exsilium ejectus, varia fuga agitatur. IX. Ad Artaxerxem litteras dat salutis causa. X. Multis muneribus ab eo ornatur. Magnesiæ moritur.

1 I. Themistŏcles, Neŏcli filius, Atheniensis. Hujus vitia ineuntis adolescentiæ magnis sunt emendata virtutibus, adeo ut anteferatur huic nemo, pauci pares putentur.
2 Sed ab initio est ordiendum. Pater ejus Neŏcles generosus fuit. Is uxorem Acharnānam civem duxit, ex qua natus est Themistocles. Qui quum minus esset probatus parentibus, quod et liberius vivebat, et rem fami-
3 liarem negligebat, a patre exheredatus est. Quæ contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit. Nam quum judicasset, sine summa industria non posse eam exstingui, totum se dedidit reipublicæ, diligentius amicis famæque

* Al. comitas.

serviens. Multum in judiciis privatis versabatur; sæpe
in concionem populi prodibat; nulla res major sine eo
gerebatur, celeriterque, quæ opus erant, reperiebat.
Neque minus in rebus gerendis promtus, quam excogi- 4
tandis, erat, quod et de instantibus (ut ait Thucydides)
verissime judicabat, et de futuris callidissime conjicie-
bat. Quo factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur.

II. Primus autem gradus fuit capessendæ reipublicæ 1
bello Corcyræo: ad quod gerendum prætor a populo
factus non solum præsenti bello, sed etiam reliquo tem-
pore ferociorem reddidit civitatem. Nam quum pecunia 2
publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, largitione magistra-
tuum quotannis interiret, ille persuasit populo, ut eā pe-
cuniā classis centum navium ædificaretur. Qua celeriter 3
effecta, primum Corcyræos fregit, deinde maritĭmos præ-
dones consectando mare tutum reddidit. In quo tum
divitiis ornavit, tum etiam peritissimos belli navalis fecit
Athenienses. Id quantæ saluti fuerit universæ Græ- 4
ciæ, bello cognitum est Persico, quum Xerxes et mari
et terra bellum universæ inferret Europæ cum 481
tantis copiis, quantas neque antea, neque postea a. C. n.
habuit quisquam. Hujus enim classis mille et ducen- 5
tarum navium longarum fuit, quam duo milia oneraria-
rum sequebantur; terrestres autem exercitus septin-
gentorum milium peditum, equitum quadringentorum
milium fuerunt. Cujus de adventu quum fama in Græ- 6
ciam esset perlata, et maxime Athenienses peti diceren-
tur propter pugnam Marathoniam: miserunt Delphos
consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis. Deliberan-
tibus Pythia respondit, ut mœnibus ligneis se munirent.
Id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo, 7
Themistocles persuasit, consilium esse Apollinis, ut in
naves se suaque conferrent: eum enim a deo significari
murum ligneum. Tali consilio probato, addunt ad supe- 8
riores totidem naves triremes, suaque omnia, quæ moveri
poterant, partim Salamīna, partim Trœzēna asportant;
arcem sacerdotibus paucisque majoribus natu, ac sacra
procuranda tradunt, reliquum oppidum relinquunt.

III. Hujus consilium plerisque civitatibus displicebat, 1
et in terra dimicari magis placebat. Itaque missi d. 6 Jul
sunt delecti cum Leonida, Lacedæmoniorum rege, 480
qui Thermopy̆las occuparent, longiusque barbaros a C. n.

progredi non paterentur. Hi vim hostium non sustinue-
2 runt, eoque loco omnes interierunt. At classis communis
Græciæ trecentarum navium, in qua ducentæ erant
Atheniensium, primum apud Artemisium, inter Eubœam
continentemque terram, cum classiariis regis conflixit.
Angustias enim Themistocles quærebat, ne multitudine
3 circumiretur. Hic etsi pari prœlio discesserant, tamen
eodem loco non sunt ausi manere: quod erat periculum,
ne, si pars navium adversariorum Eubœam superasset,
4 ancipiti premerentur periculo. Quo factum est, ut
ab Artemisio discederent, et exadversum Athenas apud
Salamīna classem suam constituerent.

IV. At Xerxes, Thermopȳlis expugnatis, protinus
accessit astu, idque, nullis defendentibus, interfectis
sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit.
2 Cujus famā perterriti classiarii quum manere non
auderent, et plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas
quisque discederent, mœnibusque se defenderent:
Themistocles unus restitit, et universos pares esse posse
aiebat, dispersos testabatur perituros, idque Eŭrybiădi,
regi Lacedæmoniorum, qui tum summæ imperii præerat,
3 fore affirmabat. Quem quum minus, quam vellet, move-
ret, noctu de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum, ad
regem misit, ut ei nuntiaret suis verbis: adversarios
4 ejus in fuga esse: qui si discessissent, majore cum
labore et longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, quum
singulos consectari cogeretur; quos si statim aggre-
deretur, brevi universos oppressurum. Hoc eo valebat,
5 ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur. Hac
re audita barbarus, nihil doli subesse credens, postridie
alienissimo sibi loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus,
adeo angusto mari conflixit, ut ejus multitudo
navium explicari non potuerit. Victus ergo est
magis consilio Themistoclis, quam armis Græ-
ciæ.

d. 20 Jul. 480.

d. 23 Sptbr. 480 a. C. n.

1 V. Hic etsi male rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat
reliquias copiarum, ut etiam cum his opprimere posset
hostes. Iterum ab eodem gradu depulsus est. Nam
Themistocles verens, ne bellare perseveraret, certiorem
eum fecit, id agi, ut pons, quem ille in Hellesponto
fecerat, dissolveretur, ac reditu in Asiam excluderetur;
2 idque ei persuasit. Itaque qua sex mensibus iter fece-

·rat, eādem minus diebus triginta in Asiam reversus
est seque a Themistocle non superatum, sed conserva-
tum judicavit. Sic unius viri prudentiā Græcia liberata 3
est, Europæque succubuit Asia. Hæc altera victoria,
quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo. Nam
pari modo apud Salamīna parvo numero navium maxima
post hominum memoriam classis est devicta.

VI. Magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in 1
pace. Quum enim Phalerico portu, neque magno 478
neque bono, Athenienses uterentur: hujus con- a. C. n.
silio triplex Piræei* portus constitutus est, isque mœni-
bus circumdătus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate æquipararet,
utilitate superaret. Idem muros Atheniensium restituit 2
præcipuo periculo suo. Namque Lacedæmonii, causam
idoneam nacti propter barbarorum excursiones, qua
negarent, oportere extra Peloponnesum ullam urbem
habere, ne essent loca munita, quæ hostes possiderent,
Athenienses ædificantes prohibere sunt conati. Hoc 3
longe alio spectabat, atque videri volebant. Athenienses
enim duabus victoriis, Marathoniā et Salaminiā, tantam
gloriam apud omnes gentes erant consecuti, ut intellige-
rent Lacedæmonii, de principatu sibi cum his certamen
fore. Quare eos quam infirmissimos esse volebant. 4
Postquam autem audierunt, muros instrui, legatos
Athenas miserunt, qui id fieri vetarent. His præsenti-
bus desierunt, ac se de ea re legatos ad eos missuros
dixerunt. Hanc legationem suscepit Themistocles, et 5
solus primo profectus est; reliqui legati ut tum exirent,
quum satis altitudo muri exstructa videretur, præcepit;
interim omnes, servi atque liberi, opus facerent, neque
ulli loco parcerent, sive sacer, sive profanus, sive pri-
vatus esset, sive publicus, et undique, quod idoneum
ad muniendum putarent, congererent. Quo factum est,
ut Atheniensium muri ex sacellis sepulcrisque constarent.

VII. Themistocles autem, ut Lacedæmŏnem venit, 1
adire ad magistratus noluit, et dedit operam, ut quam lon-
gissime tempus duceret, causam interponens, se collēgas
exspectare, quum Lacedæmonii quererentur, opus nihilo-
minus fieri, eumque in ea re conari fallere. Interim 2
reliqui legati sunt consecuti. A quibus quum audisset,
non multum superesse munitionis, ad ephoros Lacedæ-

* Piræi, *Bremi.*

moniorum accessit, penes quos summum imperium erat,
atque apud eos contendit, falsa his esse delata; quare
æquum esse, illos viros bonos nobilesque mittere, quibus
fides haberetur, qui rem explorarent; interea se obsi-
3 dem retinerent. Gestus est ei mos, tresque legati,
functi summis honoribus, Athenas missi sunt. Cum his
collegas suos Themistocles jussit proficisci, eisque præ-
dixit, ut ne prius Lacedæmoniorum legatos dimitterent,
4 quam ipse esset remissus. Hos postquam Athenas per-
venisse ratus est, ad magistratum senatumque Lacedæ-
moniorum adiit, et apud eos liberrime professus est:
Athenienses suo consilio, quod communi jure gentium
facere possent, deos publicos, suosque patrios ac penates,
quo facilius ab hoste possent defendere, muris sepsisse;
5 neque in eo, quod inutile esset Græciæ, fecisse. Nam
illorum urbem ut propugnaculum oppositum esse bar-
baris, apud quam jam bis classes regias fecisse naufra-
6 gium. Lacedæmonios autem male et injuste facere,
qui id potius intuerentur, quod ipsorum dominationi,
quam quod universæ Græciæ utile esset. Quare, si
suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se
remitterent, aliter illos numquam in patriam recepturi.

1 VIII. Tamen non effugit civium suorum invidiam.
Namque ob eumdem timorem, quo damnatus erat Mil-
tiades, testarum suffragiis e civitate ejectus, Argos
2 habitatum concessit. Hic quum propter multas ejus
virtutes magna cum dignitate viveret, Lacedæmonii
legatos Athenas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusarent,
quod societatem cum rege Persarum ad Græciam oppri-
3 mendam fecisset. Hoc crimine absens proditionis
475 a. C. n. est damnatus. Id ut audivit, quod non satis
tutum se Argis videbat, Corcyram demigravit.
Ibi quum ejus principes civitatis animadvertisset timere,
ne propter se bellum his Lacedæmonii et Athenienses
indicerent: ad Admētum, Molossorum regem, cum
4 quo ei hospitium fuerat, confugit. Huc quum venisset,
et in præsentia rex abesset, quo majore religione se
receptum tueretur, filiam ejus parvulam arripuit, et cum
ea se in sacrarium, quod summa colebatur cærimonia,
conjecit. Inde non prius egressus est, quam rex eum
5 datā dextrā in fidem reciperet, quam præstitit. Nam
quum ab Atheniensibus et Lacedæmoniis exposceretur
publice, supplicem non prodidit, monuitque, ut consu

leret sibi; difficile enim esse, in tam propinquo loco tuto eum versari. Itaque Pydnam eum deduci jussit, et quod satis esset præsidii, dedit. Hic in navem omni- 6
bus ignotus nautis adscendit. Quæ quum tempestate maxima Naxum ferretur, ubi tum Atheniensium erat exercitus: sensit Themistocles, si eo pervenisset, sibi esse pereundum. Hac necessitate coactus domino navis, qui sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservasset. At 7
ille, clarissimi viri captus misericordia, diem noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, neque quemquam ex ea exire passus est. Inde Ephesum pervenit, ibique Themistoclem exponit: cui ille pro meritis gratiam postea retulit.

IX. Scio, plerosque ita scripsisse, Themistoclem, 1
Xerxe regnante, in Asiam transisse. Sed ego potissimum Thucydidi credo, quod ætate proximus, qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, et ejusdem civitatis fuit. Is autem ait, ad Artaxerxem eum venisse, atque his verbis epistolam misisse: *Themistocles veni ad te, qui* 2
plurima mala omnium Graiorum in domum tuam intuli, quum mihi necesse fuit, adversus patrem tuum bellare, patriamque meam defendere. Idem multo plura bona 3
[*rursus*] *feci, postquam in tuto ipse, et ille in periculo esse cœpit. Nam quum in Asiam reverti vellet, prœlio apud Salamina facto, litteris eum certiorem feci, id agi, ut pons, quem in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, atque ab hostibus circumiretur: quo nuntio ille periculo est liberatus. Nunc autem confugi ad te, exagitatus a cuncta Græcia,* 4
tuam petens amicitiam: quam si ero adeptus, non minus me bonum amicum habebis, quam fortem inimicum ille expertus est. Ea autem rogo, ut de his rebus, quas tecum colloqui volo, annum mihi temporis des, eoque transacto ad te venire patiaris.

X. Hujus rex animi magnitudinem admirans, cupiens- 1
que talem virum sibi conciliari, veniam dedit. Ille omne illud tempus litteris sermonique Persarum dedit: quibus adeo eruditus est, ut multo commodius dicatur apud regem verba fecisse, quam hi poterant, qui in Perside erant nati. Hic quum multa regi esset pollicitus, gratis- 2
simumque illud, si suis uti consiliis vellet, illum Græciam bello oppressurum; magnis muneribus ab Artaxerxe donatus in Asiam rediit, domiciliumque Magnesiæ sibi

3 constituit. Namque hanc urbem ei rex donarat, his
quidem verbis: quæ ei panem præberet (ex qua regione
quinquaginta talenta quotannis redibant); Lampsacum
autem, unde vinum sumeret; Myuntem, ex qua opso-
nium haberet. Hujus ad nostram memoriam monu-
menta manserunt duo: sepulcrum prope oppidum, in
4 quo est sepultus; statuæ in foro Magnesiæ. De cujus
morte multimodis apud plerosque scriptum est: sed nos
eumdem potissimum Thucydidem auctorem probamus,
471 qui illum ait Magnesiæ morbo mortuum, neque
(al. 465) negat, fuisse famam, venenum sua sponte sumsisse,
a. C. n. quum se, quæ regi de Græcia opprimenda polli-
5 citus esset, præstare posse desperaret. Idem, ossa ejus
clam in Attica ab amicis sepulta, quoniam legibus non
concederetur, quod proditionis esset damnatus, memoriæ
prodidit.

III. ARISTIDES.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Æmulus Themistoclis; multatur exsilio. II. Ante tempus revocatur; prætor contra Mardonium; imperium Atheniensibus conciliat. III. Ærario præest; pauper moritur.

1 I. Aristides, Lysimachi filius, Atheniensis, æqualis
fere fuit Themistocli. Itaque cum eo de principatu con-
2 tendit: namque obtrectarunt inter se. In his autem
cognitum est, quanto antestaret eloquentia innocentiæ.
Quamquam enim adeo excellebat Aristides abstinentia,
486 ut unus post hominum memoriam, quod quidem
(al. 482) nos audierimus, cognomine Justus sit appellatus,
a. C. n. tamen, a Themistocle collabefactus, testulā illā
3 exsilio decem annorum multatus est. Qui quidem quum
intelligeret, reprimi concitatam multitudinem non posse,
cedensque animadvertisset quemdam scribentem, ut patriā
pelleretur, quæsisse ab eo dicitur, quare id faceret, aut

quid Aristides commisisset, cur tanta pœna dignus duce-
retur? Cui ille respondit, se ignorare Aristidem; sed 4
sibi non placere, quod tam cupide elaborasset, ut præter
ceteros Justus appellaretur. Hic decem annorum legi- 5
timam pœnam non pertulit. Nam postquam Xerxes
in Græciam descendit, sexto fere anno, quam erat ex-
pulsus, populiscito in patriam restitutus est.

II. Interfuit autem pugnæ navali apud Salamina, 1
quæ facta est prius, quam pœnā liberaretur. Idem
prætor fuit Atheniensium apud Platæas in prœlio, quo
Mardonius fusus, barbarorumque exercitus interfectus
est. Neque aliud est ullum hujus in re militari illustre 2
factum, quam hujus imperii memoria; justitiæ vero, et
æquitatis, et innocentiæ multa: in primis, quod ejus
æquitate factum est, quum in communi classe esset
Græciæ simul cum Pausania, quo duce Mardonius erat
fugatus, ut summa imperii maritimi ab Lacedæmoniis
transferretur ad Athenienses. Namque ante id tempus 3
et mari et terra duces erant Lacedæmonii. Tum autem
et intemperantia Pausaniæ, et justitia factum est Ari-
stidis, ut omnes fere civitates Græciæ ad Atheniensium
societatem se applicarent, et adversus barbaros hos duces
deligerent sibi.

III. Quos quo facilius repellerent, si forte bellum 1
renovare conarentur, ad classes ædificandas exercitus-
que comparandos quantum pecuniæ quæque civitas daret,
Aristides delectus est, qui constitueret, ejusque arbitrio
quadringena et sexagena talenta quotannis Delum sunt
collata. Id enim commune ærarium esse voluerunt.
Quæ omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata
est. Hic qua fuerit abstinentia, nullum est certius 2
indicium, quam quod, quum tantis rebus præfuisset, in
tanta paupertate decessit, ut, qui efferretur, vix reli-
querit. Quo factum est, ut filiæ ejus publice alerentur, 3
et de communi ærario dotibus datis collocarentur. De-
cessit autem fere post annum quartum, quam 471
Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus. a. C. n.

IV. PAUSANIAS.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Pugna ad Platæas. II. Byzantium expugnat, Xerxi favet, Græciæ futurus proditor. III. Peregrinis moribus ipse se prodit, scytalaque domum revocatus Helotas sollicitat. IV. Litterarum commercium cum hoste; perturbatus se ipse indicat. V. In Minervæ templum confugit, ibi obstruitur et mox interit.

1 I. Pausanias, Lacedæmonius, magnus homo, sed varius in omni genere vitæ fuit. Nam ut virtutibus
2 eluxit, sic vitiis est obrutus. Hujus illustrissimum est prœlium apud Platæas. Namque illo duce Mardonius, satrapes regius, natione Medus, regis gener, in primis omnium Persarum et manu fortis et consilii plenus, cum ducentis milibus peditum, quos viritim legerat, et viginti [milibus] equitum, haud ita magna manu Græciæ fugatus est, eoque

479 d. 25 Sptbr a. C. n.

3 ipse dux cecidit prœlio. Qua victoria elatus plurima miscere cœpit, et majora concupiscere. Sed primum in eo est reprehensus, quod ex præda tripŏdem aureum Delphis posuisset, epigrammate scripto, in quo erat hæc sententia: suo ductu barbaros apud Platæas esse deletos,
4 ejusque victoriæ ergo Apollini donum dedisse. Hos versus Lacedæmonii exsculpserunt, neque aliud scripserunt, quam nomina earum civitatum, quarum auxilio Persæ erant victi.

1 II. Post id prœlium eumdem Pausaniam cum classe communi Cyprum atque Hellespontum miserunt, ut ex his regionibus barbarorum præsidia depel-

477 a. C. n.

2 leret. Pari felicitate in ea re usus elatius se gerere cœpit, majoresque appetere res. Nam quum, Byzantio expugnato, cepisset complures Persarum nobiles, atque in his nonnullos regis propinquos, hos clam Xerxi remisit, simulans, ex vinculis publicis effugisse; et cum his Gongȳlum Eretriensem, qui litteras regi redderet, in

quibus hæc fuisse scripta Thucydides memoriæ prodidit:
Pausanias, dux Spartæ, quos Byzantii ceperat, postquam 3
propinquos tuos cognovit, tibi muneri misit, seque tecum
affinitate conjungi cupit: quare, si tibi videtur, des ei
filiam tuam nuptum. Id si feceris, et Spartam et ceteram 4
Græciam sub tuam potestatem, se adjuvante, te redacturum
pollicetur. His de rebus si quid geri volueris, certum
hominem ad eum mittas face, cum quo colloquatur. Rex, 5
tot hominum salute, tam sibi necessariorum, magnopere
gavisus, confestim cum epistola Artabazum ad Pausa-
niam mittit, in qua eum collaudat, ac petit, ne cui rei
parcat ad ea perficienda, quæ pollicetur. Si fecerit, nul-
lius rei a so repulsam laturum. Hujus Pausanias volun- 6
tate cognita, alacrior ad rem gerendam factus, in suspi-
cionem cecidit Lacedæmoniorum. In quo facto domum
revocatus, accusatus capitis, absolvitur; multatur tamen
pecuniā: quam ob causam ad classem remissus non est.

III. At ille post non multo sua sponte ad exercitum 1
rediit, et ibi non callida, sed dementi ratione cogitata
patefecit. Non enim mores patrios solum, sed etiam
cultum vestitumque mutavit. Apparatu regio utebatur, 2
veste Medica; satellites Medi et Ægyptii sequebantur;
epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius, quam, qui ade-
rant, perpeti possent; aditum petentibus conveniendi 3
non dabat; superbe respondebat, [et] crudeliter impe-
rabat. Spartam redire nolebat. Colōnas, qui locus in
agro Troăde est, se contulerat: ibi consilia quum pa-
triæ, tum sibi inimica capiebat. Id postquam Lacedæ- 4
monii rescierunt, legatos ad eum cum scytala miserunt,
in qua more illorum erat scriptum: nisi domum rever-
teretur, se capitis eum damnaturos. Hoc nuntio com- 5
motus, sperans, se etiam tum pecunia et potentia instans
periculum posse depellere, domum rediit. Huc ut venit,
ab ephoris in vincula publica conjectus est. Licet enim
legibus eorum cuivis ephoro hoc facere regi. Hinc
tamen se expedivit; neque eo magis carebat suspicione.
Nam opinio manebat, eum cum rege habere societatem.
Est genus quoddam hominum, quod Ilotæ vocatur, 6
quorum magna multitudo agros Lacedæmoniorum colit
servorumque munere fungitur. Hos quoque sollicitare
spe libertatis existimabatur. Sed quod harum rerum 7
nullum erat apertum crimen, quo argui posset, non

putabant, de tali tamque claro viro suspicionibus oportere judicari, et exspectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret.

1 IV. Interim Argilius quidam, adolescentulus, quum epistolam ab eo ad Artabazum accepisset, eique in suspicionem venisset, aliquid in ea de se esse scriptum, quod nemo eorum rediisset, qui super tali causa eodem missi erant, vincula epistolæ laxavit, signoque detracto cog-
2 novit, si pertulisset, sibi esse pereundum. Erant in eadem epistola, quæ ad ea pertinebant, quæ inter regem Pausaniamque convenerant. Has ille litteras ephoris
3 tradidit. Non est prætereunda gravitas Lacedæmoniorum hoc loco. Nam ne hujus quidem indicio impulsi sunt, ut Pausaniam comprehenderent; neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset.
4 Itaque huic indici, quid fieri vellent, præceperunt. Fanum Neptuni est Tænari, quod violari nefas putant Græci. Eo ille index confugit; in ara consedit. Hanc juxta locum fecerunt sub terra, ex quo posset audiri, si quis quid loqueretur cum Argilio. Huc ex ephoris
5 quidam descenderunt. Pausanias, ut audivit, Argilium confugisse in aram, perturbatus venit eo. Quem quum supplicem Dei videret in ara sedentem, quærit, causæ quid sit tam repentino consilio. Huic ille, quid ex lit-
6 teris comperisset, aperit. Modo magis Pausanias perturbatus orare cœpit, ne enuntiaret, nec se, meritum de illo optime, proderet. Quod si eam veniam sibi dedisset, tantisque implicatum rebus sublevasset, magno ei præmio futurum.

1 V. His rebus ephori cognitis satius putaverunt, in urbe eum comprehendi. Quo quum essent profecti, et Pausanias, placato Argilio, ut putabat, Lacedæmŏnem reverteretur: in itinere, quum jam in eo esset, ut comprehenderetur, ex vultu cujusdam ephori, qui eum ad-
2 monere cupiebat, insidias sibi fieri intellexit. Itaque paucis ante gradibus, quam qui sequebantur, in ædem Minervæ, quæ χαλκίοικος vocatur, confugit. Hinc ne exire posset, statim ephori valvas ejus ædis obstruxerunt, tectumque sunt demoliti, quo facilius sub divo
3 interiret. Dicitur, eo tempore matrem Pausaniæ vixisse, eamque jam magno natu, postquam de scelere filii comperit, in primis ad filium claudendum lapidem ad in-
4 troïtum ædis attulisse. Sic Pausanias magnam belli

gloriam turpi morte maculavit. Hic quum semi- 469
animis de templo elatus esset, confestim animam a. C. n.
efflavit. Cujus mortui corpus quum eodem nonnulli 5
dicerent inferri oportere, quo hi, qui ad supplicium essent dati: displicuit pluribus, et procul ab eo loco infoderunt, quo erat mortuus. Inde posterius [dei] Delphici responso erutus, atque eodem loco sepultus, ubi vitam posuerat.

V. CIMON.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Heres paternorum vinculorum ab uxore liberatur. II. Ejus virtutes et res gestæ: Persas eodem die navali et terrestri prœlio vincit. III. Ostracismo ejicitur. Revocatus pacem cum Lacedæmoniis conciliat. Citii moritur. IV. Laudatur ejus liberalitas.

I. Cimon, Miltiădis filius, Atheniensis, duro admodum initio usus est adolescentiæ. Nam quum pater 489
ejus litem æstimatam populo solvere non potuis- a. C. n.
set, ob eamque causam in vinculis publicis decessisset: Cimon eadem custodia tenebatur, neque legibus Atheniensium emitti poterat, nisi pecuniam, qua pater mul-
tatus erat, solvisset. Habebat autem in matrimonio 2
sororem germanam suam, nomine Elpinīcen, non magis amore, quam more ductus. Nam Atheniensibus licet
eodem patre natas uxores ducere. Hujus conjugii cu- 3
pidus Callias quidam, non tam generosus, quam pecuniosus, qui magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, egit cum Cimōne, ut eam sibi uxorem daret: id si impe-
trasset, se pro illo pecuniam soluturum. Is quum talem 4
conditionem aspernaretur, Elpinīce negavit, se passuram, Miltiădis progeniem in vinculis publicis interire, quoniam prohibere posset, seque Calliæ nupturam, si ea, quæ polliceretur, præstitisset.

1 II. Tali modo custodia liberatus Cimon celeriter ad
principatum pervenit. Habebat enim satis eloquentiæ,
summam liberalitatem, magnam prudentiam tum juris
civilis, tum rei militaris, quod cum patre a puero in
exercitibus fuerat versatus. Itaque hic et populum
urbanum in sua tenuit potestate, et apud exercitum
2 plurimum valuit auctoritate. Primum imperator apud
flumen Strymŏna magnas copias Thracum fugavit,
oppidum Amphipŏlim constituit, eoque decem milia
Atheniensium in coloniam misit. Idem iterum apud
Mycălen Cypriorum et Phœnīcum ducentarum navium
3 classem devictam cepit; eodemque die pari fortuna in
469 terra usus est. Namque hostium navibus captis,
a. C. n. statim ex classe copias suas eduxit, barbarorum
4 [que] uno concursu maximam vim prostravit. Qua
victoria magna præda potitus quum domum reverteretur,
quod jam nonnullæ insulæ propter acerbitatem
imperii defecerant, bene animatas confirmavit, alienatas
5 ad officium redire coëgit. Scyrum, quam eo tempore
Dolŏpes incolebant, quod contumacius se gesserant,
vacuefecit, sessores veteres urbe insulaque ejecit, agros
civibus divisit. Thasios opulentia fretos suo adventu
467 fregit. His ex manubiis Athenarum arx, qua ad
a. C. n. meridiem vergit, est ornata.

1 III. Quibus rebus quum unus in civitate maxime
461 floreret, incidit in eamdem invidiam, quam pater
a. C. n. suus ceterique Atheniensium principes. Nam testarum
suffragiis, quod illi ὀστρακισμὸν vocant, decem
2 annorum exsilio multatus est. Cujus facti celerius
Athenienses, quam ipsum, pœnituit. Nam quum ille
animo forti invidiæ ingratorum civium cessisset, bellumque
Lacedæmonii Atheniensibus indixissent: confestim
3 notæ ejus virtutis desiderium consecutum est. Itaque
post annum quintum, quam expulsus erat, in patriam
revocatus est. Ille, quod hospitio Lacedæmoniorum
utebatur, satius existimans, contendere Lacedæmŏnem,
sua sponte est profectus, pacemque inter duas potentissi-
4 450 mas civitates conciliavit. Post, neque ita multo,
a. C. n. Cyprum cum ducentis navibus imperator missus,
449 quum ejus majorem partem insulæ devicisset, in
a. C. n. morbum implicitus, in oppido Citio est mortuus.

1 IV. Hunc Athenienses non solum in bello, sed in

pace diu desideraverunt. Fuit enim tanta liberalitate, quum compluribus locis prædia hortosque haberet, ut numquam in eis custodem imposuerit fructus servandi gratia, ne quis impediretur, quo minus ejus rebus, quibus quisque vellet, frueretur. Semper eum pedisequi 2
cum nummis sunt secuti, ut, si quis opis ejus indigeret, haberet, quod statim daret. ne differendo videretur negare Sæpe, quum aliquem offensum fortuna videret minus bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit. Quotidie sic cœna 3
ei coquebatur, ut, quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret: quod facere nullum diem prætermittebat. Nulli fides ejus, nulli opera, nulli res familiaris defuit; multos locupletavit; complures pauperes mortuos, qui, unde efferrentur, non reliquissent, suo sumtu extulit. Sic se gerendo minime est mirandum, si et vita ejus fuit 4
secura, et mors acerba.

VI. LYSANDER.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Athenarum victor; decemviros Græciæ civitatibus imponit. II. Crudelis in Thasios. III. Reges tollere et oraculum corrumpere conatur; accusatus absolvitur: occiditur a Thebanis. IV. Lysander Pharnabazi fraude se ipse accusat.

I. Lysander, Lacedæmonius, magnam reliquit sui 1
famam, magis felicitate, quam virtute partam. Athenienses enim in Peloponnesios sexto et vicesimo anno bellum gerentes confecisse apparet. Id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet. Non enim virtute sui exercitus, 2
sed immodestia factum est adversariorum, qui, quod dicto audientes imperatoribus suis non erant, dispalati in agris, relictis navibus, in hostium venerunt potestatem. Quo facto Athenienses se Lacedæmoniis dediderunt. Hac victoria Lysander elatus, quum antea semper 3

factiosus audaxque fuisset, sic sibi indulsit, ut ejus opera
in maximum odium Græciæ Lacedæmonii pervenerint.
4 Nam quum hanc causam Lacedæmonii dictitassent
405 mense Decbr. a. C. n. sibi esse belli, ut Atheniensium impotentem domi-
nationem refringerent, postquam apud Ægos
flumen Lysander classis hostium est potitus, nihil
aliud molitus est, quam ut omnes civitates in sua teneret
potestate, quum id se Lacedæmoniorum causa facere
5 simularet. Namque undique, qui Atheniensium rebus
studuissent, ejectis, decem delegerat in unaquaque civi-
tate, quibus summum imperium potestatemque omnium
rerum committeret. Horum in numerum nemo admitte-
batur, nisi qui aut ejus hospitio contineretur, aut se illius
fore proprium fide confirmarat.
1 II. Ita decemvirali potestate in omnibus urbibus con-
stituta, ipsius nutu omnia gerebantur. Cujus de crude-
litate ac perfidia satis est unam rem, exempli gratia,
proferre, ne de eodem plura enumerando defatigemus
2 lectores. Victor ex Asia quum reverteretur, Thasumque
devertisset, quod ea civitas præcipua fide fuerat erga
Athenienses, proinde ac si iidem firmissimi solerent esse
amici, qui constantes fuissent inimici, eam pervertere
3 concupivit. Vidit autem, nisi in eo occultasset volun-
tatem, futurum, ut Thasii dilaberentur, consulerentque
rebus suis. Itaque † † †
1 III. † † † decemviralem suam potestatem [sui]
ab illo constitutam sustulerunt. Quo dolore incensus
iniit consilia, reges Lacedæmoniorum tollere. Sed
sentiebat, id se sine ope deorum facere non posse,
quod Lacedæmonii omnia ad oracula referre consue-
2 verant. Primum Delphos corrumpere est conatus.
Quum id non potuisset, Dodōnam adortus est. Hinc
quoque repulsus dixit, se vota suscepisse, quæ Jovi
Hammoni solveret: existimans, se Âfros facilius cor-
3 rupturum. Hac spe quum profectus esset in Africam,
multum eum antistites Jovis fefellerunt. Nam non
solum corrumpi non potuerunt, sed etiam legatos La-
cedæmōna miserunt, qui Lysandrum accusarent, quod
4 sacerdotes fani corrumpere conatus esset. Accusatus
395 a. C. n. hoc crimine, judicumque absolutus sententiis. Or-
chomeniis missus subsidio, occisus est a Thebanis
5 apud Haliartum. Quam vere de eo foret judicatum,

oratio indicio fuit, quæ post mortem in domo ejus reperta est, in qua suadet Lacedæmoniis, ut, regia potestate dissoluta, ex omnibus dux deligatur ad bellum gerendum; sed ita scripta, ut deorum videretur congruere sententiæ, quam ille se habiturum, pecunia fidens, non dubitabat. Hanc ei scripsisse Cleon Halicarnasseus dicitur.

IV. Atque hoc loco non est prætereundum factum 1
Pharnabazi, satrăpis regii. Nam quum Lysander præ-
fectus classis in bello multa crudeliter avareque fecisset,
deque his rebus suspicaretur ad cives suos esse perla-
tum, petiit a Pharnabazo, ut ad ephoros sibi testimonium
daret, quanta sanctitate bellum gessisset sociosque trac-
tasset, deque ea re accurate scriberet: magnam enim
ejus auctoritatem in ea re futuram. Huic ille liberaliter 2
pollicetur; librum gravem multis verbis conscripsit, in
quo summis eum fert laudibus. Quem quum legisset
probassetque, dum signatur, alterum pari magnitudine,
[tanta similitudine,] ut discerni non posset, signatum
subjecit, in quo accuratissime ejus avaritiam perfidiamque
accusarat. Hinc Lysander domum quum redisset, post- 3
quam de suis rebus gestis apud maximum magistratum,
quæ voluerat, dixerat, testimonii loco librum a Pharna-
bazo datum tradidit. Hunc, summoto Lysandro, quum
ephori cognossent, ipsi legendum dederunt. Ita ille
imprudens ipse suus fuit accusator.

VII. ALCIBIADES.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Excellens in virtutibus et vitiis. II. Juvenis educatio et mores. III. Dux contra Syracusanos. In suspicionem civium suorum incidit. IV. Domum revocatus aufugit. Lacedæmoniis inservit, atque arma contra patriam capit. V. Lacedæmoniis suspectus transit ad Persas; Atheniensibus reconciliatur. VI. Insigni civium benevolentia recipitur. VII. In invidiam recidit. In Thracia prospere pugnat. VIII. Civibus Atticis

bene consulit. IX. In Asiam transit. X. In Phrygia interficitur. XI. Alcibiadis laus et vituperatio.

1 I. Alcibiădes, Cliniæ filius, Atheniensis. In hoc
natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta. Constat
enim inter omnes, qui de eo memoriæ prodiderunt,
nihil illo fuisse excellentius, vel in vitiis, vel in vir-
2 tutibus. Natus in amplissima civitate, summo genere,
omnium ætatis suæ multo formosissimus, ad omnes
res aptus, consiliique plenus. Namque imperator fuit
summus et mari et terra; disertus, ut imprimis dicendo
valeret, quod tanta erat commendatio oris atque ora-
3 tionis, ut nemo ei dicendo posset resistere; deinde,
quum tempus posceret, laboriosus, patiens, liberalis,
splendidus non minus in vita, quam victu; affabilis,
4 blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens. Idem,
simul ac se remiserat, neque causa suberat, quare animi
laborem perferret, luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus,
intemperans reperiebatur, ut omnes admirarentur, in
uno homine tantam esse dissimilitudinem, tamque di-
versam naturam.

II. Educatus est in domo Perĭcli (privignus enim ejus fuisse dicitur), eruditus a Socrate. Socerum habuit Hipponīcum, omnium Græca lingua loquentium divitissimum, ut, si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat.

1 III. Bello Peloponnesio hujus consilio atque auctori-
tate Athenienses bellum Syracusanis indixerunt: ad
quod gerendum ipse dux delectus est; duo præterea
2 collegæ dati, Nicias et Lamăchus. Id quum appara-
retur, prius quam classis exiret, accidit, ut una nocte
omnes Hermæ, qui in oppido erant Athenis, dejice-
rentur, præter unum, qui ante januam erat Ando-
3 cidis. Itaque ille postea Mercurius Andocides voci-
tatus est. Hoc quum appareret non sine magna mul-
torum consensione esse factum, quod non ad priva-
tam, sed ad publicam rem pertineret, magnus multitu-
dini timor est injectus, ne qua repentina vis in civitate
4 exsisteret, quæ libertatem opprimeret populi. Hoc
maxime convenire in Alcibiadem videbatur, quod et po-
tentior et major, quam privatus, existimabatur. Multos

enim liberalitate devinxerat, plures etiam opera forensi
suos reddiderat. Quare fiebat, ut omnium oculos, quo 5
tiescumque in publicum prodisset, ad se converteret,
neque ei par quisquam in civitate poneretur. Itaque
non solum spem in eo habebant maximam, sed etiam
timorem, quod et obesse plurimum et prodesse poterat.
Adspergebatur etiam infamiā, quod in domo sua facere 6
mysteria dicebatur: quod nefas erat more Athenien-
sium; idque non ad religionem, sed ad conjurationem
pertinere existimabatur.

IV. Hoc crimine in concione ab inimicis compella- 1
batur. Sed instabat tempus ad bellum proficiscendi.
Id ille intuens, neque ignorans civium suorum consue-
tudinem, postulabat, si quid de se agi vellent, potius de
præsente quæstio haberetur, quam absens invidiæ cri-
mine accusaretur. Inimici vero ejus quiescendum in 2
præsenti, quia noceri non posse intelligebant, et illud
tempus exspectandum decreverunt, quo exisset, ut sic
absentem aggrederentur: itaque fecerunt. Nam post- 3
quam in Siciliam eum pervenisse crediderunt, absentem,
quod sacra violasset, reum fecerunt. Qua de re quum
ei nuntius a magistratu in Siciliam missus esset, ut do-
mum ad causam dicendam rediret, essetque in magna
spe provinciæ bene administrandæ; non parere noluit,
et in triremem, quæ ad eum deportandum erat missa,
adscendit. Hac Thurios in Italiam pervectus, multa 4
secum reputans de immoderata civium suorum licentia
crudelitateque erga nobiles, utilissimum ratus, impen-
dentem evitare tempestatem, clam se a custodibus sub-
duxit, et inde primum Elidem, deinde Thebas venit.
Postquam autem se capitis damnatum, bonis publicatis, 5
audivit, et, id quod usu venerat, Eumolpĭdas sacerdo-
tes a populo coactos, ut se devoverent, ejusque devo-
tionis, quo testatior esset memoria, exemplum, in pila
lapidea incisum, esse positum in publico, Lacedæmonem
demigravit. Ibi, ut ipse prædicare consueverat, non 6
adversus patriam, sed inimicos suos bellum gessit, quod
iidem hostes essent civitati. Nam quum intelligerent,
se plurimum prodesse posse reipublicæ, ex ea ejecisse
plusque iræ suæ, quam utilitati communi paruisse.
Itaque hujus consilio Lacedæmonii cum Persarum rege **7**
amicitiam fecerunt; deinde Decelēam in Attica munie-

runt, præsidioque ibi perpetuo posito in obsidione Athe-
nas tenuerunt. Ejusdem opera Ioniam a societate
averterunt Atheniensium. Quo facto multo superiores
bello esse cœperunt.

1 V. Neque vero his rebus tam amici Alcibiadi sunt
facti, quam timore ab eo alienati. Nam quum acerrimi
viri præstantem prudentiam in omnibus rebus cognos-
cerent, pertimuerunt, ne caritate patriæ ductus aliquando
ab ipsis descisceret, et cum suis in gratiam rediret.
Itaque tempus ejus interficiendi quærere instituerunt.
2 Id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit: erat enim ea
sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, præsertim quum animum
attendisset ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem,
3 præfectum regis Darii, se contulit. Cujus quum in
intimam amicitiam pervenisset, et Atheniensium, male
gestis in Sicilia rebus, opes senescere, contra Lacedæ-
moniorum crescere videret: initio cum Pisandro præ-
tore, qui apud Samum exercitum habebat, per internun-
tios colloquitur, et de reditu suo facit mentionem. Erat
enim eodem, quo Alcibiades, sensu, populi potentiæ non
4 amicus, et optimatum fautor. Ab hoc destitutus primum
per Thrasybūlum, Lyci filium, ab exercitu recipitur,
prætorque fit apud Samum: post, suffragante Thera-
mĕne, populiscito restituitur, parique absens imperio
5 præficitur simul cum Thrasybūlo et Theramĕne. Horum
in imperio tanta commutatio rerum facta est, ut Lace-
dæmonii, qui paullo ante victores viguerant, perterriti
pacem peterent. Victi enim erant quinque prœliis ter-
restribus, tribus navalibus, in quibus ducentas naves
triremes amiserant, quæ captæ in hostium venerant po-
6 testatem. Alcibiades simul cum collegis receperat Io-
niam, Hellespontum, multas præterea urbes Græcas,
quæ in ora sitæ sunt Asiæ, quarum expugnaverant com-
plures, in his Byzantium; neque minus multas consilio
ad amicitiam adjunxerant, quod in captos clementia
7 fuerant usi. Ita præda onusti, locupletato exercitu,
maximis rebus gestis, Athenas venerunt.

1 VI. His quum obviam universa civitas in Piræcum
descendisset, tanta fuit omnium exspectatio visendi Alci-
biadis, ut ad ejus triremem vulgus conflueret, proinde ac
2 si solus advenisset. Sic enim populo erat persuasum, et
adversas superiores, et præsentes secundas res accidisse

ejus opera. Itaque et Siciliæ amissum, et Lacedæmoniorum victorias culpæ suæ tribuebant, quod talem virum e civitate expulissent. Neque id sine causa arbitrari videbantur. Nam postquam exercitui præesse cœperat, neque terra, neque mari hostes pares esse potuerant.
Hic ut e navi egressus est, quamquam Theramĕnes et 3
Thrasybūlus eisdem rebus præfuerant, simulque venerant in Piræēum: tamen illum unum omnes prosequebantur, et, id quod numquam antea usu venerat, nisi Olympiæ victoribus, coronis aureis æneisque vulgo donabatur. Ille lacrimans talem benevolentiam civium suorum accipiebat, reminiscens pristini temporis acerbitatem. Post- 4
quam astu venit, concione advocata sic verba fecit, ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus casum lacrimarit, inimicumque his se ostenderit, quorum operā patriā pulsus fuerat, proinde ac si alius populus, non ille ipse, qui tum flebat, eum sacrilegii damnasset. Restituta ergo 5
huic sunt publice bona; iidemque illi Eumolpĭdæ sacerdotes rursus resacrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant; pilæque illæ, in quibus devotio fuerat scripta, in mare præcipitatæ.

VII. Hæc Alcibiadi lætitia non nimis fuit diuturna. 1
Nam quum ei omnes essent honores decreti, totaque respublica domi bellique tradita, ut unius arbitrio gereretur; et ipse postulasset, ut duo sibi collegæ darentur, Thrasybulus et Adimantus, neque id negatum esset: classe jam in Asiam profectus, quod apud Cymen minus ex sententia rem gesserat, in invidiam recidit. Nihil 2
enim eum non efficere posse ducebant. Ex quo fiebat, ut omnia minus prospere gesta ejus culpæ tribuerent, quum eum aut negligenter, aut malitiose fecisse loquerentur: sicut tum accidit. Nam, corruptum a rege capere Cymen noluisse, arguebant. Itaque huic maxime 3
putamus malo fuisse nimiam opinionem ingenii atque virtutis. Timebatur enim non minus, quam diligebatur, ne, secunda fortuna magnisque opibus elatus, tyrannidem concupisceret. Quibus rebus factum est, ut absenti magistratum abrogarent, et alium in ejus locum substituerent. Id ille ut audivit, domum reverti noluit, et se 4
Pactўen contulit, ibique tria castella communivit, Bornos, Bysanthen, Neontīchos; manuque collecta primus Græciæ civitatis in Thraciam introiit, gloriosius existi-

mans, barbarorum præda locupletari, quam Graiorum.
5 Qua ex re creverat quum famā, tum opibus, magnamque
amicitiam sibi cum quibusdam regibus Thraciæ pepererat.

1 VIII. Neque tamen a caritate patriæ potuit recedere.
Nam quum apud Ægos flumen Philŏcles, prætor Atheni-
ensium, classem constituisset suam, neque longe abesset
Lysander, prætor Lacedæmoniorum, qui in eo erat occu-
patus, ut bellum quam diutissime duceret, quod ipsis
pecunia a rege suppeditabatur, contra Atheniensibus
2 exhaustis præter arma et naves nihil erat super: Alci-
biades ad exercitum venit Atheniensium, ibique præsente
vulgo agere cœpit, si vellent, se coacturum Lysandrum
aut dimicare, aut pacem petere: Lacedæmonios eo nolle
confligere classe, quod pedestribus copiis plus, quam
3 navibus, valerent; sibi autem esse facile, Seuthen, regem
Thracum, deducere, ut eos terra depelleret: quo facto
necessario aut classe conflicturos, aut bellum compositu-
4 ros. Id etsi vere dictum Philŏcles animadvertebat,
tamen postulata facere noluit, quod sentiebat, se, Alci-
biade recepto, nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum,
et, si quid secundi evenisset, nullam in ea re suam partem
fore; contra ea, si quid adversi accidisset, se unum ejus
5 delicti futurum reum. Ab hoc discedens Alcibiades,
quoniam, inquit, *victoriæ patriæ repugnas, illud moneo,
juxta hostem castra habeas nautica: periculum est enim,
ne immodestiā militum nostrorum occasio detur Lysandro
nostri opprimendi exercitus.* Neque ea res illum fefellit.
6 Nam Lysander, quum per speculatores comperisset,
vulgum Atheniensium in terram prædatum exisse, na-
vesque pæne inanes relictas, tempus rei gerendæ non
dimisit, eoque impetu totum bellum delevit.

1 IX. At Alcibiades, victis Atheniensibus non satis
tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratus, penitus in Thraciam se
supra Propontidem abdidit, sperans, ibi facillime suam
2 fortunam occuli posse. Falso. Nam Thraces, postquam
eum cum magna pecunia venisse senserunt, insidias fece-
runt: qui ea, quæ apportarat, abstulerunt, ipsum capere
3 non potuerunt. Ille cernens, nullum locum sibi tutum
in Græcia propter potentiam Lacedæmoniorum, ad
Pharnabazum in Asiam transiit: quem quidem adeo sua
cepit humanitate, ut eum nemo in amicitia antecederet.
Namque ei Grunium dederat in Phrygia castrum, ex quo

quinquagena talenta vectigālis capiebat. Qua fortuna 4
Alcibiades non erat contentus, neque Athenas victas
Lacedæmoniis servire poterat pati. Itaque ad patriam
liberandam omni ferebatur cogitatione. Sed videbat, id 5
sine rege Persarum non posse fieri: ideoque eum amicum
sibi cupiebat adjungi; neque dubitabat, facile se conse-
cuturum, si modo ejus conveniendi habuisset potestatem.
Nam Cyrum fratrem ei bellum clam parare, Lacedæmo-
niis adjuvantibus, sciebat; id si aperuisset, magnam se
initurum gratiam videbat.

X. Hæc quum moliretur, peteretque a Pharnabazo, 1
ut ad regem mitteretur, eodem tempore Critias ceterique
tyranni Atheniensium certos homines ad Lysandrum in
Asiam miserunt, qui eum certiorem facerent, nisi Alci-
biadem sustulisset, nihil earum rerum fore ratum, quas
ipse Athenis constituisset. Quare, si suas res gestas
manere vellet, illum persequeretur. His Laco rebus 2
commotus statuit accuratius sibi agendum cum Pharna-
bazo. Huic ergo renuntiat, quæ regi cum Lacedæmoniis
essent, irrita futura, nisi Alcibiadem vivum aut mortuum
tradidisset. Non tulit hoc satrapes, et violare clemen- 3
tiam, quam regis opes minui maluit. Itaque misit
Susamīthren et Bagæum ad Alcibiadem interficiendum,
quum ille esset in Phrygia, iterque ad regem compararet.
Missi clam vicinitati, in qua tum Alcibiades erat, dant 4
negotium, ut eum interficiant. Illi quum [eum] ferro
aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna contulerunt circa
casam eam, in qua quiescebat, eamque succenderunt:
ut incendio conficerent, quem manu superari posse diffi-
debant. Ille autem ut sonitu flammæ est excitatus, etsi 5
gladius ei erat subductus, familiaris sui subalare telum
eripuit. Namque erat cum eo quidam ex Arcadia hos-
pes, qui numquam discedere voluerat. Hunc sequi se
jubet, et id, quod in præsentia vestimentorum fuit, arri-
puit. His in ignem ejectis, flammæ vim transiit. Quem 6
ut barbari incendium effugisse viderunt, telis eminus
missis interfecerunt, caputque ejus ad Pharnabazum re-
tulerunt. At mulier, quæ cum eo vivere consuerat,
muliebri sua veste contectum ædificii incendio mortuum
cremavit, quod ad vivum interimendum erat comparatum.
Sic Alcibiades, annos circiter quadraginta natus, 404
diem obiit supremum. a. C. n.

1 XI. Hunc infamatum a plerisque tres gravissimi histo-
rici summis laudibus extulerunt: Thucydides, qui ejusdem
ætatis fuit; Theopompus, qui post aliquanto natus, et
Timæus: qui quidem duo maledicentissimi, nescio quo
2 modo, in illo uno laudando conscierunt. Namque ea,
quæ supra diximus, de eo prædicarunt, atque hoc am-
plius: quum Athenis, splendidissima civitate, natus esset,
3 omnes splendore ac dignitate superasse vitæ; postquam
inde expulsus Thebas venerit, adeo studiis eorum inser
visse, ut nemo eum labore corporisque viribus posset
æquiparare (omnes enim Bœotii magis firmitati corporis,
4 quam ingenii acumini inserviunt); eumdem apud Lace-
dæmonios, quorum moribus summa virtus in patientia
ponebatur, sic duritiæ se dedisse, ut parsimoniā victus
atque cultus omnes Lacedæmonios vinceret, venisse ad
Persas, apud quos summa laus esset fortiter venari, luxu-
5 riose vivere: horum sic imitatum consuetudinem, ut illi
ipsi eum in his maxime admirarentur. Quibus rebus effe-
cisse, ut, apud quoscumque esset, princeps poneretur, habe-
6 returque carissimus. Sed satis de hoc; reliquos ordiamur.

VIII. THRASYBULUS.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Patriam a tyrannis liberat. II. Phylen confugit; Munychiam occupat; parcit civibus. III. Pace facta legem fert oblivionis. IV. Coronā oleaginā ornatur. Ad Ciliciam a barbaris interficitur.

1 I. Thrasybūlus, Lyci filius, Atheniensis. Si per
se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito, an hunc
primum omnium ponam. Illud sine dubio: neminem
huic præfero fide, constantia, magnitudine animi in
2 patriam amore. Nam quod multi voluerunt, pauci potue-
runt, ab uno tyranno patriam liberare; huic contigit, ut
a triginta oppressam tyrannis ex servitute in libertatem

vindicaret. Sed, nescio quo modo, quum eum nemo 3
anteiret his virtutibus, multi nobilitate præcucurrerunt.
Primum Peloponnesio bello multa hic sine Alcibiade
gessit, ille nullam rem sine hoc: quæ ille universa natu-
rali quodam bono fecit lucri. Sed illa tamen omnia 4
communia imperatoribus cum militibus et fortuna, quod
in prœlii concursu abit res a consilio ad vires vimque
pugnantium. Itaque jure suo nonnulla ab imperatore
miles, plurima vero fortuna vindicat, seque hic plus
valuisse, quam ducis prudentiam, vere potest prædicare.
Quare illud magnificentissimum factum proprium est 5
Thrasybuli. Nam quum triginta tyranni, præpo- 404
siti a Lacedæmoniis, servitute oppressas tenerent a. C. n.
Athenas, plurimos cives, quibus in bello parserat fortuna,
partim patria expulissent, partim interfecissent, plurimo-
rum bona publicata inter se divisissent: non solum
princeps, sed et [jam] solus initio bellum his indixit.

II. Hic enim quum Phylen confugisset, quod est cas- 1
tellum in Attica munitissimum, non plus habuit secum,
quam triginta de suis. Hoc initium fuit salutis Actæo-
rum, hoc robur libertatis clarissimæ civitatis. Neque 2
vero hic non contemtus est primo a tyrannis, atque ejus
solitudo. Quæ quidem res et illis contemnentibus per-
niciei, et huic despecto saluti fuit. Hæc enim illos ad
persequendum segnes, hos autem, tempore ad compa-
randum dato, fecit robustiores. Quo magis præceptum 3
illud omnium in animis esse debet: 'Nihil in bello opor-
tere contemni;' nec sine causa dici: 'Matrem timidi flere
non solere.' Neque tamen pro opinione Thrasybuli 4
auctæ sunt opes. Nam jam tum illis temporibus fortius
boni pro libertate loquebantur, quam pugnabant. Hinc 5
in Piræëum transiit, Munychiamque munivit. Hanc bis
tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, ab eaque turpiter repulsi
protinus in urbem, armis impedimentisque amissis, refu-
gerunt. Usus est Thrasybulus non minus prudentia, 6
quam fortitudine. Nam cedentes violari vetuit; cives
enim civibus parcere æquum censebat. Neque quisquam
est vulneratus, nisi qui prior impugnare voluit. Nemi-
nem jacentem veste spoliavit; nil attigit, nisi arma,
quorum indigebat, et quæ ad victum pertinebant. In 7
secundo prœlio cecidit Critias, dux tyrannorum, quum
quidem exadversus Thrasybulum fortissime pugnaret.

1 III. Hoc dejecto Pausanias venit Atticis auxilio, rex
Lacedæmoniorum. Is inter Thrasybulum et eos, qui
urbem tenebant, fecit pacem his conditionibus: ne qui
præter triginta tyrannos et decem, qui postea prætores
creati superioris more crudelitatis erant usi, afficerentur
exsilio; neve bona publicarentur; reipublicæ procuratio
2 populo redderetur. Præclarum hoc quoque Thrasybuli,
403 quod, reconciliata pace, quum plurimum in civi-
a. C. n. tate posset, legem tulit: ne quis ante actarum
rerum accusaretur, neve multaretur; eamque illi obli-
3 vionis appellarunt. Neque vero hanc tantum ferendam
curavit, sed etiam, ut valeret, effecit. Nam quum qui-
dam ex his, qui simul cum eo in exsilio fuerant, cædem
facere eorum vellent, cum quibus in gratiam reditum erat
publice, prohibuit, et id, quod pollicitus erat, præstitit.
1 IV. Huic pro tantis meritis honoris corona a populo
data est, facta duabus virgulis oleaginis, quam quod
amor civium, non vis expresserat, nullam habuit invidiam,
2 magnaque fuit gloria. Bene ergo Pittăcus, ille, qui
septem sapientum numero est habitus, quum ei Mytile-
næi multa milia jugerum agri munera darent, *Nolite,
oro vos*, inquit, *id mihi dare, quod multi invideant, plures
etiam concupiscant. Quare ex istis nolo amplius, quam
centum jugera, quæ et meam animi æquitatem et vestram
voluntatem indĭcent.* Nam parva munera diutĭna, locu-
3 pletia non propria esse consueverunt. Illa igitur corona
contentus Thrasybulus neque amplius requisivit, neque
4 quemquam honore se antecessisse existimavit. Hic
sequenti tempore, quum prætor classem ad Ciliciam
appulisset, neque satis diligenter in castris ejus ageren-
390 tur vigiliæ, a barbaris, ex oppido noctu eruptione
a. C. n. facta, in tabernaculo interfectus est.

IX. CONON

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Peloponnesio bello bene meretur de repbl. II Exsul Persis usui est adversus Lacedæmonios. III

Accusaturus Tissaphernen per litteras agit cum Artaxerxe. IV. Vincit Lacedæmonios ad Cnidum. Græcia liberatur et Atheniensium muri reficiuntur. V. A Tiribazo in vincula conjicitur.

I. Conon, Atheniensis, Peloponnesio bello accessit 1
ad rempublicam, in eoque ejus opera magni fuit. Nam
et prætor pedestribus exercitibus præfuit, et præfectus
classis res magnas mari gessit. Quas ob causas præcipuus
ei honos habitus est. Namque omnibus unus
insulis præfuit: in qua potestate Pheras cepit, coloniam
Lacedæmoniorum. Fuit etiam extremo Pelopon- 405 2
nesio bello prætor, quum apud Ægos flumen copiæ a. C. n.
Atheniensium a Lysandro sunt devictæ. Sed tum
abfuit, eoque pejus res administrata est. Nam et prudens
rei militaris, et diligens erat imperii. Itaque nemini 3
erat his temporibus dubium, si affuisset, illam Athenienses
calamitatem accepturos non fuisse.

II. Rebus autem afflictis, quum patriam obsideri audis- 1
set, non quæsivit, ubi ipse tuto viveret, sed unde 399
præsidio posset esse civibus suis. Itaque contulit a. C. n.
se ad Pharnabazum, satrapen Ioniæ et Lydiæ, eumdemque
generum regis et propinquum: apud quem ut multum
gratiā valeret, multo labore multisque effecit periculis.
Nam quum Lacedæmonii, Atheniensibus devictis, in 2
societate non manerent, quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant,
Agesilaumque bellatum misissent in Asiam, maxime
impulsi a Tissapherne, qui ex intimis regis ab amicitia
ejus defecerat, et cum Lacedæmoniis coierat societatem:
hunc adversus Pharnabazus habitus est imperator; re
quidem vera exercitui præfuit Conon, ejusque omnia arbitrio
gesta sunt. Hic multum ducem summum, Agesi- 3
laum, impedivit, sæpeque ejus consiliis obstitit; neque
vero non fuit apertum, si ille non fuisset, Agesilaum
Asiam Tauro tenus regi fuisse erepturum. Qui postea- 4
quam domum a suis civibus revocatus est, quod Bœotii
et Athenienses Lacedæmoniis bellum indixerant, Conon
nihilo secius apud præfectos regis versabatur, hisque
omnibus maximo erat usui.

III. Defecerat a rege Tissaphernes, neque id tam Ar- 1
taxerxi, quam ceteris, erat apertum. Multis enim magnisque
meritis apud regem, etiam quum in officio non

maneret, valebat. Neque id mirandum, si non facile
ad credendum adducebatur, reminiscens, ejus se opera
2 Cyrum fratrem superasse. Hujus accusandi gratia
Conon a Pharnabazo ad regem missus, posteaquam venit,
primum ex more Persarum ad chiliarchum, qui secun-
dum gradum imperii tenebat, Tithrausten accessit, seque
ostendit cum rege colloqui velle. Nemo enim sine hoc
3 admittitur. Huic ille, *nulla*, inquit, *mora est; sed tu
delibera, utrum colloqui malis, an per litteras agere, quæ
cogitas. Necesse est enim, si in conspectum veneris, vene-
rari te regem* (quod προσκυνεῖν illi vocant). *Hoc si tibi
grave est, per me nihilo secius editis mandatis conficies,*
4 *quod studes.* Tum Conon, *mihi vero*, inquit, *non est
grave, quemvis honorem habere regi; sed vereor, ne civitati
meæ sit opprobrio, si, quum ex ea sim profectus, quæ cete-
ris gentibus imperare consueverit, potius barbarorum, quam
illius, more fungar.* Itaque, quæ [huic] volebat, scripta
tradidit.

IV. Quibus cognitis, rex tantum auctoritate ejus
394 a. C. n. motus est, ut et Tissaphernem hostem judicave-
rit, et Lacedæmonios bello persequi jusserit, et
ei permiserit, quem vellet, eligere ad dispensandam pecu-
niam. Id arbitrium Conon negavit sui esse consilii, sed
ipsius, qui optime suos nosse deberet; sed se suadere,
2 Pharnabazo id negotii daret. Hinc magnis muneribus
donatus ad mare est missus, ut Cypriis, et Phœnicibus,
ceterisque maritimis civitatibus naves longas imperaret,
classemque, qua proxima æstate mare tueri posset, com-
pararet: dato adjutore Pharnabazo, sicut ipse voluerat.
3 Id ut Lacedæmoniis est nuntiatum, non sine cura rem
administrarunt, quod majus bellum imminere arbitra-
bantur, quam si cum barbaro solum contenderent. Nam
ducem fortem prudentemque regiis opibus præfuturum,
ac secum dimicaturum videbant, quem neque consilio,
4 neque copiis superare possent. Hac mente magnam
394 a. C. n. contrahunt classem; proficiscuntur Pisandro duce.
Hos Conon apud Cnidum adortus magno prœlio
fugat, multas naves capit, complures deprimit. Qua
victoria non solum Athenæ, sed etiam cuncta Græ-
cia, quæ sub Lacedæmoniorum fuerat imperio, liberata
5 est. Conon cum parte navium in patriam venit, muros
dirutos a Lysandro, utrosque et Piræëi et Athenarum,

reficiendos curat, pecuniæque quinquaginta ta- 393
lenta, quæ a Pharnabazo acceperat, civibus suis a. C. n
donat.

1 V. Accidit huic, quod ceteris mortalibus, ut inconsideratior in secunda, quam in adversa esset fortuna. Nam classe Peloponnesiorum devicta quum ultum se injurias patriæ putaret, plura concupivit, quam efficere potuit.
2 Neque tamen ea non pia et probanda fuerunt, quod potius patriæ opes augeri, quam regis maluit. Nam quum magnam auctoritatem sibi pugna illa navali, quam apud Cnidum fecerat, constituisset, non solum inter barbaros, sed etiam omnes Græciæ civitates, clam dare operam cœpit, ut Ioniam et Æoliam restitueret Atheniensibus.
3 Id quum minus diligenter esset celatum, Tiribazus, qui Sardibus præerat, Conōnem evocavit,
simulans, ad regem eum se mittere velle magna 393
de re. Hujus nuntio parens quum venisset, in a. C. n.
vincula conjectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit.
4 Inde nonnulli eum ad regem abductum, ibique perisse scriptum reliquerunt. Contra ea Dinon historicus, cui nos plurimum de Persicis rebus credimus, effugisse, scripsit: illud addubitat, utrum Tiribazo sciente, an imprudente sit factum.

X. DION.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Dionysiorum affinis et intimus. II. Platonis discipulus et amicus. III. Simultas Dionis et Dionysii junioris. IV. Corinthum devehitur. Ejus filius pessime educatur. V. Syracusarum potitus tyrannum ad pactiones adigit. VI. Heraclidis cæde populum a se alienat. VII. Tyrannus vulgo appellatur non ferendus. VIII. Callicratis consilio decipitur. IX. Domi suæ die festo occiditur. X. Tumultus post ejus mortem et desiderium mortui.

1 I. Dion, Hipparīni filius, Syracusanus, nobili genere
natus, utraque implicatus tyrannide Dionysiorum. Nam-
que ille superior Aristomăchen, sororem Dionis, habuit
in matrimonio, ex qua duos filios, Hipparīnum et Ny-
sæum, procreavit, totidemque filias, nomine Sophrosȳnen
et Areten: quarum priorem Dionysio filio, eidem, cui
regnum reliquit, nuptum dedit, alteram, Areten, Dioni.
2 Dion autem præter nobilem propinquitatem generosam-
que majorum famam multa alia ab natura habuit bona,
in his ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas;
magnam corporis dignitatem, quæ non minimum com-
mendatur; magnas præterea divitias a patre relictas,
3 quas ipse tyranni muneribus auxerat. Erat intimus
Dionysio priori, neque minus propter mores, quam affi-
nitatem. Namque etsi Dionysii crudelitas ei displice-
bat, tamen salvum propter necessitudinem, magis etiam
suorum causa, studebat. Aderat in magnis rebus ejus-
que consilio multum movebatur tyrannus, nisi qua in re
4 major ipsius cupiditas intercesserat. Legationes vero
[omnes], quæ essent illustriores, per Dionem adminis-
trabantur; quas quidem ille diligenter obeundo, fideliter
administrando, crudelissimum nomen tyranni sua huma-
5 nitate tegebat. Hunc a Dionysio missum Carthaginien-
ses suspexerunt, ut neminem umquam Græca lingua
loquentem magis sint admirati.

1 II. Neque vero hæc Dionysium fugiebant. Nam,
quanto esset sibi ornamento, sentiebat. Quo fiebat, ut
uni huic maxime indulgeret, neque eum secus diligeret
2 ac filium: qui quidem, quum, Platonem Tarentum ve-
nisse, fama in Siciliam esset perlata, adolescenti negare
non potuerit, quin eum arcesseret, quum Dion ejus au-
diendi cupiditate flagraret. Dedit ergo huic veniam
magnaque eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit. Quem
3 Dion adeo admiratus est atque adamavit, ut se totum ei
365 traderet. Neque vero minus Plato delectatus est
a. C. n. Dione. Itaque quum a Dionysio [tyranno] cru-
deliter violatus esset, quippe quem venumdari jussisset,
tamen eodem rediit, ejusdem Dionis precibus adductus.
4 Interim in morbum incidit Dionysius. Quo quum gravi
conflictaretur, quæsivit a medicis Dion, quemadmodum
se haberet? simulque ab his petiit, si forte majori esset
periculo, ut sibi faterentur: nam velle se cum eo collo-

qui de partiendo regno; quod sororis suæ filios ex illo
natos partem regni putabat debere habere. Id medici 5
non tacuerunt, et ad Dionysium filium sermonem retule-
runt. Quo ille commotus, ne agendi esset Dioni potes-
tas, patri soporem medicos dare coëgit. Hoc æger
sumto, ut somno sopitus, diem obiit supremum.

III. Tale initium fuit Dionis et Dionysii simultatis, 1
eaque multis rebus aucta est. Sed tamen primis tem-
poribus aliquamdiu simulata inter eos amicitia mansit.
Quumque Dion non desisteret obsecrare Dionysium, ut
Platonem Athenis arcesseret, et ejus consiliis uteretur;
ille, qui in aliqua re vellet patrem imitari, morem [ei]
gessit. Eodemque tempore Philistum, historicum, Syra- 2
cusas reduxit, hominem amicum non magis tyranno,
quam tyrannidi. Sed de hoc in eo [meo] libro plura
sunt exposita, qui de historicis [Græcis] conscriptus est.
Plato autem tantum apud Dionysium auctoritate potuit, 3
valuitque eloquentiā, ut ei persuaserit tyrannidis facere
finem, libertatemque reddere Syracusanis: a qua volun-
tate Philisti consilio deterritus aliquanto crudelior esse
cœpit.

IV. Qui quidem quum a Dione se superari videret 1
ingenio, auctoritate, amore populi, verens, ne, si 358
eum secum haberet, aliquam occasionem sui a. C. n.
daret opprimendi, navem ei triremem dedit, qua Co-
rinthum deveheretur: ostendens, se id utriusque facere
causa, ne, quum inter se timerent, alterŭter alterum præ-
occuparet. Id quum factum multi indignarentur, mag- 2
næque esset invidiæ tyranno; Dionysius omnia, quæ
moveri poterant Dionis, in navis imposuit, ad eumque
misit. Sic enim existimari volebat; id se non odio
hominis, sed suæ salutis fecisse causa. Postea vero 3
quam audivit, eum in Peloponneso manum comparare
sibique bellum facere conari: Areten, Dionis uxorem,
alii nuptum dedit, filiumque ejus sic educari jussit, ut
indulgendo turpissimis imbueretur cupiditatibus. Nam 4
puero, priusquam pubes esset, scorta adducebantur;
vino epulisque obruebatur, neque ullum tempus sobrio
relinquebatur. Is usque eo vitæ statum commutatum 5
ferre non potuit, postquam in patriam rediit pater (nam-
que appositi erant custodes, qui eum a pristino victu

deducerent), ut se de superiore parte ædium dejecerit,
atque ita interierit. Sed illuc revertor.
1 V. Postquam Corinthum pervenit Dion et eodem per
357 fugit Heraclīdes, ab eodem expulsus Dionysio,
a. C. n. qui præfectus fuerat equitum; omni ratione bel-
2 lum comparare cœperunt. Sed non multum proficie-
bant, quod multorum annorum tyrannis magnarum
opum putabatur. Quam ob causam pauci ad societatem
3 periculi perducebantur. Sed Dion, fretus non tam suis
copiis, quam odio tyranni, maximo animo duabus one
rariis navibus quinquaginta annorum imperium, muni-
tum quingentis longis navibus, decem equitum, centum
peditum milibus, profectus oppugnatum, (quod omnibus
gentibus admirabile est visum) adeo facile perculit, ut
post diem tertium, quam Siciliam attigerat, Syracusas
introierit. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum esse impe-
4 rium tutum, nisi benevolentia munitum. Eo tempore
aberat Dionysius, et in Italia classem opperiebatur, ad-
versariorum ratus neminem sine magnis copiis ad se
5 venturum. Quæ res eum fefellit. Nam Dion iis ipsis,
qui sub adversarii fuerant potestate, regios spiritus
repressit, totiusque ejus partis Siciliæ potitus est, quæ
sub Dionysii potestate fuerat; parique modo urbis Syra-
cusarum, præter arcem et insulam adjunctam oppido;
6 eoque rem perduxit, ut talibus pactionibus pacem tyran-
nus facere vellet: Siciliam Dion obtineret, Italiam
Dionysius, Syracusas Apollocrātes, cui maximam fidem
uni habebat [Dion].
1 VI. Has tam prosperas tamque inopinatas res conse-
cuta est subita commutatio, quod fortuna suā mobilitate,
2 quem paullo ante extulerat, demergere est adorta. Pri-
mum in filio, de quo commemoravi supra, suam vim
exercuit. Nam quum uxorem reduxisset, quæ alii fuerat
tradita, filiumque vellet revocare ad virtutem a perdita
luxuria, accepit gravissimum parens vulnus morte filii.
3 Deinde orta dissensio est inter eum et Heraclīdem, qui,
quod principatum non concedebat, factionem compa-
ravit. Neque is minus valebat apud optimates, quorum
consensu præerat classi, quum Dion exercitum pedes-
4 trem teneret. Non tulit hoc animo æquo Dion, et ver
sum illum Homeri retulit ex secunda rhapsodia, in qu

hæc sententia est: Non posse bene geri rempublicam
multorum imperiis. Quod dictum magna invidia con-
secuta est. Namque aperuisse videbatur, omnia in sua
potestate esse velle. Hanc ille non lenire obsequio, sed 5
acerbitate opprimere studuit, Heraclidemque, quum Sy-
racusas venisset, interficiendum curavit.

VII. Quod factum omnibus maximum timorem in- 1
jecit. Nemo enim, illo interfecto, se tutum putabat.
Ille autem, adversario remoto, licentius eorum bona,
quos sciebat adversus se sensisse, militibus dispertivit.
Quibus divisis, quum quotidiani maximi fierent sumtus, 2
celeriter pecunia deesse cœpit, neque, quo manus porri-
geret, suppetebat, nisi in amicorum possessiones. Id
hujusmodi erat, ut, quum milites reconciliasset, amit-
teret optimates. Quarum rerum curā frangebatur, et 3
insuetus male audiendi non æquo animo ferebat, de se
ab iis male existimari, quorum paullo ante in cœlum
fuerat elatus laudibus. Vulgus autem, offensa in eum
militum voluntate, liberius loquebatur, et tyrannum non
ferendum dictitabat.

VIII. Hæc ille intuens, quum, quemadmodum sedaret, 1
nesciret, et, quorsum evaderent, timeret; Callicrătes qui-
dam, civis Atheniensis, qui simul cum eo ex Pelopon-
neso in Siciliam venerat, homo et callidus et ad fraudem
acutus, sine ulla religione ac fide, adit ad Dionem, et
ait: eum [in] magno periculo esse propter offensionem 2
populi et odium militum, quod nullo modo evitare posset,
nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, qui se simularet illi
inimicum. Quem si invenisset idoneum, facile omnium
animos cogniturum, adversariosque sublaturum, quod
inimici ejus dissidenti suos sensus aperturi forent.
Tali consilio probato excepit has partes ipse Callicrătes, 3
et se armat imprudentia Dionis. Ad eum interficiendum
socios conquirit; adversarios ejus convenit, conjurationem
confirmat. Res, multis consciis quæ gereretur, elata 4
defertur ad Aristomăchen, sororem Dionis, uxoremque
Areten. Illæ timore perterritæ conveniunt, cujus de
periculo timebant. At ille negat, a Callicrate fieri sibi
insidias, sed illa, quæ agerentur, fieri præcepto suo.
Mulieres nihilo secius Callicratem in ædem Proserpĭnæ 5
deducunt, ac jurare cogunt, nihil ab illo periculi fore
Dioni. Ille hac religione non modo non deterritus, sed

ad maturandum concitatus est, verens ne prius consilium
aperiretur suum, quam conata perfecisset.

1 IX. Hac mente proximo die festo, quum a conventu
355 se remotum Dion domi teneret, atque in conclavi
a. C. n. edito recubuisset, consciis loca munitiora oppidi
tradit; domum custodiis sepit; a foribus qui non disce-
2 dant, certos præficit; navem triremem armatis ornat,
Philostrătoque, fratri suo, tradit, eamque in portu agitari
jubet, ut si exercere remiges vellet: cogitans, si forte
consiliis obstitisset fortuna, ut haberet, quo fugeret ad
3 salutem. Suorum autem e numero Zacynthios adole-
scentes quosdam eligit, quum audacissimos, tum viribus
maximis; hisque dat negotium, [ut] ad Dionem eant
inermes, sic ut conveniendi ejus gratia viderentur venire.
4 Hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi. At illi, ut limen
ejus intrarunt, foribus obseratis, in lecto cubantem in-
vadunt, colligant; fit strepitus, adeo ut exaudiri posset
5 foris. Hic, sicut ante [sæpe] dictum est, quam invisa
sit singularis potentia, et miseranda vita, qui se metui,
6 quam amari malunt, cuivis facile intellectu fuit. Nam-
que illi ipsi custodes, si propitia fuissent voluntate, fori-
bus effractis servare eum potuissent, quod illi inermes,
telum foris flagitantes, vivum tenebant. Cui quum
succurreret nemo, Lyco quidam Syracusanus per fenes-
tras gladium dedit, quo Dion interfectus est.

1 X. Confecta cæde, quum multitudo visendi gratia
introisset, nonnulli ab insciis pro noxiis conciduntur.
Nam celeri rumore dilato, Dioni vim allatam, multi
concurrerant, quibus tale facinus displicebat. Hi, falsa
suspicione ducti, immerentes ut sceleratos occidunt.
2 Hujus de morte ut palam factum est, mirabiliter vulgi
mutata est voluntas. Nam qui vivum eum tyrannum
vocitarant, iidem liberatorem patriæ tyrannique expul-
sorem prædicabant. Sic subito misericordia odio suc-
cesserat, ut eum suo sanguine, si possent, ab Acheronte
3 cuperent redimere. Itaque in urbe, celeberrimo loco,
elatus publice, sepulcri monumento donatus est. Diem
obiit circiter annos quinquaginta quinque natus, quartum
post annum, quam ex Peloponneso in Siciliam redierat

XI. IPHICRATES.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Disciplina militari nobilis. II. Ejus expeditiones bellicæ: ad Corinthum, adversus Thracas, Ægyptios, atque Arcadas. III. Iphicratis mores corporisque forma.

I. Iphicrătes, Atheniensis, non tam magnitudine 1
rerum gestarum, quam disciplina militari nobilitatus est. Fuit enim talis dux, ut non solum ætatis suæ cum primis compararetur, sed ne de majoribus natu quidem quisquam anteponeretur. Multum vero in bello est versa- 2
tus; sæpe exercitibus præfuit; nusquam culpā [suā] male rem gessit; semper consilio vicit, tantumque eo valuit, ut multă in re militari partim nova attulerit, partim meliora fecerit. Namque ille pedestria arma 3
mutavit, quum ante illum imperatorem maximis clypeis, brevibus hastis, minutis gladiis uterentur. Ille e con- 4
trario peltam pro parma fecit (a quo postea πελτασταὶ pedites appellantur), ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores. Hastæ modum duplicavit; gladios longiores fecit. Idem genus loricarum mutavit, et pro sertis atque æneis linteas dedit. Quo facto expeditiores milites reddidit. Nam pondere detracto, quod æque corpus tegeret et leve esset, curavit.

II. Bellum cum Thracibus gessit; Seuthen, socium 1
Atheniensium, in regnum restituit. Apud Corinthum tanta severitate exercitui præfuit, ut nullæ umquam in Græcia neque exercitatiores copiæ, neque magis dicto audientes fuerint duci, in eamque 2
consuetudinem adduxit, ut, quum prœlii signum ab imperatore esset datum, sine ducis opera sic ordinatæ consisterent, ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi viderentur. Hoc exercitu moram Lacedæmoniorum 3
intercepit: quod maxime tota celebratum est Græcia. Iterum eodem bello omnes copias eorum fugavit. Quo

393 a. C. n.

facto magnam adeptus est gloriam. Quum Artaxerxes
372 Ægyptio regi bellum inferre voluit, Iphicrătem
a. C. n. ab Atheniensibus petivit ducem, quem præficeret
exercitui conductitio, cujus numerus duodecim milium
4 fuit. Quem quidem sic omni disciplina militari erudivit,
ut, quemadmodum quondam Fabiani milites Romani
appellati sunt, sic Iphicratenses apud Græcos in summa
5 laude fuerint. Idem, subsidio Lacedæmoniis profectus,
369 Epaminondæ retardavit impetus. Nam nisi ejus
a. C. n. adventus appropinquasset, non prius Thebani
Sparta abscessissent, quam captam incendio delessent.

1 III. Fuit autem et animo magno et corpore, imperatoriaque forma, ut ipso adspectu cuivis injiceret admira-
2 tionem sui; sed in labore remissus nimis, parumque
patiens, ut Theopompus memoriæ prodidit; bonus vero
civis, fideque magna. Quod quum in aliis rebus
370 et declaravit, tum maxime in Amyntæ Macedŏnis
364 liberis tuendis. Namque Eurydĭce, mater Per-
a. C. n. diccæ et Philippi, cum his duobus pueris, Amynta
mortuo, ad Iphicratem confugit, ejusque opibus defensa
3 est. Vixit ad senectutem, placatis in se suorum civium
animis. Causam capitis semel dixit, bello sociali,
357 simul cum Timotheo, eoque judicio est absolutus.
a. C. n.
4 Menesthea filium reliquit, ex Thressa natum,
Coti regis filia. Is quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris
patrem matremne faceret; *matrem*, inquit. Id quum
omnibus mirum videretur: *at*, ille, *merito*, inquit, *facio.
Nam pater, quantum in se fuit, Thraecem me creavit, contra ea mater Atheniensem.*

XII. CHABRIAS.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Thebanis auxilio mittitur; novo pugnandi genere magnam adipiscitur gloriam. II. Ejus bella in Ægypto; in Cypro; classi Ægyptiæ præest. III. Domum revocatur; propter invidiam plerumque abest. IV. In bello sociali perit, desertus a suis.

I. Chabrias, Atheniensis. Hic quoque in summis 1
habitus est ducibus, resque multas memoria dignas gessit.
Sed ex his elucet maxime inventum ejus in prœlio, 377
quod apud Thebas fecit, quum Bœotiis subsidio a. C. n
venisset. Namque in eo victoria fidente summo duce 2
Agesilao, fugatis jam ab eo conductitiis catervis, reliquam
phalangem loco vetuit cedere, obnixoque genu scuto,
projecta hasta impetum excipere hostium docuit. Id
novum Agesilaus contuens progredi non est ausus, suos-
que jam incurrentes tuba revocavit. Hoc usque eo tota 3
Græcia fama celebratum est, ut illo statu Chabrias sibi
statuam fieri voluerit, quæ publice ei ab Atheniensibus
in foro constituta est. Ex quo factum est, ut postea
athlētæ ceterique artifices his statibus in statuis ponendis
uterentur, quibus victoriam essent adepti.

II. Chabrias autem multa in Europa bella administra- 1
vit, quum dux Atheniensium esset; in Ægypto 362
sua sponte gessit. Nam Nectanābin adjutum a. C. n.
profectus, regnum ei constituit. Fecit idem Cypri, 2
sed publice ab Atheniensibus Evagoræ adjutor [387?
datus; neque prius inde discessit, quam totam a. C. n.]
insulam bello devinceret: qua ex re Athenienses mag-
nam gloriam sunt adepti. Interim bellum inter 361 3
Ægyptios et Persas conflatum est. Athenienses a. C. n.
cum Artaxerxe societatem habebant; Lacedæmonii cum
Ægyptiis, a quibus magnas prædas Agesilaus, rex
eorum, faciebat. Id intuens Chabrias, quum in re nulla
Agesilao cederet, sua sponte eos adjutum profectus
Ægyptiæ classi præfuit, pedestribus copiis Agesilaus.

III. Tum præfecti regis Persiæ legatos miserunt 1
Athenas questum, quod Chabrias adversum regem
bellum gereret cum Ægyptiis. Athenienses diem certam
Chabriæ præstituerunt, quam ante domum nisi redisset,
capitis se illum damnaturos denuntiarunt. Hoc ille
nuntio Athenas rediit, neque ibi diutius est moratus,
quam fuit necesse. Non enim libenter erat ante oculos 2
civium suorum: quod et vivebat laute, et indulgebat
sibi liberalius, quam ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere.
Est enim hoc commune vitium in magnis liberisque 3
civitatibus, ut invidia gloriæ comes sit, et libenter de his
detrahant, quos eminere videant altius; neque animo
æquo pauperes alienam opulentium intuuntur fortunam.

Itaque Chabrias, quoad ei licebat, plurimum aberat
4 Neque vero solus ille aberat Athenis libenter, sed
omnes fere principes fecerunt idem; quod tantum se
ab invidia putabant abfuturos, quantum a conspectu
suorum recessissent. Itaque Conon plurimum Cypri
vixit, Iphicrates in Thracia, Timotheus Lesbi, Chares
in Sigēo. Dissimilis quidem Chares horum et factis et
moribus; sed tamen Athenis et honoratus et potens.

1 IV. Chabrias autem periit bello sociali tali modo.
Oppugnabant Athenienses Chium. Erat in classe Cha-
brias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auc-
toritate anteibat, eumque magis milites, quam qui præ-
2 erant, adspiciebant. Quæ res ei maturavit mortem.
Nam dum primus studet portum intrare, gubernatorem-
que jubet eo dirigere navem, ipse sibi perniciei fuit.
Quum enim eo penetrasset, ceteræ non sunt secutæ.
Quo facto circumfusus hostium concursu quum fortissime
3 pugnaret, navis, rostro percussa, cœpit sidere. Hinc
refugere quum posset, si se in mare dejecisset, quod
suberat classis Atheniensium, quæ exciperet natantes;
perire maluit, quam armis abjectis navem relinquere,
in qua fuerat vectus. Id ceteri facere noluerunt, qui
358 nando in tutum pervenerunt. At ille, præstare
a. C. n. honestam mortem existimans turpi vitæ, com-
minus pugnans telis hostium interfectus est

XIII. TIMOTHEUS.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Ejus virtutes et facta bellica. II. Ipsi, Lacedæmoniorum victori, statua ponitur. III. Senex Menestheo prætori in consilium datur. A Charete, prætore, accusatus damnatur. IV. Filius ejus Conon muros reficere cogitur. Singularis amicitiæ testimonium Jasonis erga Timotheum.

1 I. Timothĕus, Cononis filius, Atheniensis. Hic a

patre acceptam gloriam multis auxit virtutibus. Fuit
enim disertus, impiger, laboriosus, rei militaris peritus,
neque minus civitatis regendæ. Multa hujus sunt præ- 2
clare facta, sed hæc maxime illustria. Olynthios et
Byzantios bello subegit. Samum cepit, in qua 364
oppugnanda superiore bello Athenienses mille et 357
ducenta talenta consumserant. Id ille sine ulla a. C. n.
publica impensa populo restituit: adversus Cotum bella
gessit, ab eoque mille et ducenta talenta prædæ in publi-
cum retulit. Cўzicum obsidione liberavit. Ariobarzāni 3
simul cum Agesilao auxilio profectus est: a quo quum
Laco pecuniam numeratam accepisset, ille cives suos
agro atque urbibus augeri maluit, quam id sumere, cujus
partem domum suam ferre posset. Itaque accepit Cri-
thōten et Sestum.

III. Idem classi præfectus circumvehens Peloponne- 1
sum, Laconĭcen populatus, classem eorum fugavit;
Corcўram sub imperium Atheniensium redegit; 376
sociosque idem adjunxit Epirōtas, Athamānas, a. C. n.
Chaŏnas, omnesque eas gentes, quæ mare illud adjăcent.
Quo facto Lacedæmonii de diutĭna contentione destite- 2
runt, et sua sponte Atheniensibus imperii mariti- 374
mi principatum concesserunt; pacemque his legi- a. C. n.
bus constituerunt, ut Athenienses mari duces essent.
Quæ victoria tantæ fuit Atticis lætitiæ, ut tum primum
aræ Paci publice sint factæ, eique deæ pulvīnar sit insti-
tutum. Cujus laudis ut memoria maneret, Timotheo 3
publice statuam in foro posuerunt. Qui honos huic uni
ante id tempus contigit: ut, quum patri populus statuam
posuisset, filio quoque daret. Sic juxta posita recens
filii veterem patris renovavit memoriam.

III. Hic quum esset magno natu, et magistratus 1
gerere desisset, bello Athenienses undique premi sunt
cœpti. Defecerat Samus; descierat Hellespontus; Phi-
lippus jam tum valens Macĕdo multa moliebatur: cui
oppositus Chares quum esset, non satis in eo præsidii
putabatur. Fit Menestheus prætor, filius Iphicrātis, 2
gener Timothei, et, ut ad bellum proficiscatur, decerni-
tur. Huic in consilium dantur duo usu sapien- 357
tiaque præstantes, quorum consilio uteretur, pater a. C. n.
et socer: quod in his tanta erat auctoritas, ut magna
spes esset, per eos amissa posse recuperari. Hi quum 3

Samum profecti essent, et eodem Chares, adventu [illo-
rum] cognito, cum suis copiis proficisceretur, ne quid
absente se gestum videretur: accidit, quum ad insulam
appropinquarent, ut magna tempestas oriretur; quam
evitare duo veteres imperatores utile arbitrati suam clas-
sem suppresserunt. At ille, temeraria usus ratione, non
cessit majorum natu auctoritati, et, ut si in sua navi esset
fortuna, quo contenderat, pervenit, eodemque ut seque-
rentur, ad Timotheum et Iphicratem nuntium misit.
Hinc, male re gesta, compluribus amissis navibus, eodem,
unde erat profectus, se recepit, litterasque Athenas pub-
lice misit, sibi proclive fuisse, Samum capere, nisi a
Timotheo et Iphicrate desertus esset. [Ob eam rem in
crimen vocabantur.] Populus acer, suspicax, mobilis,
adversarius, invidus etiam potentiæ, domum revocat;
accusantur proditionis. Hoc judicio damnatur Timotheus,
lisque ejus æstimatur centum talentis. Ille, odio ingra-
tæ civitatis coactus, Chalcĭdem se contulit.
1 IV. Hujus post mortem quum populum judicii sui
pœniteret, multæ novem partes detraxit, et decem talenta
Cononem, filium ejus, ad muri quamdam partem reficien-
dam jussit dare. In quo fortunæ varietas est animad-
versa. Nam quos avus Conon muros ex hostium præda
patriæ restituerat, eosdem nepos, cum summa ignominia
2 familiæ, ex sua re familiari reficere coactus est. Timo-
thei autem moderatæ sapientisque vitæ quum pleraque
possimus proferre testimonia, uno erimus contenti, quod
ex eo facile conjici poterit, quam carus suis fuerit. Quum
Athenis adolescentulus causam diceret, non solum amici
privatique hospites ad eum defendendum convenerunt,
sed etiam in eis Jason tyrannus, qui illo tempore fuit
3 omnium potentissimus. Hic quum in patria sine satelli-
tibus se tutum non arbitraretur, Athenas sine ullo præ-
sidio venit, tantique hospitem fecit, ut mallet se capitis
periculum adire, quam Timotheo de fama dimicanti
deesse. Hunc adversus tamen Timotheus postea populi
jussu bellum gessit, patriæque sanctiora jura, quam hos-
4 pitii, esse duxit. Hæc extrema fuit ætas imperatorum
Atheniensium, Iphicratis, Chabriæ, Timothei; neque
post illorum obitum quisquam dux in illa urbe fuit
dignus memoria.

XIV. DATAMES.

ARGUMENTUM.

CAP. I. Inter barbarorum duces facile clarissimus. In bello, contra Cadusios gesto, magni fuit ejus opera, quo factum est, ut paterna ei traderetur provincia. II. Thyum dynasten Paphlagoniæ vivum capit. III. Captum ad regem adducit. Copiis ad bellum Ægyptium præficitur. IV. Revocatur. Aspim Cappadocem capit. V. Aulicorum insidias edoctus, Cappadociam et Paphlagoniam sibi occupat. VI. In bello adversus Pisidas amittit filium. Proditores et hostes Pisidas superat. VII. A filio natu maximo proditur. VIII. Ducem Persarum, contra se missum, vincit. IX. Regis insidias callide vitat. X. Mithridatis dolo capitur. XI. In colloquio per fraudem occiditur.

I. Venio nunc ad fortissimum virum maximique 1
consilii omnium barbarorum, exceptis duobus Carthagi-
niensibus, Hamilcăre et Hannibăle. De quo hoc plura 2
referemus, quod et obscuriora sunt ejus gesta pleraque,
et ea, quæ prospere ei cesserunt, non magnitudine copia-
rum, sed consilii, quo tum omnes superabat, acciderunt;
quorum nisi ratio explicata fuerit, res apparere non
poterunt. Datămes, patre Camissăre, natione Care, 3
matre Scythissa natus, primum militum numero fuit
apud Artaxerxem eorum, qui regiam tuebantur. Pater
ejus Camissăres, quod et manu fortis, et bello strenuus,
et regi multis locis fidelis erat repertus habuit provin-
ciam partem Ciliciæ juxta Cappadociam, quam incolunt
Leucosȳri. Datămes, militare munus fungens, primum, 4
qualis esset, apparuit in bello, quod rex adversus Cadu-
sios gessit. Namque hic, multis milibus regiorum
interfectis, magni fuit ejus opera. Quo factum est, ut,
quum in eo bello cecidisset Camissares, paterna ei tra-
deretur provincia.

1 II. Pari se virtute postea præbuit, quum Autophra-
dātes jussu regis bello persequeretur eos, qui defecerant.
Namque hujus opera hostes, quum castra jam intrassent,
profligati sunt, exercitusque reliquus conservatus [regis]
2 est; qua ex re majoribus rebus præesse cœpit. Erat eo
tempore Thyus dynastes Paphlagoniæ, antiquo genere
natus a Pylæměne illo, quem Homerus Troico bello a
Patroclo interfectum ait. Is regi dicto audiens non erat.
3 Quam ob causam bello eum persequi constituit, eique rei
præfecit Datamem, propinquum Paphlagŏnis; namque
ex fratre et sorore erant nati. Quam ob causam Da-
tames primum experiri voluit, ut sine armis propinquum
ad officium reduceret. Ad quem quum venisset sine
præsidio, quod ab amico nullas vereretur insidias, pæne
interiit. Nam Thyus eum clam interficere voluit. Erat
4 mater cum Datame, amĭta Paphlagŏnis. Ea, quid
5 ageretur, resciit, filiumque monuit. Ille fuga periculum
evitavit, bellumque indixit Thyo. In quo quum ab
Ariobarzāne, præfecto Lydiæ et Ioniæ totiusque Phrygiæ,
desertus esset, nihilo segnius perseveravit, vivumque
Thyum cepit cum uxore et liberis.

1 III. Cujus facti ne prius fama ad regem, quam ipse,
perveniret, dedit operam. Itaque omnibus insciis, eo,
ubi erat rex, venit, posteroque die Thyum, hominem
maximi corporis terribilique facie, quod et niger, et
capillo longo barbaque erat promissa, optima veste texit,
quam satrapæ regii gerere consueverant; ornavitque
etiam torque, et armillis aureis, ceteroque regio cultu,
2 ipse agresti duplici amiculo circumdătus hirtaque tunica,
gerens in capite galeam venatoriam, dextra manu clavam,
sinistra copulam, qua vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut
3 si feram bestiam captam duceret. Quem quum omnes
prospicerent propter novitatem ornatûs ignotamque for-
mam, ob eamque rem magnus esset concursus: fuit non
nemo, qui agnosceret Thyum, regique nuntiaret. Primo
4 non accredidit. Itaque Pharnabazum misit exploratum.
A quo ut rem gestam comperit, statim admitti jussit,
magnopere delectatus quum facto, tum ornatu, impri-
mis, quod nobilis rex in potestatem inopinanti venerat.
5 Itaque magnifice Datamem donatum ad exercitum misit,
qui tum contrahebatur duce Pharnabazo et Tithrauste ad
bellum Ægyptium, parique eum, atque illos, imperio esse

jussit. Postea vero quam Pharnabazum rex revocavit, illi summa imperii tradita est.

IV. Hic quum maximo studio compararet exercitum, 1
Ægyptumque proficisci pararet, subito a rege litteræ
sunt ei missæ, ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam
tenebat: quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam, confinis Cap-
padociæ. Namque Aspis, saltuosam regionem castellis- 2
que munitam incolens, non solum imperio regis non
parebat, sed etiam finitimas regiones vexabat, et, quæ
regi portarentur, abripiebat. Datames, etsi longe aberat 3
ab his regionibus, et a majore re abstrahebatur, tamen
regis voluntati morem gerendum putavit. Itaque cum
paucis, sed viris fortibus navem conscendit, existimans,
id quod accidit, facilius se imprudentem parva manu
oppressurum, quam paratum quamvis magno exercitu.
Hac delatus in Ciliciam, egressus inde, dies noctesque 4
iter faciens, Taurum transiit, eoque, quo studuerat, venit;
quærit, quibus locis sit Aspis; cognoscit, haud longe
abesse, profectumque eum venatum. Quem dum specu-
latur, adventus ejus causa cognoscitur. Pisĭdas cum iis,
quos secum habebat, ad resistendum Aspis comparat.
Id Datames ubi audivit, arma sumit, suosque sequi jubet; 5
ipse equo concitato ad hostem vehitur. Quem procul
Aspis conspiciens ad se ferentem pertimescit, atque a
conatu resistendi deterritus sese dedit. Hunc Datames
vinctum ad regem ducendum tradit Mithridāti.

V. Hæc dum geruntur, Artaxerxes, reminiscens, a 1
quanto bello ad quam parvam rem principem ducum
misisset, se ipse reprehendit, et nuntium ad exercitum
Acen misit, quod nondum Datamem profectum putabat,
qui diceret, ne ab exercitu discederet. Hic, priusquam
perveniret, quo erat profectus, in itinere convenit, qui
Aspim ducebant. Qua celeritate quum magnam bene- 2
volentiam regis Datames consecutus esset, non minorem
invidiam aulicorum excepit, qui illum unum pluris, quam
se omnes, fieri videbant. Quo facto cuncti ad eum
opprimendum consenserunt. Hæc Pandates, gazæ cus- 3
tos regiæ, amicus Datami, perscripta ei mittit, in quibus
docet: eum magno fore periculo, si quid illo imperanto
in Ægypto adversi accidisset. Namque eam esse con- 4
suetudinem regiam, ut casus adversos hominibus tri-
buant, secundos fortunæ suæ: quo fieri, ut facile impel-

lantur ad eorum perniciem, quorum ductu res male
gestæ nuntientur. Illum hoc majore fore in discrimine,
quod, quibus rex maxime obediat, eos habeat inimicissi-
5 mos. Talibus ille litteris cognitis, quum jam ad exer-
citum Acen venisset, quod non ignorabat, ea vere scripta,
desciscere a rege constituit. Neque tamen quicquam
6 fecit, quod fide sua esset indignum. Nam Mandrŏclem
Magnētem exercitui præfecit; ipse cum suis in Cappa-
dociam discedit, conjunctamque huic Paphlagoniam occu-
362 pat, celans, qua voluntate esset in regem; clam
a. C. n. cum Ariobarzane facit amicitiam, manum compa-
rat, urbes munitas suis tuendas tradit.

1 VI. Sed hæc propter hiemale tempus minus prospere
procedebant. Audit, Pisĭdas quasdam copias adversus
se parare. Filium eo Arsidēum cum exercitu mittit.
Cadit in prœlio adolescens. Proficiscitur eo pater non
ita cum magna manu, celans, quantum vulnus accepisset,
quod prius ad hostem pervenire cupiebat, quam de re
male gesta fama ad suos perveniret, ne cognita filii
2 morte animi debilitarentur militum. Quo contenderat
pervenit, hisque locis castra ponit, ut neque circumiri
multitudine adversariorum posset, neque impediri, quo
3 minus ad dimicandum manum haberet expeditam. Erat
cum eo Mithrobarzānes, socer ejus, præfectus equitum.
Is, desperatis generi rebus, ad hostes transfugit. Id
Datames ut audivit, sensit, si in turbam exisset, ab
homine tam necessario se relictum, futurum ut ceteri
4 consilium sequerentur. In vulgus edit: suo jussu Mithro-
barzānem profectum pro perfuga, quo facilius receptus
interficeret hostes. Quare relinqui eum non par esse,
et omnes confestim sequi. Quod si animo strenuo fecis-
sent, futurum, ut adversarii non possent resistere, quum
5 et intra vallum et foris cæderentur. Hac re probata,
exercitum educit, Mithrobarzanem persequitur: qui
tantum quod ad hostes pervenerat, Datames signa inferri
6 jubet. Pisĭdæ, nova re commoti, in opinionem addu-
cuntur, perfugas mala fide compositoque fecisse, ut
recepti essent majori calamitati. Primum eos adoriun-
tur. Illi quum, quid ageretur, aut quare fieret, ignora-
rent, coacti sunt, cum eis pugnare, ad quos transierant,
ab hisque stare, quos reliquerant. Quibus quum neutri
7 parcerent, celeriter sunt concisi. Reliquos Pisidas resis

tentes Datames invadit: primo impetu pellit, fugientes persequitur, multos interficit, castra hostium capit.
Tali consilio uno tempore et proditores perculit, et 8
hostes profligavit, et, quod ad perniciem fuerat cogitatum, id ad salutem convertit. Quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum, neque celerius factum usquam legimus.

VII. Ab hoc tamen viro Scismas, maximo natu filius, 1
desciit, ad regemque transiit, et de defectione patris detulit. Quo nuntio Artaxerxes commotus, quod intelligebat sibi cum viro forti ac strenuo negotium esse, qui, quum cogitasset, facere auderet, et prius cogitare, quam conari, consuesset, Autophradātem in Cappadociam mittit. Hic 2
ne intrare posset, saltum, in quo Ciliciæ portæ sunt sitæ, Datames præoccupare studuit. Sed tam subito 3
copias contrahere non potuit. A qua re depulsus, cum ea manu, quam contraxerat, locum delegit talem, ut neque circumiretur ab hostibus, neque præteriret adversarius, quin ancipitibus locis premeretur, et, si dimicare [cum] eo vellet, non multum obesse multitudo hostium suæ paucitati posset.

VIII. Hæc etsi Autophradates videbat, tamen statuit 1
congredi, quam cum tantis copiis refugere, aut tam diu uno loco sedere. Habebat barbarorum equitum viginti, 2
peditum centum milia, quos illi Cardăcas appellant, ejusdemque generis tria funditorum: præterea Cappadŏcum octo, Armeniorum decem, Paphlagŏnum quinque, Phrygum decem, Lydorum quinque, Aspendiorum et Pisidarum circiter tria, Cilĭcum duo, Captianorum totidem, ex Græcia conductorum tria [milia]: levis armaturæ maximum numerum. Has adversus copias spes omnis 3
consistebat Datami in se locique natura: namque hujus partem non habebat vicesimam militum. Quibus fretus conflixit, adversariorumque multa milia concidit, quum de ipsius exercitu non amplius hominum mille cecidisset. Quam ob causam postero die tropæum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum erat. Hinc quum castra movisset, 4
semperque inferior copiis, superior omnibus prœliis discederet, quod numquam manum consereret, nisi quum adversarios locorum angustiis clausisset (quod perito regionum callideque cogitanti sæpe accidebat): Auto- 5
phradates, quum bellum duci majore regis calamitate,

quam adversariorum, videret, ad pacem amicitiamque
6 hortatus est, ut cum rege in gratiam rediret. Quam ille ets fidam non fore putabat, tamen conditionem accepit seque ad Artaxerxem legatos missurum dixit. Sic bellum, quod rex adversus Datamem susceperat, sedatum. Autophradates in Phrygiam se recepit.

1 IX. At rex, quod implacabile odium in Datamem susceperat, postquam bello eum opprimi non posse animadvertit, insidiis interficere studuit; quas ille plerasque
2 vitavit. Sicut, quum nuntiatum esset, quosdam sibi insidiari, qui in amicorum erant numero (de quibus, quod inimici detulerant, neque credendum, neque negligendum putavit), experiri voluit, verum falsumne esset
3 relatum. Itaque eo profectus est, quo itinere futuras insidias dixerant. Sed elegit corpore et statura simillimum sui, eique vestitum suum dedit, atque eo loco ire, quo ipse consueverat, jussit. Ipse autem ornatu vestituque militari inter corporis custodes iter facere cœpit.
4 At insidiatores, postquam in eum locum agmen pervenit, decepti ordine atque vestitu, in eum faciunt impetum, qui suppositus erat. Prædixerat autem his Datames, cum quibus iter faciebat, ut parati essent facere, quod ipsum vidissent. Ipse, ut concurrentes insidiatores animadvertit, tela in eos conjecit. Hoc idem quum universi fecissent, priusquam pervenirent ad eum, quem aggredi volebant, confixi ceciderunt.

1 X. Hic tamen tam callidus vir extremo tempore captus est Mithridatis, Ariobarzanis filii, dolo. Namque is pollicitus est regi, se eum interfecturum, si ei rex permitteret, ut, quodcumque vellet, liceret impune facere, fidemque de ea re, more Persarum, dextra dedisset.
2 Hanc ut accepit a rege missam, copias parat, et absens amicitiam cum Datame facit, regis provincias vexat, castella expugnat, magnas prædas capit, quarum partem suis dispertit, partem ad Datamem mittit; pari modo
3 complura castella ei tradit. Hæc diu faciendo persuasit homini, se infinitum adversus regem suscepisse bellum, quum nihilo magis, ne quam suspicionem illi præberet insidiarum, neque colloquium ejus petivit, neque in conspectum venire studuit. Sic absens amicitiam gerebat, ut non beneficiis mutuis, sed odio communi, quod erga regem susceperant, contineri viderentur.

XI. Id quum satis se confirmasse arbitratus est, cer- 1
tiorem facit Datamem, tempus esse, majores exercitus parari, et bellum cum ipso rege suscipi; deque ea re, si ei videretur, quo loco vellet, in colloquium veniret. Probata re, colloquendi tempus sumitur, locusque, quo
conveniretur. Huc Mithridates cum uno, cui maximam 2
habebat fidem, ante aliquot dies venit, compluribusque locis separatim gladios obruit, eaque loca diligenter notat. Ipso autem colloquendi die utrique, locum qui explorarent, atque ipsos scrutarentur, mittunt. Deinde
ipsi sunt congressi. Hic quum aliquamdiu in colloquio 3
fuissent, et diversi discessissent, jamque procul Datames abesset: Mithridates, priusquam ad suos perveniret, ne quam suspicionem pareret, in eumdem locum revertitur, atque ibi, ubi telum erat impositum, resedit, ut si [a] lassitudine cuperet acquiescere, Datamemque revocavit,
simulans, se quiddam in colloquio esse oblitum. Inte- 4
rim telum, quod latebat, protulit nudatumque vagina veste texit, ac Datami venienti ait, digredientem se animadvertisse, locum quemdam, qui erat in conspectu, ad
castra ponenda esse idoneum. Quem quum digito de- 5
monstraret, et ille conspiceret, aversum ferro transfixit, priusque, quam quisquam posset succurrere, interfecit. Ita ille vir, qui multos consilio, neminem perfidia ceperat, simulata captus est amicitia.

XV. EPAMINONDAS

I. *Epaminondas, Polymni filius, Thebanus.* De hoc 1
priusquam scribamus, hæc præcipienda videntur lectoribus, ne alienos mores ad suos referant; neve ea, quæ ipsis leviora sunt, pari modo apud ceteros fuisse arbi-
trentur. Scimus enim, musicen nostris moribus abesse 2
a principis persona; saltare vero etiam in vitiis poni: quæ omnia apud Græcos et grata, et laude digna du-
cuntur. Quum autem exprimere imaginem consuetu- 3
dinis atque vitæ velimus Epaminondæ, nihil videmur

debere prætermittere, quod pertineat ad eam declaran
4 dam. Quare dicemus primum de genere ejus; deinde,
quibus disciplinis et a quibus sit eruditus; tum de mo-
ribus ingeniique facultatibus, et si qua alia digna me-
moria erunt; postremo de rebus gestis, quæ a plurimis
omnium anteponuntur virtutibus.

1 II. Natus igitur patre, quo diximus, honesto genere,
pauper jam a majoribus relictus; eruditus autem sic,
ut nemo Thebanus magis. Nam et citharizare, et can-
tare ad chordarum sonum doctus est a Dionysio, qui
non minore fuit in musicis gloria, quam Damon aut
Lamprus, quorum pervulgata sunt nomina; [carmina]
cantare tibiis ab Olympiodoro, saltare a Calliphrone.
2 At philosophiæ præceptorem habuit Lysim, Tarentinum,
Pythagoreum: cui quidem sic fuit deditus, ut adoles-
cens tristem et severum senem omnibus æqualibus suis
in familiaritate anteposuerit, neque prius eum a se di-
miserit, quam in doctrinis tanto antecesserit condiscipulos,
ut facile intelligi posset, pari modo superaturum omnes
3 in ceteris artibus. Atque hæc ad nostram consuetudi-
nem sunt levia, et potius contemnenda; at in Græcia
4 utique olim magnæ laudi erant. Postquam ephebus
factus est, et palæstræ dare operam cœpit, non tam
magnitudini virium servivit, quam velocitati. Illam
enim ad athletarum usum, hanc ad belli existimabat
5 utilitatem pertinere. Itaque exercebatur plurimum
currendo et luctando ad eum finem, quoad stans com-
plecti posset atque contendere. In armis plurimum
studii consumebat.

1 III. Ad hanc corporis firmitatem plurima etiam animi
bona accesserant. Erat enim modestus, prudens, gravis,
temporibus sapienter utens, peritus belli, fortis manu,
animo maximo; adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco qui-
2 dem mentiretur. Idem continens, clemens, patiensque
admirandum in modum, non solum populi, sed etiam
amicorum ferens injurias; inprimisque commissa ce-
lans: quod interdum non minus prodest, quam diserte
dicere; studiosus audiendi: ex hoc enim facillime disci
3 arbitrabatur. Itaque quum in circulum venisset, in
quo aut de republica disputaretur, aut de philosophia
sermo haberetur, numquam inde prius discessit, quam
4 ad finem sermo esset adductus. Paupertatem adeo fa

cile perpessus est, ut de republica nihil præter gloriam
ceperit. Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus;
fide ad alios sublevandos sæpe sic usus est, ut possit ju-
dicari, omnia ei cum amicis fuisse communia. Nam 5
quum aut civium suorum aliquis ab hostibus esset cap-
tus, aut virgo amici nubilis propter paupertatem collo-
cari non posset, amicorum concilium habebat, et, quan-
tum quisque daret, pro facultatibus imperabat. Eam- 6
que summam quum fecerat, priusquam acciperet pecu-
niam, adducebat eum, qui quærebat, ad eos, qui con-
ferebant, eique ut ipsi numerarent, faciebat; ut ille,
ad quem ea res perveniebat, sciret, quantum cuique
deberet.

IV. Tentata autem ejus est abstinentia a Diomedonte, 1
Cyziceno. Namque is rogatu Artaxerxis Epaminondam
pecunia corrumpendum susceperat. Hic magno cum
pondere auri Thebas venit, et Micythum adolescentulum
quinque talentis ad suam perduxit voluntatem, quem
tum Epaminondas plurimum diligebat. Micythus Epa-
minondam convenit, et causam adventus Diomedontis
ostendit. At ille Diomedonte coram, *Nihil*, inquit, *opus* 2
pecunia est. Nam si ea rex vult, quæ Thebanis sint
utilia, gratis facere sum paratus; sin autem contraria,
non habet auri atque argenti satis. Namque orbis terra-
rum divitias accipere nolo pro patriæ caritate. Tu quod 3
me incognitum tentasti, tuique similem existimasti, non
miror, tibique ignosco; sed egredere propere, ne alios
corrumpas, quum me non potueris. Tu, Micythe, argen-
tum huic redde; nisi id confestim facis, ego te tradam
magistratui. Hunc Diomedon quum rogaret, ut tuto 4
exire, suaque, quæ attulisset, liceret efferre: *Istud qui-*
dem, inquit, *faciam; neque tua causa, sed mea, ne, si ti-*
bi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat, id ad me ereptum per-
venisse, quod delatum accipere noluissem. A quo quum 5
quæsisset, quo se deduci vellet, et ille, Athenas, dixisset;
præsidium dedit, ut [eo] tuto perveniret. Neque vero
id satis habuit, sed etiam, ut inviolatus in navem ascen-
deret, per Chabriam Atheniensem, de quo supra men-
tionem fecimus, effecit. Abstinentiæ erit hoc satis tes- 6
timonium. Plurima quidem proferre possemus; sed
modus adhibendus est, quoniam uno hoc volumine vitam
excellentium virorum complurium concludere constitui-

mus, quorum separatim multis millibus versuum complures scriptores ante nos explicarunt.

1 V. Fuit etiam disertus, ut nemo ei Thebanus par es-
set eloquentia: neque minus concinnus in brevitate re-
2 spondendi, quam in perpetua oratione ornatus. Habuit
obtrectatorem Meneclidam quemdam, indidem Thebis,
et adversarium in administranda republica, satis exerci-
tatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum scilicet. Namque illi
3 genti plus inest virium, quam ingenii. Is, quod in re
militari florere Epaminondam videbat, hortari solebat
Thebanos, ut pacem bello anteferrent, ne illius impera-
toris opera desideraretur. Huic ille, *Fallis*, inquit, *ver-
bo cives tuos, quod hos a bello avocas: otii enim nomine*
4 *servitutem concilias. Nam paritur pax bello. Itaque
qui ea diutina volunt frui, bello exercitati esse debent.
Quare si principes Græciæ esse vultis, castris est vobis*
5 *utendum, non palæstra.* Idem ille Meneclidas quum
huic objiceret, quod liberos non haberet, neque uxorem
duxisset; maximeque insolentiam, quod sibi Agamem-
nonis belli gloriam videretur consecutus: *at*, ille, *desine*,
inquit, *Meneclida, de uxore mihi exprobrare: nam nullius
in ista re minus uti consilio volo.* (Habebat enim Mene-
6 clidas suspicionem adulterii.) *Quod autem me Ag-
amemnonem æmulari putas, falleris. Namque ille cum
universa Græcia vix decem annis unam cepit urbem; ego
contra ex una urbe nostra dieque uno totam Græciam,
Lacedæmoniis fugatis, liberavi.*

1 VI. Idem quum in conventum venisset Arcadum,
petens, ut societatem cum Thebanis et Argivis facerent:
contraque Callistratus, Atheniensium legatus, qui elo-
quentia omnes eo præstabat tempore, postularet, ut po-
tius amicitiam sequerentur Atticorum, et in oratione
sua multa invectus esset in Thebanos et Argivos, in
2 eisque hoc posuisset; animadvertere debere Arcadas,
quales utraque civitas cives procreasset, ex quibus de
ceteris possent judicare: Argivos enim fuisse Orestem
et Alcmæonem, matricidas; Thebis Œdipum natum,
qui, quum patrem suum interfecisset, ex matre liberos
3 procreasset: hic in respondendo Epaminondas, quum de
ceteris perorasset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria per-
venit, admirari se dixit stultitiam rhetoris Attici, qui
non animadverterit, innocentes illos natos; domi scelere

admisso, quum patria essent expulsi, receptos esse ab
Atheniensibus. Sed maxime ejus eloquentia eluxit 4
Spartæ, legati ante pugnam Leuctricam. Quo quum
omnium sociorum convenissent legati, coram frequentis-
simo legationum conventu sic Lacedæmoniorum tyran-
nidem coarguit, ut non minus illa oratione opes eorum
concusserit, quam Leuctrica pugna. Tum enim per-
fecit, quod post apparuit, ut auxilio sociorum Lacedæ-
monii privarentur.

VII. Fuisse patientem suorumque injurias ferentem 1
civium, quod se patriæ irasci nefas esse duceret, hæc
sunt testimonia. Quum eum propter invidiam cives
præficere exercitui noluissent, duxque esset delectus
belli imperitus, cujus errore eo esset deducta res [mili-
tum], ut omnes de salute pertimescerent, quod locorum
angustiis clausi ab hostibus obsidebantur: desiderari
cœpta est Epaminondæ diligentia. Erat enim ibi pri-
vatus numero militis. A quo quum peterent opem, 2
nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliæ, et exercitum,
obsidione liberatum, domum reduxit incolumem. Neque 3
vero hoc semel fecit, sed sæpius. Maxime autem fuit
illustre, quum in Peloponnesum exercitum duxisset ad-
versus Lacedæmonios, haberetque collegas duos, quorum
alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis ac strenuus. Hic quum
criminibus adversariorum omnes in invidiam venissent,
ob eamque rem imperium his esset abrogatum, atque in
eorum locum alii prætores successissent: Epaminondas 4
populiscito non paruit, idemque ut facerent, persuasit
collegis, et bellum, quod susceperat, gessit. Namque
animadvertebat, nisi id fecisset, totum exercitum propter
prætorum imprudentiam inscientiamque belli periturum.
Lex erat Thebis, quæ morte multabat, si quis imperium 5
diutius retinuisset, quam lege præfinitum foret. Hanc
Epaminondas quum reipublicæ conservandæ causa latam
videret, ad perniciem civitatis conferre noluit; et qua-
tuor mensibus diutius, quam populus jusserat, gessit
imperium.

VIII. Postquam domum reditum est, collegæ ejus 1
hoc crimine accusabantur. Quibus ille permisit, ut
omnem causam in se transferrent, suaque opera factum
contenderent, ut legi non obedirent. Qua defensione
illis periculo liberatis, nemo Epaminondam responsurum

2 putabat, quod, quid diceret, non haberet. At ille in ju
dicium venit: nihil eorum negavit, quæ adversarii cri
mini dabant, omniaque, quæ collegæ dixerant, confessus
est, neque recusavit, quo minus legis pœnam subiret;
sed unum ab iis petivit, ut in periculo suo inscriberent:
3 *Epaminondas a Thebanis morte multatus est, quod eos*
coëgit apud Leuctra superare Lacedæmonios, quos ante se
imperatorem nemo Bœotiorum ausus fuit adspicere in
4 *acie; quodque uno prœlio non solum Thebas ab interitu*
retraxit, sed etiam universam Græciam in libertatem vin-
dicavit, eoque res utrorumque perduxit, ut Thebani Spar-
tam oppugnarent, Lacedæmonii satis haberent, si salvi
5 *esse possent; neque prius bellare destitit, quam Messena*
constituta urbem eorum obsidione clausit. Hæc quum
dixisset, risus omnium cum hilaritate coortus est: neque
quisquam judex ausus est de eo ferre suffragium. Sic
a judicio capitis maxima discessit gloria.

1 IX. Hic extremo tempore imperator apud Mantineam
quum acie instructa audacius instaret hostes, cognitus a
Lacedæmoniis, quod in unius pernicie ejus patriæ sitam
putabant salutem, universi in unum impetum fecerunt,
neque prius abscesserunt, quam magna cæde [facta
multisque occisis] fortissime ipsum Epaminondam pug-
nantem, sparo eminus percussum, concidere viderunt.
2 Hujus casu aliquantum retardati sunt Bœotii; neque
tamen prius pugna excesserunt, quam repugnantes pro-
3 fligarunt. At Epaminondas quum animadverteret, mor-
tiferum se vulnus accepisse, simulque, si ferrum, quod
ex hastili in corpore remanserat, extraxisset, animam
statim emissurum: usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum
4 est, vicisse Bœotios. Id postquam audivit; *satis*, inquit,
vixi: invictus enim morior. Tum ferro extracto con-
festim exanimatus est.

1 X. Hic uxorem numquam duxit. In quo quum re-
prehenderetur, quod liberos non relinqueret, a Pelopida,
qui filium habebat infamem, maleque eum in eo patriæ
2 consulere diceret: *vide*, inquit, *ne tu pejus consulas, qui*
talem ex te natum relicturus sis. Neque vero stirps mihi
potest deesse. Namque ex me natam relinquo pugnam
Leuctricam, quæ non modo mihi superstes, sed etiam im-
3 *mortalis sit necesse est.* Quo tempore, duce Pelopida,
exsules Thebas occuparunt, et præsidium Lacedæmoni-

orum ex arce expulerunt, Epaminondas, quamdiu facta est cædes civium, domo se tenuit: quod neque malos defendere volebat, neque impugnare, ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret. Namque omnem civilem victoriam funestam putabat. Idem, postquam apud Cadmeam cum Lacedæmoniis pugnari cœptum est, in primis stetit.
Hujus de virtutibus vitaque satis erit dictum, si hoc 4
unum adjunxero, quod nemo eat infitias, Thebas et ante Epaminondam natum, et post ejus interitum, perpetuo alieno paruisse imperio; contra ea, quamdiu ille præfuerit reipublicæ, caput fuisse totius Græciæ. Ex quo intelligi potest, unum hominem pluris, quam civitatem, fuisse.

XVI. PELOPIDAS.

I. *Pelopidas, Thebanus,* magis historicis, quam vulgo, 1
notus. Cujus de virtutibus dubito quemadmodum exponam, quod vereor, ne, si res explicare incipiam, non vitam ejus enarrare, sed historiam videar scribere; si tantummodo summas attigero, ne rudibus litterarum Græcarum minus lucide appareat, quantus fuerit ille vir. Itaque utrique rei occurram, quantum potero, et
medebor quum satietati, tum ignorantiæ lectorum. Phœ- 2
bidas, Lacedæmonius, quum exercitum Olynthum duceret, iterque per Thebas faceret, arcem oppidi, quæ Cadmea nominatur, occupavit impulsu perpaucorum Thebanorum, qui, adversariæ factioni quo facilius resisterent, Laconum rebus studebant: idque suo privato,
non publico, fecit consilio. Quo facto eum Lacedæmo- 3
nii ab exercitu removerunt pecuniaque multarunt: neque eo magis arcem Thebanis reddiderunt, quod susceptis inimicitiis satius ducebant eos obsideri, quam liberari. Nam post Peloponnesium bellum Athenasque devictas cum Thebanis sibi rem esse existimabant, et
eos esse solos, qui adversus resistere auderent. Hac 4
mente amicis suis summas potestates dederant, alterius-

que factionis principes partim interfecerant, alios in ex-
silium ejecerant: in quibus Pelopidas hic, de quo scri-
bere exorsi sumus, pulsus patria carebat.

1 II. Hi omnes fere Athenas se contulerant, non, quo
sequerentur otium, sed ut, quemque ex proximo locum
2 fors obtulisset, eo patriam recuperare niterentur. Itaque
quum tempus est visum rei gerendæ, communiter cum
his, qui Thebis idem sentiebant, diem delegerunt ad
inimicos opprimendos civitatemque liberandam eum,
quo maximi magistratus simul consueverant epulari.
3 Magnæ sæpe res non ita magnis copiis sunt gestæ; sed
profecto numquam ab tam tenui initio tantæ opes sunt
profligatæ. Nam duodecim adolescentuli coierunt ex
his, qui exsilio erant multati, quum omnino non essent
amplius centum, qui tanto se offerrent periculo. Qua
4 paucitate perculsa est Lacedæmoniorum potentia. Hi
enim non magis adversariorum factioni, quam Sparta-
nis, eo tempore bellum intulerunt, qui principes erant
totius Græciæ; quorum imperii majestas, neque ita
multo post, Leuctrica pugna, ab hoc initio perculsa,
5 concidit. Illi igitur duodecim, quorum erat dux Pelo-
pidas, quum Athenis interdiu exissent, ut vesperascente
cœlo Thebas possent pervenire, cum canibus venaticis
exierunt, retia ferentes, vestitu agresti, quo minore sus-
picione facerent iter. Qui quum tempore ipso, quo
studuerant, pervenissent, domum Charonis devenerunt,
a quo et tempus et dies erat datus.

1 III. Hoc loco libet interponere, etsi sejunctum ab re
proposita est, nimia fiducia quantæ calamitati soleat
esse. Nam magistratuum Thebanorum statim ad aures
pervenit, exsules in urbem devenisse. Id illi, vino epu-
lisque dediti, usque eo despexerunt, ut ne quærere qui-
2 dem de tanta re laborarint. Accessit etiam, quod magis
aperiret eorum dementiam. Allata est enim epistola
Athenis ab Archia, [hierophante,] uni ex his, Archiæ,
qui tum maximum magistratum Thebis obtinebat, in
qua omnia de profectione exsulum perscripta erant.
Quæ quum jam accubanti in convivio esset data, sicut
erat signata, sub pulvinum subjiciens, *in crastinum*, in-
3 quit, *differo res severas*. At illi omnes, quum jam nox
processisset, vinolenti ab exsulibus, duce Pelopida, sunt
interfecti. Quibus rebus confectis, vulgo ad arma li-

bertatemque vocato, non solum qui in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agris concurrerunt, præsidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce pepulerunt, patriam obsidione liberaverunt, auctores Cadmeæ occupandæ partim occiderunt, partim in exsilium ejecerunt.

IV. Hoc tam turbido tempore, sicut supra docuimus, 1
Epaminondas, quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit. Itaque hæc liberandarum Thebarum propria laus est Pelopidæ: ceteræ fere omnes communes
cum Epaminonda. Namque Leuctrica pugna, impera- 2
tore Epaminonda, hic fuit dux delectæ manus, quæ prima phalangem prostravit Laconum. Omnibus præterea 3
periculis affuit. Sicut Spartam quum oppugnavit, alterum tenuit cornu: quoque Messena celerius restitueretur, legatus in Persas est profectus. Denique hæc fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda ita, ut proxima esset Epaminondæ.

V. Conflictatus autem est cum adversa fortuna. Nam 1
et initio, sicut ostendimus, exsul patria caruit, et, quum Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum cuperet redigere, legationisque jure satis tectum se arbitraretur, quod apud omnes gentes sanctum esse consuesset, a tyranno Alexandro Pheræo simul cum Ismenia comprehensus in
vincula conjectus est. Hunc Epaminondas recuperavit, 2
bello persequens Alexandrum. Post id factum numquam is animo placari potuit in eum, a quo erat violatus. Itaque persuasit Thebanis, ut subsidio Thessaliæ
proficiscerentur, tyrannosque ejus expellerent. Cujus 3
belli quum ei summa esset data, eoque cum exercitu profectus esset, non dubitavit, simul ac conspexit hostem,
confligere. In quo prœlio Alexandrum ut animadvertit, 4
incensus ira equum in eum concitavit, proculque degressus a suis conjectu telorum confossus concidit. Atque hoc secunda victoria accidit: nam jam inclinatæ
erant tyrannorum copiæ. Quo facto omnes Thessaliæ 5
civitates interfectum Pelopidam coronis aureis et statuis æneis, liberosque ejus multo agro donarunt.

XVII. AGESILAUS.

1 I. *Agesilaus, Lacedæmonius*, quum a ceteris scripto-
ribus, tum eximie a Xenophonte Socratico collaudatus
2 est: eo enim usus est familiarissime. Hic primum de
regno cum Leotychide, fratris filio, habuit contentio-
nem. Mos est enim a majoribus Lacedæmoniis traditus,
ut duos haberent semper reges, nomine magis, quam
imperio, ex duabus familiis Procli et Eurysthenis, qui
principes ex progenie Herculis Spartæ reges fuerunt.
3 Harum ex altera in alterius familiæ locum fieri non li-
cebat. Itaque utraque suum retinebat ordinem. Pri-
mum ratio habebatur, qui maximus natu esset ex liberis
ejus qui regnans decessisset. Sin is virilem sexum non
reliquisset, tum deligebatur, qui proximus esset propin-
4 quitate. Mortuus erat Agis rex, frater Agesilai. Fi-
lium reliquerat Leotychidem, quem ille natum non
agnorat, eumdem moriens suum esse dixerat. Is de
honore regni cum Agesilao, suo patruo, contendit: ne-
5 que id, quod petivit, consecutus est. Nam Lysandro
suffragante, homine, ut ostendimus supra, factioso et
his temporibus potente, Agesilaus antelatus est.
1 II. Hic simulatque imperii potitus est, persuasit La-
cedæmoniis, ut exercitum emitterent in Asiam, bel-
lumque regi facerent: docens, satius esse in Asia, quam
in Europa dimicari. Namque fama exierat, Artaxerx-
em comparare classes pedestresque exercitus, quos in
2 Græciam mitteret. Data potestate, tanta celeritate usus
est, ut prius in Asiam cum copiis pervenerit, quam regii
satrapæ eum scirent profectum. Quo factum est, ut
3 omnes imparatos imprudentesque offenderet. Id ut
cognovit Tissaphernes, qui summum imperium tum in-
ter præfectos habebat regios, inducias a Lacone petivit,
simulans, se dare operam, ut Lacedæmoniis cum rege
conveniret; re autem vera ad copias comparandas:
4 easque impetravit trimestres. Juravit autem uterque,
se sine dolo inducias conservaturum. In qua pactione

summa fide mansit Agesilaus; contra ea Tissaphernes
nihil aliud, quam bellum comparavit. Id etsi sentiebat 5
Laco, tamen jusjurandum servabat, multumque in eo
se consequi dicebat, quod Tissaphernes perjurio suo et
homines suis rebus abalienaret, et deos sibi iratos red-
deret; se autem conservata religione confirmare exer-
citum, quum animadverteret, deorum numen facere se-
cum, hominesque sibi conciliari amiciores, quod his
studere consuessent, quos conservare fidem viderent.

III. Postquam induciarum præteriit dies, barbarus, 1
non dubitans, quod ipsius erant plurima domicilia in
Caria, et ea regio his temporibus multo putabatur locu-
pletissima, eo potissimum hostes impetum facturos, om-
nes suas copias eo contraxerat. At Agesilaus in Phry- 2
giam se convertit, eamque prius depopulatus est, quam
Tissaphernes usquam se moveret. Magna præda mili-
tibus locupletatis, Ephesum hiematum exercitum re-
duxit, atque ibi officinis armorum institutis, magna in-
dustria bellum apparavit. Et quo studiosius armarentur
insigniusque ornarentur, præmia proposuit, quibus do-
narentur, quorum egregia in ea re fuisset industria.
Fecit idem in exercitationum generibus, ut, qui ceteris 3
præstitissent, eos magnis afficeret muneribus. His igi-
tur rebus effecit, ut et ornatissimum et exercitatissimum
haberet exercitum. Huic quum tempus esset visum, 4
copias extrahere ex hibernaculis, vidit, si, quo esset iter
facturus, palam pronuntiasset, hostes non credituros,
aliasque regiones præsidiis occupaturos, nec dubitaturos,
aliud esse facturum, ac pronuntiasset. Itaque quum 5
ille Sardeis iturum se dixisset, Tissaphernes eamdem
Cariam defendendam putavit. In quo quum eum opinio
fefellisset, victumque se vidisset consilio; sero suis præ-
sidio profectus est. Nam quum illo venisset, jam Age-
silaus, multis locis expugnatis, magna erat præda poti-
tus. Laco autem, quum videret, hostes equitatu supe- 6
rare, numquam in campo sui fecit potestatam, et his
locis manum conseruit, quibus plus pedestres copiæ va-
lerent. Pepulit ergo, quotiescumque congressus est,
multo majores adversariorum copias, et sic in Asia
versatus est, ut omnium opinione victor duceretur.

IV. Hic quum jam animo meditaretur proficisci in 1
Persas, et ipsum regem adoriri, nuntius ei domo venit

ephorum missu, bellum Athenienses et Bœotios indixisse
2 Lacedæmoniis: quare venire ne dubitaret. In hoc non
minus ejus pietas suspicienda est, quam virtus bellica;
qui, quum victori præesset exercitui maximamque haberet
fiduciam regni Persarum potiundi, tanta modestia
dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratuum, ut si
privatus in comitio esset Spartæ. Cujus exemplum utinam
imperatores nostri sequi voluissent! Sed illuc re-
3 deamus. Agesilaus opulentissimo regno præposuit bonam
existimationem, multoque gloriosius duxit, si institutis
patriæ paruisset, quam si bello superasset Asiam.
4 Hac igitur mente Hellespontum copias trajecit, tantaque
usus est celeritate, ut, quod iter Xerxes anno vertente
5 confecerat, hic transierit triginta diebus. Quum jam
haud ita longe abesset a Peloponneso, obsistere ei conati
sunt Athenienses et Bœotii, ceterique eorum socii, apud
6 Coroneam: quos omnes gravi prœlio vicit. Hujus victoriæ
vel maxima fuit laus, quod, quum plerique ex fuga
se in templum Minervæ conjecissent, quærereturque ab
eo, quid his fieri vellet, etsi aliquot vulnera acceperat
eo prœlio, et iratus videbatur omnibus, qui adversus
arma tulerant, tamen antetulit iræ religionem, et eos
7 vetuit violari. Neque vero hoc solum in Græcia fecit,
ut templa deorum sancta haberet; sed etiam apud barbaros
summa religione omnia simulacra arasque con-
8 servavit. Itaque prædicabat, mirari se, non sacrilegorum
numero haberi, qui supplicibus eorum nocuissent;
aut non gravioribus pœnis affici qui religionem minuerent,
quam qui fana spoliarent.

1 V. Post hoc prœlium collatum est omne bellum circa
2 Corinthum, ideoque Corinthium est appellatum. Hic
quum una pugna decem millia hostium, Agesilao duce,
cecidissent, eoque facto opes adversariorum debilitatæ
viderentur: tantum abfuit ab insolentia gloriæ, ut commiseratus
sit fortunam Græciæ, quod tam multi a se
victi vitio adversariorum concidissent: namque illa
multitudine, si sana mens esset, Græciæ supplicium
3 Persas dare potuisse. Idem quum adversarios intra
mœnia compulisset, et, ut Corinthum oppugnaret, multi
hortarentur, negavit, id suæ virtuti convenire: se enim
eum esse dixit, qui ad officium peccantes redire cogeret,
4 non, qui urbes nobilissimas expugnaret Græciæ. *Nam*

si, inquit, *eos exstinguere voluerimus, qui nobiscum adversus barbaros steterunt, nosmetipsi nos expugnaverimus, illis quiescentibus. Quo facto sine negotio, quum voluerint, nos opprment.*

VI. Interim accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra Lacedæmoniis: quo ne proficisceretur, quum a plerisque ad exeundum premeretur, ut si de exitu divinaret, exire noluit. Idem, quum Epaminondas Spartam oppugnaret, essetque sine muris oppidum, talem se imperatorem præbuit, ut eo tempore omnibus apparuerit, nisi ille fuisset, Spartam futuram non fuisse. In quo quidem 2
discrimine celeritas ejus consilii saluti fuit universis. Nam quum quidam adolescentuli, hostium adventu perterriti, ad Thebanos transfugere vellent, et locum extra urbem editum cepissent; Agesilaus, qui perniciosissimum fore videret, si animadversum esset, quemquam ad hostes transfugere conari, cum suis eo venit, atque, ut si bono animo fecissent, laudavit consilium eorum, quod eum locum occupassent, et se id quoque fieri debere animadvertisse. Sic adolescentulos simulata lau- 3
datione recuperavit, et adjunctis de suis comitibus locum tutum reliquit. Namque illi, aucto numero eorum, qui expertes erant consilii, commovere se non sunt ausi, eoque libentius, quod latere arbitrabantur, quæ cogitarant.

VII. Sine dubio post Leuctricam pugnam Lacedæ- 1
monii se numquam refecerunt, neque pristinum imperium recuperarunt: quum interim Agesilaus non destitit, quibuscumque rebus posset, patriam juvare. Nam 2
quum præcipue Lacedæmonii indigerent pecunia, ille omnibus, qui a rege defecerant, præsidio fuit: a quibus magna donatus pecunia patriam sublevavit. Atque in 3
hoc illud inprimis fuit admirabile, quum maxima munera ei ab regibus, et dynastis, civitatibusque conferrentur, quod nihil umquam [in] domum suam contulit, nihil de victu, nihil de vestitu Laconum mutavit. Domo eadem 4
fuit contentus, qua Eurysthenes, progenitor majorum suorum, fuerat usus: quam qui intrarat, nullum signum libidinis, nullum luxuriæ videre poterat; contra ea plurima patientiæ atque abstinentiæ. Sic enim erat instructa, ut nulla in re differret cujusvis inopis atque privati.

VIII. Atque hic tantus vir, ut naturam fautricem 1

habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic maleficam
nactus est in corpore fingendo. Nam et statura fuit
humili, et corpore exiguo, et claudus altero pede. Quæ
res etiam nonnullam afferebat deformitatem: atque ig-
noti, faciem ejus quum intuerentur, contemnebant; qui
autem virtutes noverant, non poterant admirari satis.
2 Quod ei usu venit, quum annorum octoginta subsidio
Tacho in Ægyptum iisset, et in acta cum suis accubuis-
set sine ullo tecto; stratumque haberet tale, ut terra
tecta esset stramentis, neque huc amplius, quam pellis
esset injecta; eodemque comites omnes accubuissent
vestitu humili atque obsoleto, ut eorum ornatus non
modo in his regem neminem significaret, sed hominis
3 non beatissimi suspicionem præberet. Hujus de adventu
fama quum ad regios esset perlata, celeriter munera eo
cujusque generis sunt allata. His quærentibus Agesi-
laum vix fides facta est, unum esse ex his, qui tum ac-
4 cubabant. Qui quum regis verbis, quæ attulerant, de-
dissent, ille præter vitulina et hujusmodi genera opsonii,
quæ præsens tempus desiderabat, nihil accepit; un-
guenta, coronas, secundamque mensam servis dispertiit;
5 cetera referri jussit. Quo facto eum barbari magis
etiam contemserunt, quod eum ignorantia bonarum re-
6 rum illa potissimum sumpsisse arbitrabantur. Hic quum
ex Ægypto reverteretur, donatus a rege Nectanabide
ducentis viginti talentis, quæ ille muneri populo suo
daret, venissetque in portum, qui Menelai vocatur, ja-
cens inter Cyrenas et Ægyptum, in morbum implicitus
7 decessit. Ibi eum amici, quo Spartam facilius perferre
possent, quod mel non habebant, cera circumfuderunt,
atque ita domum retulerunt.

XVIII. EUMENES.

---

1 1. *Eumenes, Cardianus.* Hujus si virtuti par data esset fortuna, non ille quidem major, sed multo illustrior atque etiam honoratior: quod magnos homines virtute

metimur, non fortuna. Nam quum ætas ejus incidisset 2
in ea tempora, quibus Macedones florerent, multum ei detraxit inter hos viventi, quod alienæ erat civitatis; neque aliud huic defuit; quam generosa stirps. Etsi 3
ille domestico summo genere erat: tamen Macedones eum sibi aliquando anteponi indigne ferebant; neque tamen non patiebantur. Vincebat enim omnes cura, vigilantia, patientia, calliditate et celeritate ingenii. Hic 4
peradolescentulus ad amicitiam accessit Philippi, Amyntæ filii, brevique tempore in intimam pervenit familiaritatem. Fulgebat enim jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis. Itaque eum habuit ad manum scribæ loco: 5
quod multo apud Graios honorificentius est, quam apud Romanos. Nam apud nos, revera sicut sunt, mercenarii scribæ existimantur; at apud illos e contrario nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi honesto loco, et fide et industria cognita: quod necesse est omnium consiliorum eum esse participem. Hunc locum tenuit amicitiæ apud 6
Philippum annos septem. Illo interfecto, eodem gradu fuit apud Alexandrum annos tredecim. Novissimo tempore præfuit etiam alteræ equitum alæ, quæ Hetærice appellabatur. Utrique autem in consilio semper affuit, et omnium rerum habitus est particeps.

II. Alexandro Babylone mortuo, quum regna singulis 1
familiaribus dispertirentur, et summa rerum tradita esset tuenda eidem, cui Alexander moriens annulum suum dederat, Perdiccæ: ex quo omnes conjecerant, eum 2
regnum ei commendasse, quoad liberi ejus in suam tutelam pervenissent: (aberant enim Craterus et Antipater, qui antecedere hunc videbantur: mortuus erat Hephæstio, quem unum Alexander, quod facile intelligi posset, plurimi fecerat;) hoc tempore data est Eumeni Cappadocia, sive potius dicta. Nam tum in hostium erat potestate. Hunc sibi Perdiccas adjunxerat magno studio, 3
quod in homine fidem et industriam magnam videbat: non dubitans, si eum pellexisset, magno usui fore sibi in his rebus, quas apparabat. Cogitabat enim, quod fere omnes in magnis imperiis concupiscunt, omnium partes corripere atque complecti. Neque vero hoc ille solus 4
fecit, sed ceteri quoque omnes, qui Alexandri fuerant amici. Primus Leonnatus Macedoniam præoccupare destinaverat. Hic multis magnisque pollicitationibus

persuadere Eumeni studuit, ut Perdiccam desereret, ac
5 secum faceret societatem. Quum perducere eum non
posset, interficere conatus est; et fecisset, nisi ille clam
noctu ex præsidiis ejus effugisset.
1 III. Interim conflata sunt illa bella, quæ ad interne-
cionem post Alexandri mortem gesta sunt, omnesque
concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum. Quem etsi
infirmum videbat, quod unus omnibus resistere cogeba-
tur, tamen amicum non deseruit, neque salutis, quam
2 fidei, fuit cupidior. Præfecerat eum Perdiccas ei parti
Asiæ, quæ inter Taurum montem jacet atque Helles-
pontum, et illum unum opposuerat Europæis adversa-
riis; ipse Ægyptum oppugnatum adversus Ptolemæum
3 erat profectus. Eumenes quum neque magnas copias,
neque firmas haberet, quod et inexercitatæ, et non multo
ante erant contractæ; adventare autem dicerentur Hel-
lespontumque transisse Antipater et Craterus magno
cum exercitu Macedonum, viri quum claritate, tum usu
4 belli præstantes: (Macedones vero milites ea tunc erant
fama, qua nunc Romani feruntur: etenim semper habiti
sunt fortissimi, qui summam imperii potirentur:) Eu-
menes intelligebat, si copiæ suæ cognossent, adversus
quos ducerentur, non modo non ituras, sed simul cum
5 nuntio dilapsuras. Itaque hoc ejus fuit prudentissimum
consilium, ut deviis itineribus milites duceret, in quibus
vera audire non possent, et his persuaderet, se contra
6 quosdam barbaros proficisci. Itaque tenuit hoc propo-
situm, et prius in aciem exercitum eduxit prœliumque
commisit, quam milites sui scirent, cum quibus arma
conferrent. Effecit etiam illud locorum præoccupatione,
ut equitatu potius dimicaret, quo plus valebat, quam
peditatu, quo erat deterior.
1 IV. Quorum acerrimo concursu quum magnam par-
tem diei esset pugnatum, cadit Craterus dux, et Neopto-
lemus, qui secundum locum imperii tenebat. Cum hoc
2 concurrit ipse Eumenes. Qui quum inter se complexi
in terram ex equis decidissent, ut facile intelligi posset,
inimica mente contendisse, animoque magis etiam pug-
nasse, quam corpore, non prius distracti sunt, quam al-
terum anima reliquerit. Ab hoc aliquot plagis Eume-
nes vulneratur, neque eo magis ex prœlio excessit, sed
3 acrius hostes institit. Hic equitibus profligatis, inter

fecto duce Cratero, multis præterea et maxime nobilibus captis, pedester exercitus, quod in ea loca erat deductus, ut invito Eumene elabi non posset, pacem ab eo petiit. Quam quum impetrasset, in fide non mansit, et se, simul ac potuit, ad Antipatrum recepit. Eumenes Craterum, 4
ex acie semivivum elatum, recreare studuit. Quum id non posset, pro hominis dignitate, proque pristina amicitia (namque illo usus erat, Alexandro vivo, familiariter) amplo funere extulit, ossaque in Macedoniam uxori ejus ac liberis remisit.

V. Hæc dum apud Hellespontum geruntur, Perdiccas 1
apud flumen Nilum interficitur a Seleuco et Antigono; rerumque summa ad Antipatrum defertur. Hic, qui deseruerant, exercitu suffragium ferente, capitis absentes damnantur: in his Eumenes. Hac ille perculsus plaga non succubuit, neque eo secius bellum administravit. Sed exiles res animi magnitudinem, etsi non frangebant, tamen minuebant. Hunc persequens An- 2
tigonus, quum omni genere copiarum abundaret, sæpe in itineribus vexabatur: neque umquam ad manum accedere licebat, nisi his locis, quibus pauci multis possent resistere. Sed extremo tempore, quum consilio 3
capi non posset, multitudine circumventus est. Hinc tamen, multis suis amissis, se expedivit, et in castellum Phrygiæ, quod Nora appellatur, confugit. In quo quum 4
circumsederetur, et vereretur, ne uno loco manens equos militares perderet, quod spatium non esset agitandi: callidum fuit ejus inventum, quemadmodum stans jumentum concalefieri exercerique posset, quo libentius et cibo uteretur, et a corporis motu non removeretur. Substringebat caput loro altius quam ut prioribus pedi- 5
bus plane terram posset attingere; deinde post verberibus cogebat exsultare, et calces remittere. Qui motus non minus sudorem excutiebat, quam si in spatio decurreret. Quo factum est, quod omnibus mirabile est visum, 6
ut æque jumenta nitida ex castello educeret, quum complures menses in obsidione fuisset, ac si in campestribus ea locis habuisset. In hac conclusione, quoties- 7
cumque voluit, apparatum et munitiones Antigoni alias incendit, alias disjecit. Tenuit autem se uno loco, quamdiu fuit hiems. Quod castrum subsidia habere non poterat, et ver appropinquabat, simulata deditione,

dum de conditionibus tractat, præfectis Antigoni impo-
suit, seque ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes.
1 VI. Ad hunc Olympias, mater quæ fuerat Alexandri,
quum litteras et nuntios misisset in Asiam, consultum,
utrum repetitum Macedoniam veniret (nam tum in Epiro
2 habitabat) et eas res occuparet: huic ille primum sua-
sit, ne se moveret, et exspectaret, quoad Alexandri filius
regnum adipisceretur; sin aliqua cupiditate raperetur
in Macedoniam, omnium injuriarum oblivisceretur, et
3 in neminem acerbiore uteretur imperio. Horum illa
nihil fecit. Nam et in Macedoniam profecta est, et ibi
crudelissime se gessit. Petiit autem ab Eumene absen-
te, ne pateretur, Philippi domus et familiæ inimicissimos
stirpem quoque interimere, ferretque opem liberis Al-
4 exandri. Quam veniam si daret, quam primum exer-
citus pararet, quos sibi subsidio adduceret. Id quo fa-
cilius faceret, se omnibus præfectis, qui in officio mane-
bant, misisse litteras, ut ei parerent, ejusque consiliis
5 uterentur. His rebus Eumenes permotus satius duxit,
si ita tulisset fortuna, perire bene meritis referentem
gratiam, quam ingratum vivere.
1 VII. Itaque copias contraxit, bellum adversus Anti-
gonum comparavit. Quod una erant Macedones com-
plures nobiles, in his Peucestes, qui corporis custos
fuerat Alexandri, tum autem obtinebat Persidem, et
Antigenes, cujus sub imperio phalanx erat Macedonum:
invidiam verens, quam tamen effugere non potuit, si po-
tius ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, quam alii
2 Macedonum, quorum ibi erat multitudo, in principiis
nomine Alexandri statuit tabernaculum, in eoque sellam
auream cum sceptro ac diademate jussit poni, eoque
omnes quotidie convenire, ut ibi de summis rebus con-
silia caperentur; credens, minore se invidia fore, si
specie imperii nominisque simulatione Alexandri bellum
3 videretur administrare. Quod et fecit. Nam quum
non ad Eumenis principia, sed ad regia conveniretur,
atque ibi de rebus deliberaretur, quodammodo latebat,
quum tamen per eum unum gererentur omnia.
1 VIII. Hic in Parætacis cum Antigono conflixit, non
acie instructa, sed in itinere: eumque male acceptum
in Mediam hiematum coëgit redire. Ipse in finitima
regione Persidis hiematum copias divisit, non ut voluit

sed ut militum cogebat voluntas. Namque illa phalanx 2
Alexandri Magni, quæ Asiam peragrarat deviceratque
Persas, inveterata quum gloria, tum etiam licentia, non
parere se ducibus, sed imperare postulabat: ut nunc
veterani faciunt nostri. Itaque periculum est, ne faci-
ant, quod illi fecerunt sua intemperantia nimiaque li-
centia, ut omnia perdant, neque minus eos, cum quibus
steterint, quam adversus quos fecerint. Quod si quis 3
illorum veteranorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat,
neque rem ullam, nisi tempus, interesse judicet. Sed
ad illos revertar. Hiberna sumserant non ad usum
belli, sed ad ipsorum luxuriam, longeque inter se dis-
cesserant. Hoc Antigonus quum comperisset, intelli- 4
geretque, se parem non esse paratis adversariis, statuit
aliquid sibi consilii novi esse capiendum. Duæ erant
viæ, qua ex Medis, ubi ille hiemabat, ad adversariorum
hibernacula posset perveniri. Quarum brevior per loca 5
deserta, quæ nemo incolebat propter aquæ inopiam, ce-
terum dierum erat fere decem; illa autem, qua omnes
commeabant, altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum,
sed erat copiosa omniumque rerum abundans. Hac si 6
proficisceretur, intelligebat, prius adversarios rescituros
de suo adventu, quam ipse tertiam partem confecisset
itineris; sin per loca sola contenderet, sperabat, se im-
prudentem hostem oppressurum. Ad hanc rem confi- 7
ciendam imperavit quam plurimos utres atque etiam
culleos comparari; post hæc pabulum; præterea ciba-
ria cocta dierum decem, utque quam minime fieret ignis
in castris. Iter, quod habebat, omnes celat. Sic para-
tus, qua constituerat, proficiscitur.

IX. Dimidium fere spatium confecerat, quum ex 1
fumo castrorum ejus suspicio allata est ad Eumenem,
hostem appropinquare. Conveniunt duces; quæritur,
quid opus sit facto. Intelligebant omnes, tam celeriter
copias ipsorum contrahi non posse, quam Antigonus af-
futurus videbatur. Hic omnibus titubantibus, et de re- 2
bus summis desperantibus, Eumenes ait, si celeritatem
velint adhibere, et imperata facere, quod ante non fece-
rint, se rem expediturum. Nam quod diebus quinque
hostis transisse posset, se effecturum, ut non minus toti-
dem dierum spatio retardaretur: quare circumirent,
suasque quisque copias contraheret. Ad Antigoni au- 3

tem refrenandum impetum tale capit consilium. Certos
mittit homines ad infimos montes, qui obvii erant itineri
adversariorum, hisque præcepit, ut prima nocte, quam
latissime possint, ignes faciant quam maximos, atque
hos secunda vigilia minuant, tertia perexiguos reddant:
4 et assimulata castrorum consuetudine suspicionem inji-
ciant hostibus, his locis esse castra, ac de eorum adventu
esse prænuntiatum; idemque postera nocte faciant.
5 Quibus imperatum erat, diligenter præceptum curant.
Antigonus, tenebris obortis, ignes conspicatur: credit,
de suo adventu esse auditum, et adversarios illuc suas
6 contraxisse copias. Mutat consilium, et, quoniam im-
prudentes adoriri non posset, flectit iter suum, et illum
anfractum longiorem copiosæ viæ capit, ibique diem
unum opperitur ad lassitudinem sedandam militum ac
reficienda jumenta, quo integriore exercitu decerneret.

1 X. Hic Eumenes callidum imperatorem vicit consi-
lio, celeritatemque impedivit ejus; neque tamen multum
2 profecit. Nam invidia ducum, cum quibus erat, perfi-
diaque Macedonum veteranorum, quum superior prœlio
discessisset, Antigono est deditus, quum exercitus ei ter
ante separatis temporibus jurasset, se eum defensurum,
nec umquam deserturum. Sed tanta fuit nonnullorum
virtutis obtrectatio, ut fidem amittere mallent, quam
3 eum non prodere. Atque hunc Antigonus, quum ei
fuisset infestissimus, conservasset, si per suos esset lici-
tum, quod ab nullo se plus adjuvari posse intelligebat
in his rebus, quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus.
Imminebant enim Seleucus, Lysimachus, Ptolemæus,
opibus jam valentes, cum quibus ei de summis rebus
4 erat dimicandum. Sed non passi sunt hi, qui circa
erant: quod videbant, Eumene recepto, omnes præ illo
parvi futuros. Ipse autem Antigonus adeo erat incen-
sus, ut, nisi magna spe maximarum rerum, leniri non
posset.

1 XI. Itaque quum eum in custodiam dedisset, et præ-
fectus custodum quæsisset, quemadmodum servari vel-
let? *ut acerrimum*, inquit, *leonem, aut ferocissimum ele-
phantum*. Nondum enim statuerat, conservaret eum,
2 nec ne. Veniebat autem ad Eumenem utrumque genus
hominum: et qui propter odium fructum oculis ex ejus
casu capere vellent, et qui propter veterem amicitiam

colloqui consolarique cuperent; multi etiam, qui ejus formam cognoscere studebant, qualis esset, quem tamdiu tamque valde timuissent, cujus in pernicie positam spem habuissent victoriæ. At Eumenes, quum diutius 3
in vinculis esset, ait Onomarcho, penes quem summa imperii erat custodiæ, se mirari, quare jam tertium diem sic teneretur: non enim hoc convenire Antigoni prudentiæ, ut sic deuteretur victo; quin aut interfici, aut missum fieri juberet. Hic quum ferocius Onomarcho 4
loqui videretur, *quid? tu*, inquit, *animo si isto eras, cur non in prœlio cecidisti potius, quam in potestatem inimici venires?* Huic Eumenes, *utinam quidem istud evenisset!* 5
sed eo non accidit, quod numquam cum fortiore sum congressus. Non enim cum quoquam arma contuli, quin is mihi succubuerit. Non enim virtute hostium. sed amicorum perfidia decidi. [Neque id falsum. Nam et dignitate fuit honesta, et viribus ad laborem ferendum firmis, neque tam magno corpore, quam figura venusta.]

XII. De hoc Antigonus quum solus constituere non 1
auderet, ad consilium retulit. Hic quum primo perturbati admirarentur, non jam de eo sumtum esse supplicium, a quo tot annos adeo essent male habiti, ut sæpe ad desperationem forent adducti; quique maximos duces interfecisset; denique in quo uno esset tantum, ut, 2
quoad ille viveret, ipsi securi esse non possent, interfecto, nihil habituri negotii essent: postremo, si illi redderet salutem, quærebant, quibus amicis esset usurus? sese enim cum Eumene apud eum non futuros. Hic, cog- 3
nita consilii voluntate, tamen usque ad septimum diem deliberandi sibi spatium reliquit. Tum autem, quum jam vereretur, ne qua seditio exercitus oriretur, vetuit ad eum quemquam admitti, et quotidianum victum amoveri jussit. Nam negabat, se ei vim allaturum, qui aliquando fuisset amicus. Hic tamen non amplius, 4
quam triduum, fame fatigatus, quum castra moverentur, insciente Antigono, jugulatus est a custodibus.

XIII. Sic Eumenes annorum quinque et quadraginta, 1
quum ab anno vicesimo, ut supra ostendimus, septem annos Philippo apparuisset, et tredecim apud Alexandrum eumdem locum obtinuisset, in his unum equitum alæ præfuisset, post autem Alexandri Magni mortem imperator exercitus duxisset, summosque duces partim

repulisset, partim interfecisset, captus non Antigoni virtute, sed Macedonum perjurio, talem habuit exitum
2 vitæ. In quo quanta fuerit omnium opinio eorum, qui post Alexandrum Magnum reges sunt appellati, ex hoc facillime potest judicari, quod nemo, Eumene vivo, rex
3 appellatus est, sed præfectus; iidem post hujus occasum statim regium ornatum nomenque sumserunt, neque, quod initio prædicarant, se Alexandri liberis regnum servare, præstare voluerunt, et, uno propugnatore sublato, quid sentirent, aperuerunt. Hujus sceleris principes fuerunt Antigonus, Ptolemæus, Seleucus, Lysima-
4 chus, Cassander. Antigonus autem Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit. Hi militari honesto funere, comitante toto exercitu, humaverunt, ossaque ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem atque uxorem liberosque ejus deportanda curarunt.

XIX. PHOCION.

1 I. *Phocion, Atheniensis*, etsi sæpe exercitibus præfuit summosque magistratus cepit, tamen multo ejus notior integritas vitæ, quam rei militaris labor. Itaque hujus memoria est nulla, illius autem magna fama: ex quo
2 cognomine Bonus est appellatus. Fuit enim perpetuo pauper, quum divitissimus esse posset propter frequentes delatos honores potestatesque summas, quæ ei a populo
3 dabantur. Hic quum a rege Philippo munera magnæ pecuniæ repudiaret, legatique hortarentur accipere, simulque admonerent, si ipse his facile careret, liberis tamen suis prospiceret, quibus difficile esset in summa
4 paupertate tantam paternam tueri gloriam: his ille, *si mei similes erunt, idem hic*, inquit, *agellus illos alet, qui me ad hanc dignitatem perduxit; sin dissimiles sunt futuri, nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam.*
1 II. Idem quum prope ad annum octogesimum prospera pervenisset fortuna, extremis temporibus magnum
2 in odium pervenit suorum civium. Primo, quod cum

Demade de urbe tradenda Antipatro consenserat; ejus-
que consilio Demosthenes cum ceteris, qui bene de re-
publica meriti existimabantur, populiscito in exsilium
erant expulsi. Neque in eo solum offenderat, quod pa-
triæ male consuluerat, sed etiam, quod amicitiæ fidem
non præstiterat. Namque auctus adiutusque a Demos- 3
thene eum, quem tenebat, adscenderat gradum, quum
adversus Charetem eum subornaret: ab eodem in judi-
ciis, quum capitis causam diceret, defensus aliquoties,
liberatus discesserat. Hunc non solum in periculis non
defendit, sed etiam prodidit. Concidit autem maxime 4
uno crimine, quod, quum apud eum summum esset im-
perium populi, et, Nicanorem, Cassandri præfectum,
insidiari Piræeo Atheniensium, a Dercyllo moneretur,
idemque postularet, ut provideret, ne commeatibus civi-
tas privaretur, huic, audiente populo, Phocion negavit
esse periculum, seque ejus rei obsidem fore pollicitus
est. Neque ita multo post Nicanor Piræeo est potitus. 5
Ad quem recuperandum quum populus armatus con-
currisset, ille non modo neminem ad arma vocavit, sed
ne armatis quidem præesse voluit. [Sine quo Athenæ
omnino esse non possunt.]

III. Erant eo tempore Athenis duæ factiones, quarum 1
una populi causam agebat, altera optimatum. In hac
erat Phocion et Demetrius Phalereus. Harum utraque
Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur. Nam populares Po-
lysperchonti favebant; optimates cum Cassandro sen-
tiebant. Interim a Polysperchonte Cassander Macedonia 2
pulsus est. Quo facto populus superior factus statim
duces adversariæ factionis capitis damnatos patria pepu-
lit; in his Phocionem et Demetrium Phalereum: deque
ea re legatos ad Polysperchontem misit, qui ab eo pete-
rent, ut sua decreta confirmaret. Huc eodem profectus 3
est Phocion. Quo ut venit, causam apud Philippum
regem verbo, re ipsa quidem apud Polysperchontem
jussus est dicere: namque is tum regis rebus præerat.
Hic ab Agnonide accusatus, quod Piræeum Nicanori 4
prodidisset, ex consilii sententia in custodiam conjectus,
Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium.

IV. Huc ubi perventum est, quum propter ætatem 1
pedibus jam non valeret, vehiculoque portaretur, magni
concursus sunt facti, quum alii, reminiscentes veteris

famæ, ætatis misererentur; plurimi vero ira exacue
rentur propter proditionis suspicionem Piræei, maxime-
que, quod adversus populi commoda in senectute stete-
2 rat. Qua de re ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas,
et dicendi causam. Inde judicio, legitimis quibusdam
confectis, damnatus, traditus est undecim viris, quibus
ad supplicium more Atheniensium publice damnati tradi
3 solent. Hic quum ad mortem duceretur, obvius ei fuit
Emphyletus, quo familiariter fuerat usus. Is quum la-
crimans dixisset: *o quam indigna preperis, Phocion!*
huic ille, *at non inopinata*, inquit: *hunc enim exitum ple-*
4 *rique clari viri habuerunt Athenienses.* In hoc tantum
fuit odium multitudinis, ut nemo ausus sit eum liber
sepelire. Itaque a servis sepultus est.

XX. TIMOLEON

---

1 I. *Timoleon, Corinthius.* Sine dubio magnus omnium
judicio hic vir exstitit. Namque huic uni contigit, quod
nescio an ulli, ut et patriam, in qua erat natus, oppres-
sam a tyranno liberaret, et a Syracusis, quibus auxilio
erat missus, inveteratam servitutem depelleret, totamque
Siciliam, multos annos bello vexatam a barbarisque op-
2 pressam, suo adventu in pristinum restitueret. Sed in
his rebus non simplici fortuna conflictatus est, et, id
quod difficilius putatur, multo sapientius tulit secundam,
3 quam adversam fortunam. Nam quum frater ejus Ti-
mophanes, dux a Corinthiis delectus, tyrannidem per
milites mercenarios occupasset, particepsque regni pos-
set esse: tantum abfuit a societate sceleris, ut antetule-
rit suorum civium libertatem fratris saluti, et parere
4 legibus, quam imperare patriæ, satius duxerit. Hac
mente per haruspicem, communemque affinem, cui so-
ror, ex eisdem parentibus nata, nupta erat, fratrem ty-
rannum interficiendum curavit. Ipse non modo manus
non attulit, sed ne adspicere quidem fraternum sangui-
nem voluit. Nam, dum res conficeretur, procul in præ-

sidio fuit, ne quis satelles posset succurrere. Hoc præ- 5
clarissimum ejus facinus non pari modo probatum est
ab omnibus. Nonnulli enim læsam ab eo pietatem pu-
tabant, et invidia laudem virtutis obterebant. Mater
vero post id factum neque domum ad se filium admisit,
neque adspexit, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detes-
tans compellaret. Quibus rebus adeo ille est commotus, 6
ut nonnumquam vitæ finem facere voluerit, atque ex
ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere.

II. Interim Dione Syracusis interfecto, Dionysius 1
rursus Syracusarum potitus est: cujus adversarii opem
a Corinthiis petierunt, ducemque, quo in bello uterentur,
postularunt. Huc Timoleon missus incredibili felici-
tate Dionysium tota Sicilia depulit. Quum interficere 2
posset, noluit, tutoque ut Corinthum perveniret, ef-
fecit: quod utrorumque Dionysiorum opibus Corinthii
sæpe adjuti fuerant, cujus benignitatis memoriam vole-
bat exstare; eamque præclaram victoriam ducebat, in
qua plus esset clementiæ, quam crudelitatis; postremo,
ut non solum auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cer-
neretur, quem et ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam
detrusisset. Post Dionysii decessum cum Hiceta bella- 3
vit, qui adversatus fuerat Dionysio: quem non odio ty-
rannidis dissensisse, sed cupiditate, indicio fuit, quod
ipse, expulso Dionysio, imperium dimittere noluit. Hoc 4
superato, Timoleon maximas copias Carthaginiensium
apud Crimissum flumen fugavit, ac satis habere coëgit,
si liceret Africam obtinere, qui jam complures annos
possessionem Siciliæ tenebant. Cepit etiam Mamercum,
Italicum ducem, hominem bellicosum et potentem, qui
tyrannos adjutum in Siciliam venerat.

III. Quibus rebus confectis quum propter diuturnita- 1
tem belli non solum regiones, sed etiam urbes desertas
videret, conquisivit, quos potuit, primum Siculos; de-
inde Corintho arcessivit colonos, quod ab his initio Sy-
racusæ erant conditæ. Civibus veteribus sua restituit; 2
novis bello vacuefactas possessiones divisit; urbium
mœnia disjecta fanaque deserta refecit; civitatibus leges
libertatemque reddidit; ex maximo bello tantum otium
totæ insulæ conciliavit, ut hic conditor urbium earum,
non illi, qui initio deduxerant, videretur. Arcem Sy- 3
racusis, quam munierat Dionysius ad urbem obsidendam,

a fundamentis disjecit; cetera tyrannidis propugnacula
demolitus est, deditque operam, ut quam minime multa
4 vestigia servitutis manerent. Quum tantis esset opibus,
ut etiam invitis imperare posset; tantum autem haberet
amorem omnium Siculorum, ut nullo recusante regnum
obtineret: maluit se diligi, quam metui. Itaque, quum
primum potuit, imperium deposuit, et privatus Syracu-
5 sis, quod reliquum vitæ fuit, vixit. Neque vero id im-
perite fecit. Nam quod ceteri reges imperio potuerunt,
hic benevolentia tenuit. Nullus honos huic defuit;
neque postea res ulla Syracusis gesta est publice, de
qua prius sit decretum, quam Timoleontis sententia
6 cognita. Nullius umquam consilium non modo ante-
latum, sed ne comparatum quidem est. Neque id magis
benevolentia factum est, quam prudentia.

1 IV. Hic quum ætate jam provectus esset, sine ullo
morbo lumina oculorum amisit. Quam calamitatem ita
moderate tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam au
dierit, neque eo minus privatis publicisque rebus inter-
2 fuerit. Veniebat autem in theatrum, quum ibi concili
um populi haberetur, propter valetudinem vectus ju
mentis junctis, adque ita de vehiculo, quæ videbantur,
dicebat; neque hoc illi quisquam tribuebat superbiæ.
Nihil enim umquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum
3 ex ore ejus exiit. Qui quidem, quum suas laudes au-
diret prædicari, numquam aliud dixit, quam se in ea re
maximas diis gratias agere atque habere, quod, quum
Siciliam recreare constituissent, tum se potissimum du-
4 cem esse voluissent. Nihil enim rerum humanarum
sine deorum numine geri putabat. Itaque suæ domi
sacellum Αὐτοματίας constituerat, idque sanctissime co-
lebat.

1 V. Ad hanc hominis excellentem bonitatem mirabiles
accesserunt casus. Nam prœlia maxima natali die
suo fecit omnia: quo factum est, ut ejus diem natalem
2 festum haberet universa Sicilia. Huic quidam Lames
tius, homo petulans et ingratus, vadimonium quum vel-
let imponere, quod cum illo se lege agere diceret, et
complures concurrissent, qui procacitatem hominis ma-
nibus coërcere conarentur: Timoleon oravit omnes, ne
id facerent. Namque id ut Lamestio ceterisque liceret,
se maximos labores summaque adiisse pericula. Hanc

enim speciem libertatis esse, si omnibus, quod quisque vellet, legibus experiri liceret. Idem, quum quidam 3
Lamestii similis, nomine Demænetus, in concione populi de rebus gestis ejus detrahere cœpisset, ac nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum. Namque hoc a diis immortalibus semper precatum, ut talem libertatem restitueret Syracusanis, in qua cuivis liceret, de quo vellet, impune dicere. Hic quum diem supremum obiisset, publice a 4
Syracusanis in gymnasio, quod Timoleonteum appellatur, tota celebrante Sicilia, sepultus est.

XXI. DE REGIBUS.

I. Hi fere fuerunt Græciæ gentis duces, qui memoria 1
digni videbantur, præter reges. Namque eos attingere noluimus, quod omnium res gestæ separatim sunt relatæ. Neque tamen hi admodum sunt multi. Lacedæmonius 2
autem Agesilaus nomine, non potestate, fuit rex; sicut ceteri Spartani. Ex his vero, qui dominatum imperio tenuerunt, excellentissimi fuerunt, ut nos judicamus, Persarum Cyrus et Darius, Hystaspis filius: quorum uterque privatus virtute regnum est adeptus. Prior horum apud Massagetas in prœlio cecidit; Darius senectute diem obiit supremum. Tres sunt præterea 3
ejusdem generis, Xerxes, et duo Artaxerxes, Macrochir et Mnemon. Xerxi maxime est illustre, quod maximis post hominum memoriam exercitibus terra marique bellum intulit Græciæ. At Macrochir præcipuam habet 4
laudem amplissimæ pulcherrimæque corporis formæ: quam incredibili ornavit virtute belli. Namque illo Perses nemo fuit manu fortior. Mnemon autem justitiæ fama floruit. Nam quum matris suæ scelere amisisset uxorem, tantum indulsit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret. Ex his duo eodem nomine morbo naturæ debitum reddi- 5
derunt: tertius ab Artabano præfecto ferro interemtus est.

1 II. Ex Macedonum autem genere duo multo ceteros antecesserunt rerum gestarum gloria: Philippus, Amyntæ filius, et Alexander Magnus. Horum alter Babylone morbo consumtus est; Philippus Ægis a Pausania, quum spectatum ludos iret, juxta theatrum occisus est.
2 Unus Epirotes, Pyrrhus, qui cum populo Romano bellavit. Is quum Argos oppidum oppugnaret in Peloponneso, lapide ictus interiit. Unus item Siculus, Dionysius prior. Nam et manu fortis, et belli peritus fuit, et, id quod in tyranno non facile reperitur, minime libidinosus, non luxuriosus, non avarus, nullius denique rei cupidus, nisi singularis perpetuique imperii, ob eamque rem crudelis. Nam dum id studuit munire, nullius
3 pepercit vitæ, quem ejus insidiatorem putaret. Hic quum virtute tyrannidem sibi peperisset, magna retinuit felicitate, majorque annos sexaginta natus decessit florente regno. Neque in tam multis annis cujusquam ex sua stirpe funus vidit, quum ex tribus uxoribus liberos procreasset, multique ei nati essent nepotes.

1 III. Fuerunt præterea multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, qui post obitum ejus imperia ceperunt: in his Antigonus, et hujus filius Demetrius, Lysimachus,
2 Seleucus, Ptolemæus. Ex his Antigonus in prœlio, quum adversus Seleucum Lysimachumque dimicaret, occisus est. Pari leto affectus est Lysimachus a Seleuco. Nam, societate dissoluta, bellum inter se ges-
3 serunt. At Demetrius, quum filiam suam Seleuco in matrimonium dedisset, neque eo magis fida inter eos amicitia manere potuisset, captus bello, in custodia so-
4 cer generi periit a morbo. Neque ita multo post Seleucus a Ptolemæo Cerauno dolo interfectus est; quem ille a patre expulsum Alexandrea, alienarum opum indigentem, receperat. Ipse autem Ptolemæus, quum vivus filio regnum tradidisset, ab illo eodem vita priva-
5 tus dicitur. De quibus quoniam satis dictum putamus, non incommodum videtur, non præterire Hamilcarem et Hannibalem, quos et animi magnitudine, et calliditate omnes in Africa natos præstitisse constat.

XXII. HAMILCAR.

I. *Hamilcar, Hannibalis filius*, cognomine Barcas, 1
Carthaginiensis, primo Pœnico bello, sed temporibus
extremis, admodum adolescentulus in Sicilia præesse
cœpit exercitui. Quum ante ejus adventum et mari et 2
terra male res gererentur Carthaginiensium, ipse, ubi
affuit, numquam hosti cessit neque locum nocendi dedit;
sæpeque e contrario occasione data lacessivit, semper-
que superior discessit. Quo facto, quum pæne omnia
in Sicilia Pœni amisissent, ille Erycem sic defendit, ut
bellum eo loco gestum non videretur. Interim Cartha- 3
ginienses, classe apud insulas Ægates a C. Lutatio,
consule Romanorum, superati, statuerunt belli finem
facere, eamque rem arbitrio permisserunt Hamilcaris.
Ille, etsi flagrabat bellandi cupiditate, tamen paci ser-
viendum putavit, quod patriam exhaustam sumtibus
diutius calamitates belli ferre non posse intelligebat:
sed ita, ut statim mente agitaret, si paullum modo res 4
essent refectæ, bellum renovare Romanosque armis per-
sequi, donicum aut certe vicissent, aut victi manus de-
dissent. Hoc consilio pacem conciliavit, in qua tanta 5
fuit ferocia, quum Catulus negaret bellum compositurum,
nisi ille cum suis, qui Erycem tenuerunt, armis relictis,
Sicilia decederent, ut, succumbente patria, ipse peritu- 6
rum se potius dixerit, quam cum tanto flagitio domum
rediret. Non enim suæ esse virtutis, arma a patria
accepta adversus hostes adversariis tradere. Hujus
pertinaciæ cessit Catulus.

II. At ille, ut Carthaginem venit, multo aliter, ac 1
sperabat, rempublicam se habentem cognovit. Namque
diuturnitate externi mali tantum exarsit intestinum bel-
lum, ut numquam pari periculo fuerit Carthago, nisi
quum deleta est. Primo mercenarii milites, qui adver- 2
sus Romanos fuerant, desciverunt: quorum numerus
erat viginti millium. Hi totam abalienarunt Africam,
ipsam Carthaginem oppugnarunt. Quibus malis adeo 3

sunt Pœni perterriti, ut etiam auxilia a Romanis petive-
rint, eaque impetrarint. Sed extremo, quum prope jam
ad desperationem pervenissent, Hamilcarem imperato-
4 rem fecerunt. Is non solum hostes a muris Carthaginis
removit, quum amplius centum millia facta essent ar-
matorum; sed etiam eo compulit, ut, locorum angustiis
clausi, plures fame, quam ferro interirent. Omnia op-
pida abalienata, in his Uticam atque Hipponem, valen-
5 tissima totius Africæ, restituit patriæ. Neque eo fuit
contentus, sed etiam fines imperii propagavit, tota Afri-
ca tantum otium reddidit, ut nullum in ea bellum vide-
retur multis annis fuisse.
1 III. Rebus his ex sententia peractis, fidenti animo at-
que infesto Romanis, quo facilius causam bellandi repe-
riret, effecit, ut imperator cum exercitu in Hispaniam
mitteretur, eoque secum duxit filium Hannibalem, an-
2 norum novem. Erat præterea cum eo adolescens illus-
tris, formosus, Hasdrubal, quem nonnulli diligi turpius,
quam par erat, ab Hamilcare loquebantur. Non enim
maledici tanto viro deesse poterant. Quo factum est,
ut a præfecto morum Hasdrubal cum eo vetaretur esse.
Huic ille filiam suam in matrimonium dedit, quod mori-
3 bus eorum non poterat interdici socero gener. De hoc
ideo mentionem fecimus, quod, Hamilcare occisso, ille
exercitui præfuit, resque magnas gessit; et princeps
largitione vetustos pervertit mores Carthaginiensium;
ejusdemque post mortem Hannibal ab exercitu accepit
imperium.
1 IV. At Hamilcar, posteaquam mare transiit in His-
paniamque venit, magnas res secunda gessit fortuna:
maximas bellicosissimasque gentes subegit: equis, ar-
2 mis, viris, pecunia totam locupletavit Africam. Hic
quum in Italiam bellum inferre meditaretur, nono anno
post, quam in Hispaniam venerat, in prœlio pugnans
3 adversus Vettones occisus est. Hujus perpetuum odium
erga Romanos maxime concitasse videtur secundum
bellum Pœnicum. Namque Hannibal, filius ejus, assi
duis patris obtestationibus eo est perductus, ut interire,
quam Romanos non experiri mallet.

XXIII. HANNIBAL

I. *Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, Carthaginiensis.* Si 1
verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus
omnes gentes virtute superarit, non est infitiandum,
Hannibalem tanto præstitisse ceteros imperatores pru-
dentia, quanto populus Romanus antecedat fortitudine
cunctas nationes. Nam quotiescumque cum eo con- 2
gressus est in Italia, semper discessit superior. Quod
nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Ro-
manos videretur superare potuisse. Sed multorum ob-
trectatio devicit unius virtutem. Hic autem velut he- 3
reditate relictum odium paternum erga Romanos sic
conservavit, ut prius animam, quam id, deposuerit: qui
quidem, quum patria pulsus esset, et alienarum opum
indigeret, numquam destiterit animo bellare cum Ro-
manis.

II. Nam ut omittam Philippum, quem absens hostem 1
reddidit Romanis: omnium his temporibus potentissimus
rex Antiochus fuit. Hunc tanta cupiditate incendit
bellandi, ut usque a rubro mari arma conatus sit inferre
Italiæ. Ad quem quum legati venissent Romani, qui 2
de ejus voluntate explorarent darentque operam consiliis
clandestinis, ut Hannibalem in suspicionem regi addu-
cerent, tamquam ab ipsis corruptum alia, atque antea,
sentire; neque id frustra fecissent, idque Hannibal
comperisset, seque ab interioribus consiliis segregari
vidisset: tempore dato adiit ad regem, eique quum multa 3
de fide sua et odio in Romanos commemorasset, hoc
adjunxit: *Pater*, inquit, *meus, Hamilcar, puerulo me,
utpote non amplius novem annos nato, in Hispaniam im-
perator proficiscens Carthagine, Jovi optimo maximo hos-
tias immolavit. Quæ divina res dum conficiebatur, quæ-* 4
*sivit a me, vellemne secum in castra proficisci? Id quum
libenter accepissem, atque ab eo petere cœpissem, ne dubi-
taret ducere; tum ille, faciam, inquit, si fidem mihi, quam
postulo, dederis. Simul me ad aram adduxit, apud quam*

sacrificare instituerat, eamque, ceteris remotis, tenentem
jurare jussit, numquam me in amicitia cum Romanis fore.
5 *Id ego jusjurandum patri datum usque ad hanc ætatem ita*
conservavi, ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo
6 *tempore eadem mente sim futurus. Quare, si quid amice*
de Romanis cogitabis, non imprudenter feceris, si me ce-
laris ; quum quidem bellum parabis, te ipsum frustrabe-
ris, si me non in eo principem posueris.

1 III. Hac igitur, qua diximus, ætate cum patre in
Hispaniam profectus est: cujus post obitum, Hasdrubale
imperatore suffecto, equitatui omni præfuit. Hoc quo-
que interfecto, exercitus summam imperii ad eum de-
tulit. Id Carthaginem delatum publice comprobatum
2 est. Sic Hannibal minor quinque et viginti annis natus
imperator factus proximo triennio omnes gentes Hispa-
niæ bello subegit; Saguntum, fœderatam civitatem, vi
3 expugnavit; tres exercitus maximos comparavit. Ex
his unum in Africam misit, alterum cum Hasdrubale
fratre in Hispania reliquit, tertium in Italiam secum
duxit. Saltum Pyrenæum transiit. Quacumque iter
fecit, cum omnibus incolis conflixit; neminem, nisi vic-
4 tum, dimisit. Ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quæ Italiam
ab Gallia sejungunt, quas nemo umquam cum exercitu
ante eum, præter Herculem Graium, transierat (quo
facto is hodie saltus Graius appellatur): Alpicos, co-
nantes prohibere transitu, concidit, loca patefecit, itinera
muniit, effecit [que], ut ea elephantus ornatus ire posset,
qua antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere. Hac
copias traduxit, in Italiamque pervenit.

1 IV. Conflixerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornelio
Scipione Cos. eumque pepulerat. Cum hoc eodem [de]
Clastidio apud Padum decernit: saucium inde ac fuga-
2 tum dimittit. Tertio idem Scipio cum collega, Tiberio
Longo, apud Trebiam adversus eum venit. Cum his
manum conseruit: utrosque profligavit. Inde per Li-
3 gures Apenninum transiit, petens Etruriam. Hoc iti-
nere adeo gravi morbo afficitur oculorum, ut postea
numquam dextero æque bene usus sit. Qua valetudine
quum etiam nunc premeretur, lecticaque ferretur, C.
Flaminium Cos. apud Trasimenum cum exercitu insi-
diis circumventum occidit: neque multo post C. Cente-
nium prætorem, cum delecta manu saltus occupantem,

Hinc in Apuliam pervenit. Ibi obviam ei venerunt duo 4
Consules, C. Terentius et L. Æmilius. Utriusque ex-
ercitus uno prœlio fugavit; Paullum consulem occidit,
et aliquot præterea consulares, in his Cn. Servilium
Geminum, qui anno superiore fuerat consul.

V. Hac pugna pugnata Romam profectus est, nullo 1
resistente. In propinquis urbis montibus moratus est.
Quum aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset, et reverteretur
Capuam; Q. Fabius Maximus, dictator Romanus, in
agro Falerno se ei objecit. Hic clausus locorum an- 2
gustiis noctu sine ullo detrimento exercitus se expedi-
vit; Fabio, callidissimo imperatori, verba dedit. Nam-
que obducta nocte sarmenta in cornibus juvencorum
deligata incendit, ejusque generis multitudinem magnam
dispalatam immisit. Quo repentino objectu viso tantum
terrorem injecit exercitui Romanorum, ut egredi extra
vallum nemo sit ausus. Hanc post rem gestam non ita 3
multis diebus M. Minucium Rufum, magistrum equi-
tum, pari ac dictatorem imperio, dolo productum in
prœlium, fugavit. Ti. Sempronium Gracchum, iterum
consulem, in Lucanis absens in insidias inductum sus-
tulit. M. Claudium Marcellum, quinquies consulem,
apud Venusiam pari modo interfecit. Longum est, 4
enumerare prœlia. Quare hoc unum satis erit dictum,
ex quo intelligi possit, quantus ille fuerit: quamdiu in
Italia fuit, nemo ei in acie restitit, nemo adversus eum
post Cannensem pugnam in campo castra posuit.

VI. Hic invictus patriam defensum revocatus bellum 1
gessit adversus P. Scipionem, filium ejus, quem ipse
primum apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertio
apud Trebiam fugaverat. Cum hoc, exhaustis jam 2
patriæ facultatibus, cupivit in præsentiarum bellum
componere, quo valentior postea congrederetur. In
colloquium convenit, conditiones non convenerunt. Post 3
id factum paucis diebus apud Zamam cum eodem con-
flixit: pulsus (incredibile dictu) biduo et duabus noc-
tibus Hadrumetum pervenit, quod abest a Zama circiter
millia passuum trecenta. In hac fuga Numidæ, qui 4
simul cum eo ex acie excesserant, insidiati sunt ei:
quos non solum effugit, sed etiam ipsos oppressit. Ha-
drumeti reliquos ex fuga collegit: novis delectibus pau-
cis diebus multos contraxit.

1 VII. Quum in apparando acerrime esset occupatus,
Carthaginienses bellum cum Romanis composuerunt.
Ille nihilo secius exercitui postea præfuit, resque in
Africa gessit, [itemque Mago frater ejus,] usque ad P.
2 Sulpicium et C. Aurelium consules. His enim magis-
tratibus legati Carthaginienses Romam venerunt, qui
senatui populoque Romano gratias agerent, quod cum
his pacem fecissent, ob eamque rem corona aurea eos
donarent, simulque peterent, ut obsides eorum Fregellis
3 essent, captivique redderentur. His ex senatus con-
sulto responsum est: munus eorum gratum acceptum-
que esse; obsides, quo loco rogarent, futuros; captivos
non remissuros, quod Hannibalem, cujus opera suscep-
tum bellum foret, inimicissimum nomini Romano, etiam
nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent, itemque
4 fratrem ejus Magonem. Hoc responso Carthaginienses
cognito Hannibalem domum Magonemque revocarunt.
Huc ut rediit, prætor factus est, postquam rex fuerat,
anno secundo et vicesimo. Ut enim Romæ consules,
sic Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur.
5 In eo magistratu pari diligentia se Hannibal præbuit,
ac fuerat in bello. Namque effecit, ex novis vectigali-
bus non solum ut esset pecunia, quæ Romanis ex fœdere
penderetur, sed etiam superesset, quæ in ærario repo-
6 neretur. Deinde, anno post præturam, Marco Claudio,
Lucio Furio Coss. Roma legati Carthaginem venerunt.
Hos Hannibal sui exposcendi gratia missos ratus, prius-
quam his senatus daretur, navem conscendit clam, atque
7 in Syriam ad Antiochum profugit. Hac re palam facta,
Pœni naves duas, quæ eum comprehenderent, si possent
consequi, miserunt; bona ejus publicarunt; domum a
fundamentis disjecerunt; ipsum exsulem judicarunt.

1 VIII. At Hannibal anno post, quam domo profuge-
rat, L. Cornelio, Quinto Minucio Coss. cum quinque
navibus Africam accessit in finibus Cyrenæorum, si
forte Carthaginienses ad bellum Antiochi spe fiduciaque
inducere posset: cui jam persuaserat, ut cum exerciti-
bus in Italiam proficisceretur. Huc Magonem fratrem
2 excivit. Id ubi Pœni resciverunt, Magonem eadem,
qua fratrem, absentem pœna affecerunt. Illi desperatis
rebus quum solvissent naves, ac vela ventis dedissent,
Hannibal ad Antiochum pervenit. De Magonis interitu

duplex memoria prodita est. Namque alii naufragio,
alii a servis ipsius interfectum eum, scriptum reliquerunt.
runt. Antiochus autem, si tam in agendo bello parere 3
voluisset consiliis ejus, quam in suscipiendo instituerat,
propius Tiberi, quam Thermopylis de summa imperii
dimicasset. Quem etsi multa stulte conari videbat, tamen
men nulla deseruit in re. Præfuit paucis navibus, quas 4
ex Syria jussus erat in Asiam ducere, hisque adversus
Rhodiorum classem in Pamphylio mari conflixit. Quo
quum multitudine adversariorum sui superarentur, ipse,
quo cornu rem gessit, fuit superior.

IX. Antiocho fugato, verens, ne dederetur, quod sine 1
dubio accidisset, si sui fecisset potestatem, Cretam ad
Gortynios venit, ut ibi, quo se conferret, consideraret.
Vidit autem vir omnium callidissimus, magno se fore 2
periculo, nisi quid providisset, propter avaritiam Cre-
tensium. Magnam enim secum pecuniam portabat, de
qua sciebat exisse famam. Itaque capit tale consilium. 3
Amphoras complures complet plumbo; summas operit
auro et argento. Has, præsentibus principibus, deponit
in templo Dianæ, simulans, se suas fortunas illorum fidei
credere. His in errorem inductis, statuas æneas, quas
secum portabat, omnes sua pecunia complet, easque in
propatulo domi abjicit. Gortynii templum magna cura 4
custodiunt, non tam a ceteris, quam ab Hannibale, ne
ille, inscientibus his, tolleret secumque duceret.

X. Sic, conservatis suis rebus, Pœnus, illusis Cre- 1
tensibus omnibus, ad Prusiam in Pontum pervenit.
Apud quem eodem animo fuit erga Italiam, neque aliud
quidquam egit, quam regem armavit et exercuit adver-
sus Romanos. Quem quum videret domesticis rebus 2
minus esse robustum, conciliabat ceteros reges, adjun-
gebatque bellicosas nationes. Dissidebat ab eo Perga-
menus rex, Eumenes, Romanis amicissimus, bellumque
inter eos gerebatur et mari et terra: quo magis cupiebat
eum Hannibal opprimi. Sed utrobique Eumenes plus 3
valebat propter Romanorum societatem: quem si remo-
visset, faciliora sibi cetera fore arbitrabatur. Ad hunc
interficiendum talem iniit rationem. Classe paucis die- 4
bus erant decreturi. Superabatur navium multitudine:
dolo erat pugnandum, quum par non esset armis. Im-
peravit quam plurimas venenatas serpentes vivas colligi,

5 easque in vasa fictilia conjici. Harum quum confecis-
set magnam multitudinem, die ipso, quo facturus erat
navale prœlium, classiarios convocat, hisque præcipit,
omnes ut in unam Eumenis regis concurrant navem, a
ceteris tantum satis habeant se defendere. Id facile
6 illos serpentium multitudine consecuturos. Rex autem
in qua nave veheretur, ut scirent, se facturum; quem
si aut cepissent, aut interfecissent, magno his pollicetur
præmio fore.

1 XI. Tali cohortatione militum facta, classis ab utris-
que in prœlium deducitur. Quarum acie constituta,
priusquam signum pugnæ daretur, Hannibal, ut palam
faceret suis, quo loco Eumenes esset tabellarium in
2 scapha cum caduceo mittit. Qui ubi ad naves adver-
sariorum pervenit, epistolamque ostendens se regem
professus est quærere, statim ad Eumenem deductus
est, quod nemo dubitabat, aliquid de pace esse scriptum.
Tabellarius, ducis nave declarata suis, eodem, unde
3 ierat, se recepit. At Eumenes, soluta epistola, nihil in
ea reperit, nisi quod ad irridendum eum pertineret.
Cujus etsi causam mirabatur, neque reperiebatur, tamen
4 prœlium statim committere non dubitavit. Horum in
concursu Bithyni Hannibalis præcepto universi navem
Eumenis adoriuntur. Quorum vim rex quum sustinere
non posset, fuga salutem petiit: quam consecutus non
esset, nisi intra sua præsidia se recepisset, quæ in proxi-
5 mo litore erant collocata. Reliquæ Pergamenæ naves
quum adversarios premerent acrius, repente in eas vasa
fictilia, de quibus supra mentionem fecimus, conjici
cœpta sunt. Quæ jacta initio risum pugnantibus con-
6 citarunt, neque, quare id fieret, poterat intelligi. Post-
quam autem naves completas conspexerunt serpentibus,
nova re perterriti, quum, quid potissimum vitarent, non
viderent, puppes averterunt, seque ad sua castra nautica
7 retulerunt. Sic Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum
superavit: neque tum solum, sed sæpe alias pedestribus
copiis pari prudentia pepulit adversarios.

1 XII. Quæ dum in Asia geruntur, accidit casu, ut le-
gati Prusiæ Romæ apud L. Quintium Flamininum,
consularem, cœnarent, atque ibi, de Hannibale mentione
facta, ex his unus diceret, eum in Prusiæ regno esse.
2 Id postero die Flamininus senatui detulit. Patres con-

scripti, qui, Hannibale vivo, numquam se sine insidiis futuros existimarent, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flamininum, qui ab rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberet, sibique dederet. His Prusias ne- 3
gare ausus non est; illud recusavit, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversus jus hospitii esset; ipsi, si possent, comprehenderent: locum, ubi esset, facile inventuros. Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat in castello, quod ei ab rege datum erat muneri: idque sic ædificarat, ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitum sibi haberet, semper verens, ne usu veniret, quod accidit. Huc 4
quum legati Romanorum venissent, ac multitudine domum ejus circumdedissent, puer ab janua prospiciens Hannibali dixit, plures præter consuetudinem armatos apparere. Qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores ædificii circumiret, ac propere sibi renuntiaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur. Puer quum celeriter, quid esset, 5
renuntiasset, omnesque exitus occupatos ostendisset; sensit, id non fortuito factum, sed se peti, neque sibi diutius vitam esse retinendam. Quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor pristinarum virtutum, venenum quod semper secum habere consueverat, sumpsit.

XIII. Sic vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctus 1
laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo. Quibus consulibus interierit, non convenit. Namque Atticus, Marco Claudio Marcello, Q. Fabio Labeone Coss. mortuum, in annali suo scriptum reliquit; at Polybius, L. Æmilio Paullo et Cn. Bæbio Tamphilo; Sulpicius autem, P. Cornelio Cethego, M. Bæbio Tamphilo. Atque hic 2
tantus vir tantisque bellis districtus nonnihil temporis tribuit litteris. Namque aliquot ejus libri sunt, Græco sermone confecti; in his ad Rhodios de Cn. Manlii Vulsonis in Asia rebus gestis. Hujus bella gesta multi 3
memoriæ prodiderunt: sed ex his duo, qui cum eo in castris fuerunt simulque vixerunt, quamdiu fortuna passa est, Silenus, et Sosilus Lacedæmonius. Atque hoc Sosilo Hannibal litterarum Græcarum usus est doctore. Sed nos tempus est hujus libri facere finem, et 4
Romanorum explicare imperatores: quo facilius collatis utrorumque factis, qui viri præferendi sint, possit judicari.

XXIV M PORTIUS CATO

1 I. *Cato, ortus municipio Tusculo,* adolescentulus, pri-
usquam honoribus operam daret, versatus est in Sabinis,
quod ibi heredium a patre relictum habebat. Hortatu
L. Valerii Flacci, quem in consulatu censuraque ha-
buit collegam, ut M. Perperna Censorius narrare solitus
2 est, Romam demigravit, in foroque esse cœpit. Primum
stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Q. Fa-
bio, M. Claudio Consulibus. Tribunus militum in Si-
cilia fuit. Inde ut rediit, castra secutus est C. Claudii
Neronis, magnique opera ejus existimata est in prœlio
apud Senam, quo cecidit Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis.
3 Quæstor obtigit P. Africano, consuli, cum quo non pro
sortis necessitudine vixit: namque ab eo perpetua dis-
sensit vita. Ædilis plebis factus est cum C. Helvio.
4 Prætor provinciam obtinuit Sardiniam, ex qua quæstor
superiore tempore ex Africa decedens Q. Ennium
poëtam deduxerat: quod non minoris existimamus, quam
quemlibet amplissimum Sardiniensem triumphum.
1 II. Consulatum gessit cum L. Valerio Flacco, sorte
provinciam nactus Hispaniam citeriorem, exque ea tri-
2 umphum deportavit. Ibi quum diutius moraretur, P.
Scipio Africanus, Consul iterum, cujus in priori consu-
latu quæstor fuerat, voluit eum de provincia depellere,
et ipse ei succedere. Neque hoc per senatum efficere
potuit, quum quidem Scipio in civitate principatum ob-
tineret: quod tum non potentia, sed jure respublica ad-
ministrabatur. Qua ex re iratus senatui, consulatu
3 peracto, privatus in urbe mansit. At Cato, censor cum
eodem Flacco factus, severe præfuit ei potestati. Nam
et in complures nobiles animadvertit, et multas res no-
vas in edictum addidit, qua re luxuria reprimeretur,
4 quæ jam tum incipiebat pullulare. [Circiter annos oc-
toginta.] Usque ad extremam ætatem ab adolescentia,
reipublicæ causa suscipere inimicitias non destitit. A

multis tentatus non modo nullum detrimentum existimationis fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit.

III. In omnibus rebus singulari fuit prudentia et in- 1
dustria. Nam et agricola sollers, et reipublicæ peritus, et juris consultus, et magnus imperator, et probabilis orator, et cupidissimus litterarum fuit. Quarum studium 2
etsi senior arripuerat, tamen tantum progressum fecit, ut non facile reperire possis, neque de Græcis, neque de Italicis rebus, quod ei fuerit incognitum. Ab adolescentia confecit orationes. Senex historias scribere 3
instituit, quarum sunt libri septem. Primus continet res gestas regum populi Romani; secundus et tertius, unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica: ob quam rem omnes Origines videtur appellasse. In quarto autem bellum Pœnicum primum; in quinto secundum. Atque hæc 4
omnia capitulatim sunt dicta. Reliquaque bella pari modo persecutus est, usque ad præturam Ser. Galbæ, qui diripuit Lusitanos. Atque horum bellorum duces non nominavit, sed sine nominibus res notavit. In iisdem exposuit, quæ in Italia Hispaniisque viderentur admiranda. In quibus multa industria et diligentia comparet, multa doctrina. Hujus de vita et moribus plura in 5
eo libro persecuti sumus, quem separatim de eo fecimus rogatu Titi Pomponii Attici. Quare studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delagamus.

XXV. T. POMPONIUS ATTICUS.

I. *T. Pomponius Atticus*, ab origine ultima stirpis 1
Romanæ generatus, perpetuo a majoribus acceptam equestrem obtinuit dignitatem. Patre usus est diligente, 2
indulgente, et, ut tum erant tempora, diti, imprimisque studioso litterarum. Hic, prout ipse amabat litteras, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis ætas impertiri debet, filium erudivit. Erat autem in puero, præter docilitatem 3
ingenii, summa suavitas oris ac vocis, ut non solum celeriter acciperet, quæ tradebantur, sed etiam excellenter

pronunciaret. Qua ex re in pueritia nobilis inter æqua-
les ferebatur, clariusque exsplendescebat, quam generosi
4 condiscipuli animo æquo ferre possent. Itaque incitabat
omnes studio suo; quo in numero fuerunt L. Torquatus,
C. Marius filius, M. Cicero: quos consuetudine sua sic
sibi devinxit, ut nemo iis perpetuo fuerit carior.

1 II. Pater mature decessit. Ipse adolescentulus prop-
ter affinitatem P. Sulpicii, qui tribunus plebis interfec-
tus est, non expers fuit illius periculi. Namque Anicia,
Pomponii consobrina, nupserat M. Servio, fratri Sulpicii.
2 Itaque interfecto Sulpicio posteaquam vidit, Cinnano
tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam, neque sibi dari fa-
cultatem pro dignitate vivendi, quin alterutram partem
offenderet, dissociatis animis civium, quum alii Sullanis,
alii Cinnanis faverent partibus: idoneum tempus ratus
studiis obsequendi suis, Athenas se contulit. Neque eo
secius adolescentem Marium, hostem judicatum, juvit
3 opibus suis; cujus fugam pecunia sublevavit. Ac, ne
illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afferret rei famili-
ari, eodem magnam partem fortunarum trajecit suarum.
Hic ita vixit, ut universis Atheniensibus merito esset
4 carissimus. Nam præter gratiam, quæ jam in adoles-
centulo magna erat, sæpe suis opibus inopiam eorum
publicam levavit. Quum enim versuram facere publice
necesse esset, neque ejus conditionem æquam haberent;
semper se interposuit, atque ita, ut neque usuram um-
quam ab iis acceperit, neque longius, quam dictum es-
5 set, [eos] debere passus sit. Quod utrumque erat iis
salutare. Nam neque indulgendo inveterascere eorum
æs alienum patiebatur, neque multiplicandis usuris cres-
6 cere. Auxit hoc officium alia quoque liberalitate. Nam
universos frumento donavit, ita ut singulis septem modii
tritici darentur: qui modus mensuræ medimnus Athenis
appellatur.

1 III. Hic autem sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis,
par principibus videretur. Quo factum est, ut huic
omnes honores, quos possent, publice haberent, civemque
facere studerent: quo beneficio ille uti noluit. [Quod
nonnulli ita interpretantur, amitti civitatem Romanam
2 alia adscita.] Quamdiu affuit, ne qua sibi statua pone-
retur, restitit; absens prohibere non potuit. Itaque
aliquot ipsi et Phidiæ locis sanctissimis posuerunt: hunc

enim in omni procuratione reipublicæ actorem auctoremque habebant. Igitur primum illud munus fortunæ, 3
quod in ea potissimum urbe natus est, in qua domicilium orbis terrarum esset imperii, ut eamdem et patriam haberet et domum; hoc specimen prudentiæ, quod, quum in eam se civitatem contulisset, quæ antiquitate, humanitate, doctrina præstaret omnes, unus ei ante alios fuerit carissimus.

IV. Huc ex Asia Sulla decedens quum venisset, 1
quamdiu ibi fuit, secum habuit Pomponium, captus adolescentis et humanitate et doctrina. Sic enim Græce loquebatur, ut Athenis natus videretur. Tanta autem suavitas erat sermonis Latini, ut appareret, in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non adscitum. Idem poëmata pronuntiabat et græce et latine sic, ut supra nihil posset addi. Quibus rebus factum est, ut Sulla nusquam 2
[eum] ab se dimitteret, cuperetque secum deducere. Qui quum persuadere tentaret, *noli, oro te*, inquit Pomponius, *adversum eos me velle ducere, cum quibus ne contra te arma ferrem, Italiam reliqui.* At Sulla, adolescentis officio collaudato, omnia munera ei, quæ Athenis acceperat, proficiscens jussit deferri. Hic complures 3
annos moratus, quum et rei familiari tantum operæ daret, quantum non indiligens deberet paterfamilias, et omnia reliqua tempora aut litteris, aut Atheniensium reipublicæ tribueret, nihilominus amicis urbana officia præstitit. Nam et ad comitia eorum ventitavit, et, si 4
qua res major acta est, non defuit; sicut Ciceroni in omnibus [ejus] periculis singularem fidem præbuit: cui ex patria fugienti LLS. ducenta et quinquaginta millia donavit. Tranquillatis autem rebus Romanis, remi- 5
gravit Romam, ut opinor, L. Cotta et L. Torquato Consulibus: quem diem sic universa civitas Atheniensium prosecuta est, ut lacrimis desiderii futuri dolorem indicaret.

V. Habebat avunculum Q. Cæcilium, equitem Ro- 1
manum, familiarem L. Luculli, divitem, difficillima natura: cujus sic asperitatem veritus est, ut, quem nemo ferre posset, hujus sine offensione ad summam senectutem retinuerit benevolentiam. Quo facto tulit pietatis fructum. Cæcilius enim moriens testamento adoptavit 2
eum, heredemque fecit ex dodrante: ex qua hereditate accepit circiter centies LLS. Erat nupta soror Attici 3

Q. Tullio Ciceroni: easque nuptias M. Cicero concilia-
rat, cum quo a condiscipulatu vivebat conjunctissime,
multo etiam familiarius, quam cum Quinto, ut judicari
possit, plus in amicitia valere similitudinem morum,
4 quam affinitatem. Utebatur autem intime Q. Hortensio,
qui his temporibus principatum eloquentiæ tenebat, ut
intelligi non posset, uter eum plus diligeret, Cicero, an
Hortensius: et id, quod erat difficillimum, efficiebat,
ut, inter quos tantæ laudis esset æmulatio, nulla inter-
cederet obtrectatio, essetque talium virorum copula.
1 VI. In republica ita versatus est, ut semper optimarum
partium et esset et existimaretur, neque tamen se civili-
bus fluctibus committeret, quod non magis eos in sua
potestate existimabat esse, qui se his dedissent, quam
2 qui maritimis jactarentur. Honores non petiit, quum
ei paterent propter vel gratiam vel dignitatem: quod
neque peti more majorum, neque capi possent conserva-
tis legibus, in tam effusis ambitus largitionibus, neque
geri e republica sine periculo, corruptis civitatis moribus.
3 Ad hastam publicam numquam accessit. Nullius rei
neque præs, neque manceps factus est. Neminem ne-
que suo nomine, neque subscribens, accusavit. In jus
4 de sua re numquam iit; judicium nullum habuit. Mul-
torum consulum prætorumque præfecturas delatas sic
accepit, ut neminem in provinciam sit secutus, honore
fuerit contentus, rei familiaris despexerit fructum: qui
ne cum Q. quidem Cicerone voluerit ire in Asiam,
quum apud eum legati locum obtinere posset. Non
enim decere se arbitrabatur, quum præturam gerere
5 noluisset, asseclam esse prætoris. Qua in re non solum
dignitati serviebat, sed etiam tranquillitati, quum suspi-
ciones quoque vitaret criminum. Quo fiebat, ut ejus
observantia omnibus esset carior, quum eam officio, non
timori neque spei tribui viderent.
1 VII. Incidit Cæsarianum civile bellum, quum habe-
ret annos circiter sexaginta. Usus est ætatis vacatione,
neque [se] quoquam movit ex urbe. Quæ amicis suis
opus fuerant ad Pompeium proficiscentibus, omnia ex
sua re familiari dedit. Ipsum Pompeium conjunctum
non offendit: nullum [enim] ab eo habebat ornamentum,
ut ceteri, qui per eum aut honores, aut divitias ceperant;
quorum partim invitissimi castra sunt secuti, partim

summa cum ejus offensione domi remanserunt. Attici 3
autem quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, ut, victor quum
privatis pecunias per epistolas imperaret, huic non so-
lum molestus non fuerit, sed etiam sororis filium et Q.
Ciceronem ex Pompeii castris concesserit. Sic vetere
instituto vitæ effugit nova pericula.

VIII. Secutum est illud. Occiso Cæsare, quum 1
respublica penes Brutos videretur esse et Cassium, ac tota
civitas se ad eos convertisse [videretur]: sic M. Bruto 2
usus est, ut nullo ille adolescens æquali familiarius,
quam hoc sene, neque solum eum principem consilii
haberet, sed etiam in convictu. Excogitatum est a 3
quibusdam, ut privatum ærarium Cæsaris interfectoribus
ab equitibus Romanis constitueretur. Id facile effici
posse arbitrati sunt, si et principes illius ordinis pecunias
contulissent. Itaque appellatus est a C. Flavio, Bruti
familiari, Atticus, ut ejus rei princeps esse vellet. At 4
ille, qui officia amicis præstanda sine factione existima-
ret, semperque a talibus se consiliis removisset, respon-
dit: si quid Brutus de suis facultatibus uti voluisset,
usurum, quantum hæ paterentur; se neque cum quo
quam de ea re collocuturum, neque coiturum. Sic ille
consensionis globus hujus unius dissensione disjectus
est. Neque multo post superior esse cœpit Antonius, 5
ita ut Brutus et Cassius, provinciarum, quæ iis necis
causa datæ erant a consulibus, desperatis rebus, in ex-
silium proficiscerentur. Atticus, qui pecuniam simul 6
cum cæteris conferre noluerat florenti illi parti, abjecto
Bruto Italiaque cedenti LLS. centum millia muneri
misit. Eidem in Epiro absens trecenta jussit dari;
neque eo magis potenti adulatus est Antonio, neque des-
peratos reliquit.

IX. Secutum est bellum gestum apud Mutinam. In 1
quo si tantum eum prudentem dicam, minus, quam de-
beam, prædicem, quum ille potius divinus fuerit: si di-
vinatio appellanda est perpetua naturalis bonitas, quæ
nullis casibus neque agitur, neque minuitur. Hostis 2
Antonius judicatus Italia cesserat; spes restituendi
nulla erat. Non solum [ejus] inimici, qui tum erant
potentissimi et plurimi, sed etiam, qui adversariis ejus
se dabant, et in eo lædendo aliquam consecuturos [se]
sperabant commendationem, Antonii familiares inseque-

bantur; uxorem Fulviam omnibus rebus spoliare cu
3 piebant; liberos etiam exstinguere parabant. Atticus,
quum Ciceronis intima familiaritate uteretur, amicissi-
mus esset Bruto, non modo nihil iis indulsit ad Antoni-
um violandum, sed e contrario familiares ejus ex urbe
profugientes, quantum potuit, texit, quibus rebus indi-
4 guerunt, adjuvit. P. vero Volumnio ea tribuit, ut plura
a parente proficisci non potuerint. Ipsi autem Fulviæ.
quum litibus distineretur magnisque terroribus vexare-
tur, tanta diligentia officium suum præstitit, ut nullum
illa stiterit vadimonium sine Attico, hic sponsor omnium
5 rerum fuerit. Quin etiam, quum illa fundum secunda
fortuna emisset in diem, neque post calamitatem versu-
ram facere potuisset, ille se interposuit pecuniamque
sine fenore sineque ulla stipulatione [ei] credidit, maxi-
mum existimans quæstum, memorem gratumque cog-
nosci, simulque aperire, se non fortunæ, sed hominibus
6 solere esse amicum. Quæ quum faciebat, nemo eum
temporis causa facere poterat existimare. Nemini enim
7 in opinionem veniebat, Antonium rerum potiturum. Sed
sensim is a nonnullis optimatibus reprehendebatur, quod
parum odisse malos cives videretur. Ille autem sui
judicii potius, quid se facere par esset, intuebatur, quam
quid alii laudaturi forent.

1 X. Conversa subito fortuna est. Ut Antonius rediit
in Italiam, nemo non magno in periculo Atticum putarat
2 propter intimam familiaritatem Ciceronis et Bruti. Ita-
que ad adventum imperatorum de foro decesserat, timens
proscriptionem, latebatque apud P. Volumnium, cui, ut
ostendimus, paullo ante opem tulerat: (tanta varietas
iis temporibus fuit fortunæ, ut modo hi, modo illi in
summo essent aut fastigio, aut periculo) habebatque se-
cum Q. Gellium Canum, æqualem simillimumque sui.
3 Hoc quoque sit Attici bonitatis exemplum, quod cum
eo, quem puerum in ludo cognoverat, adeo conjuncte
vixit, ut ad extremam ætatem amicitia eorum creverit.
4 Antonius autem, etsi tanto odio ferebatur in Ciceronem,
ut non solum ei, sed omnibus etiam ejus amicis esset
inimicus, eosque vellet proscribere, multis hortantibus
tamen Attici memor fuit officii, et ei, quum requisisset,
ubinam esset, sua manu scripsit, ne timeret, statimque
ad se veniret: se eum, et illius causa [Gellium] Canum

de proscriptorum numero exemisse. Ac, ne quod [in]
periculum incideret, quod noctu fiebat, præsidium ei
misit. Sic Atticus in summo timore non solum sibi, sed 5
etiam ei, quem carissimum habebat, præsidio fuit. Ne-
que enim suæ solum a quoquam auxilium petiit salutis,
sed conjunctim: ut appareret, nullam sejunctam sibi ab
eo velie fortunam. Quod si gubernator præcipua laude 6
fertur, qui navem ex hieme marique scopuloso servat:
cur non singularis ejus existimetur prrdentia, qui ex
tot tamque gravibus procellis civilibus ad incolumitatem
pervenit?

XI. Quibus ex malis ut se emerserat, nihil aliud egit, 1
quam ut plurimis, quibus rebus posset, esset auxilio.
Quum proscriptos præmiis imperatorum vulgus conqui-
reret, nemo in Epirum venit, cui res ulla defuerit; ne-
mini non ibi perpetuo manendi potestas facta est. Qui 2
etiam post prœlium Philippense interitumque C. Cassii
et M. Bruti L. Julium Mocillam, prætorium, et ejus
filium, Aulumque Torquatum, ceterosque pari fortuna
perculsos, instituerit tueri, atque ex Epiro his omnia
Samothraciam supportari jusserit. Difficile est, omnia 3
persequi, et non necessarium. Illud unum intelligi vo-
lumus, illius liberalitatem neque temporariam, neque
callidam fuisse. Id ex ipsis rebus ac temporibus judi- 4
cari potest, quod non florentibus se venditavit, sed afflic-
tis semper succurrit: qui quidem Serviliam, Bruti ma-
trem, non minus post mortem ejus, quam florente, colu-
erit. Sic liberalitate utens nullas inimicitias gessit: 5
quod neque lædebat quemquam, neque, si quam injuri-
am acceperat, malebat ulcisci, quam oblivisci. Idem
immortali memoria percepta retinebet beneficia; quæ
autem ipse tribuerat, tamdiu meminerat, quoad ille gra-
tus erat, qui acceperat. Itaque hic fecit, ut vere dictum 6
videatur: *Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam.* Neque
tamen prius ille fortunam, quam se ipse, finxit: qui ca-
vit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur.

XII. His igitur rebus effecit, ut M. Vipsanius Agrip- 1
pa, intima familiaritate conjunctus adolescenti Cæsari,
quum propter suam gratiam et Cæsaris potentiam nullius
conditionis non haberet potestatem, potissimum ejus de-
ligeret affinitatem, præoptaretque equitis Romani filiam
generosarum nuptiis. Atque harum nuptiarum conci- 2

liator fuit (non est enim celandum) M. Antonius, trium-
vir reipublicæ constituendæ: cujus gratia quum augere
possessiones posset suas, tantum abfuit a cupiditate pe-
cuniæ, ut nulla in re usus sit ea, nisi in deprecandis
3 amicorum aut periculis, aut incommodis. Quod qui-
dem sub ipsa proscriptione perillustre fuit. Nam quum
L. Saufeii, equitis Romani, æqualis sui, qui complures
annos, studio ductus philosophiæ, Athenis habitabat,
habebatque in Italia pretiosas possessiones, triumviri
bona vendidissent consuetudine ea, qua tum res gere-
bantur: Attici labore atque industria factum est, ut
eodem nuntio Saufeius fieret certior, se patrimonium
4 amisisse et recuperasse. Idem L. Julium Calidum,
quem post Lucretii Catullique mortem multo elegantis-
simum poëtam nostram tulisse ætatem vere videor posse
contendere, neque minus virum bonum optimisque ar-
tibus eruditum, post proscriptionem equitum propter
magnas ejus Africanas possessiones in proscriptorum
numerum a P. Volumnio, præfecto fabrum Antonii,
5 absentem relatum, expedivit. Quod in præsenti utrum
ei laboriosius an gloriosius fuerit, difficile fuit judicare:
quod in eorum periculis, non secus absentes, quam præ-
sentes amicos Attico esse curæ, cognitum est.
1 XIII. Neque vero minus ille vir bonus paterfamilias
habitus est, quam civis. Nam quum esset pecuniosus,
nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus ædificator. Neque
tamen non in primis bene habitavit, omnibusque optimis
2 rebus usus est. Nam domum habuit in colle Quirinali
Tamphilanam, ab avunculo hereditate relictam: cujus
amœnitas non ædificio, sed silva constabat. Ipsum enim
tectum, antiquitus constitutum, plus salis, quam sumptus
habebat: in quo nihil commutavit, nisi si quid vetustate
3 coactus est. Usus est familia, si utilitate judicandum
est, optima; si forma, vix mediocri. Namque in ea
erant pueri litteratissimi, anagnostæ optimi, et plurimi
librarii, ut ne pedisequus quidem quisquam esset, qui
non utrumque horum pulchre facere posset; pari modo
artifices ceteri, quos cultus domesticus desiderat, appri-
4 me boni. Neque tamen horum quemquam, nisi domi
natum domique factum, habuit: quod est signum non
solum continentiæ, sed etiam diligentiæ. Nam et non
intemperanter concupiscere, quod a plurimis videas,

continentis debet duci: et potius diligentia, quam pretio,
parare, non mediocris est industriæ. Elegans, non 5
magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus; omni diligen-
tia mundiciam, non affluentiam, affectabat. Supellex
modica, non multa, ut in neutram partem conspici pos-
set. Nec præteribo, quamquam nonnullis leve visum 6
iri putem: quum inprimis lautus esset eques Romanus,
et non parum liberaliter domum suam omnium ordinum
homines invitaret, [scimus,] non amplius, quam terna
millia æris, peræque in singulos menses, ex ephemeride
eum expensum sumptui ferre solitum. Atque hoc non 7
auditum, sed cognitum prædicamus. Sæpe enim prop-
ter familiaritatem domesticis rebus interfuimus.

XIV. Nemo in convivio ejus aliud acroama audivit, 1
quam anagnosten: quod nos quidem jucundissimum
arbitramur. Neque umquam sine aliqua lectione apud
eum cœnatum est, ut non minus animo, quam ventre
convivæ delectarentur. Namque eos vocabat, quorum 2
mores a suis non abhorrerent. Quum tanta pecuniæ
facta esset accessio, nihil de quotidiano cultu mutavit,
nihil de vitæ consuetudine: tantaque usus est modera-
tione, ut neque in sestertio vicies, quod a patre accepe-
rat, parum se splendide gesserit, neque in sestertio cen-
ties affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, parique fastigio
steterit in utraque fortuna. Nullos habuit hortos, nul- 3
lam suburbanam aut maritimam sumptuosam villam,
neque in Italia, præter Ardeatinum et Nomentanum,
rusticum prædium: omnisque ejus pecuniæ reditus con-
stabat in Epiroticis et urbanis possessionibus. Ex quo
cognosci potest, usum eum pecuniæ non magnitudine,
sed ratione metiri solitum.

XV. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat. 1
Itaque ejus comitas non sine severitate erat, neque gra-
vitas sine facilitate, ut difficile esset intellectu, utrum
eum amici magis vererentur, an amarent. Quidquid
rogabatur, religiose promittebat: quod non liberalis, sed
levis arbitrabatur, polliceri, quod præstare non posset.
Idem in nitendo, quod semel annuisset, tanta erat cura, 2
ut non mandatam, sed suam rem videretur agere. Num-
quam suscepti negotii eum pertæsum est. Suam enim
existimationem in ea re agi putabat: qua nihil habebat
carius. Quo fiebat, ut omnia Ciceronum, Catonis, [Ma- 3

rii, Q.] Hortensii, Auli Torquati, multorum præterea equitum Romanorum negotia procuraret. Ex quo judicari poterat, non inertia, sed judicio fugisse reipublicæ procurationem.

1 XVI. Humanitatis vero nullum afferre majus testimonium possum, quam quod adolescens idem seni Sullæ fuerit jucundissimus, senex adolescenti M. Bruto; cum æqualibus autem suis, Q. Hortensio et M. Cicerone, sic vixerit, ut judicare difficile sit, cui ætati fuerit aptissi-
2 mus. Quamquam eum præcipue dilexit Cicero, ut ne frater quidem ei Quintus carior fuerit aut familiarior.
3 Ei rei sunt indicio, præter eos libros, in quibus de eo facit mentionem, qui in vulgus [jam] sunt editi, sexdecim volumina epistolarum, ab consulatu ejus usque ad extremum tempus ad Atticum missarum: quæ qui legat, non multum desideret historiam contextam illorum
4 temporum. Sic enim omnia de studiis principum, vitiis ducum, mutationibus reipublicæ perscripta sunt, ut nihil in iis non appareat, et facile existimari possit, prudentiam quodammodo esse divinationem. Non enim Cicero ea solum, quæ vivo se acciderunt, futura prædixit, sed etiam, quæ nunc usu veniunt, cecinit, ut vates.

1 XVII. De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem? quum hoc ipsum vere gloriantem audierim in funere matris suæ, quam extulit annorum nonaginta, quum esset septem et sexaginta, se numquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, numquam cum sorore fuisse in
2 simultate, quam prope æqualem habebat. Quod est signum, aut nullam umquam inter eos querimoniam intercessisse, aut hunc ea fuisse in suos indulgentia, ut,
3 quos amare deberet, irasci eis nefas duceret. Neque id fecit natura solum, quamquam omnes ei paremus, sed etiam doctrina. Nam et principum philosophorum ita percepta habuit præcepta, ut iis ad vitam agendam, non ad ostentationem, uteretur.

1 XVIII. Moris etiam majorum summus imitator fuit antiquitatisque amator: quam adeo diligenter habuit cognitam, ut eam totam in eo volumine exposuerit, quo
2 magistratus ornavit. Nulla enim lex, neque pax, neque bellum, neque res illustris est populi Romani, quæ non in eo suo tempore sit notata: et, quod difficillimum fuit, sic familiarum originem subtexuit, ut ex eo clarorum

virorum propagines possimus cognoscere. Fecit hoc 3
idem separatim in aliis libris: ut M. Bruti rogatu Juni-
am familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enumeravit,
notans, qui, a quo ortus, quos honores, quibusque tem-
poribus cepisset. Pari modo Marcelli Claudii, Marcel- 4
lorum; Scipionis Cornelii et Fabii Maximi, Fabiorum
et Æmiliorum quoque: quibus libris nihil potest esse
dulcius iis, qui aliquam cupiditatem habent notitiæ cla-
rorum virorum. Attigit quoque poëticen: credimus, 5
ne ejus expers esset suavitatis. Namque versibus, qui
honore rerumque gestarum amplitudine ceteros Romani
populi præstiterunt, exposuit ita, ut sub singulorum ima- 6
ginibus facta magistratusque eorum non amplius qua-
ternis quinisve versibus descripserit: quod vix creden-
dum sit, tantas res tam breviter potuisse declarari. Est
etiam unus liber, Græce confectus, de consulatu Cice-
ronis.

XIX. Hactenus Attico vivo edita [hæc] a nobis sunt. 1
Nunc, quoniam fortuna nos superstites ei esse voluit,
reliqua persequemur, et, quantum potuerimus, rerum
exemplis lectores docebimus, sicut supra significavimus,
suos cuique mores plerumque conciliare fortunam.
Namque hic contentus ordine equestri, quo erat ortus, 2
in affinitatem pervenit imperatoris Divi filii: quum jam
ante familiaritatem ejus esset consecutus nulla alia re,
quam elegantia vitæ, qua ceteros ceperat principes civi-
tatis, dignitate pari, fortuna humiliore. Tanta enim 3
prosperitas Cæsarem est consecuta, ut nihil ei non tri-
buerit fortuna, quod cuiquam ante detulerit, et concilia-
rit, quod nemo adhuc civis Romanus quivit consequi.
Nata est autem Attico neptis ex Agrippa, cui virginem 4
filiam collocarat. Hanc Cæsar, vix anniculam, Tiberio
Claudio Neroni, Drusilla nato, privigno suo, despondit:
quæ conjunctio necessitudinem eorum sanxit, familiari-
tatem reddidit frequentiorem.

XX. Quamvis ante hæc sponsalia non solum, quum 1
ab urbe abesset, numquam ad suorum quemquam litte-
ras misit, quin Attico mitteret, quid ageret, imprimis,
quid legeret, quibusque in locis, et quam diu esset mo-
raturus: sed etiam, quum esset in urbe, et propter suas 2
infinitas occupationes minus sæpe, quam vellet, Attico
frueretur, nullus dies temere intercessit, quo non ad

eum scriberet, quum modo aliquid de antiquitate ab eo
requireret, modo aliquam [ei] quæstionem poëticam
proponeret, interdum jocans ejus verbosiores eliceret
3 epistolas. Ex quo accidit, quum ædis Jovis Feretrii,
in Capitolio ab Romulo constituta, vetustate atque incu-
ria detecta prolaberetur, ut Attici admonitu Cæsar eam
4 reficiendam curaret. Neque vero ab M. Antonio minus
absens litteris colebatur: adeo, ut accurate ille ex ulti-
mis terris, quid ageret, quid curæ sibi haberet, certiorem
6 faceret Atticum. Hoc quale sit, facilius existimabit is,
qui judicare poterit, quantæ sit sapientiæ, eorum retinere
usum benevolentiamque, inter quos maximarum rerum
non solum æmulatio, sed obtrectatio tanta intercedebat,
quantam fuit incidere necesse inter Cæsarem atque An-
tonium, quum se uterque principem non solum urbis
Romanæ, sed orbis terrarum esse cuperet.

1 XXI. Tali modo quum septem et septuaginta annos
complesset, atque ad extremam senectutem non minus
dignitate, quam gratia fortunaque crevisset, (multas enim
hereditates nulla alia re, quam bonitate, est consecutus)
tantaque prosperitate usus esset valetudinis, ut annis
2 triginta medicina non indiguisset: nactus est morbum,
quem initio et ipse et medici contempserunt. Nam pu-
tarunt esse tenesmon, cui remedia celeria faciliaque
3 proponebantur. In hoc quum tres menses sine ullis
doloribus, præterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, con-
sumpsisset: subito tanta vis morbi in unum intestinum
prorupit, ut extremo tempore per lumbos fistula putris
4 eruperit. Atque hoc priusquam ei accideret, postquam
in dies dolores accrescere febresque accessisse sensit
Agrippam generum ad se arcessi jussit, et cum eo L.
5 Cornelium Balbum Sextumque Peducæum. Hos ut
venisse vidit, in cubitum innixus: *quantam*, inquit, *cu-
ram diligentiamque in valetudine mea tuenda hoc tempore
adhibuerim, quum vos testes habeam, nihil necesse est plu-
ribus verbis commemorare. Quibus quoniam, ut spero,
satisfeci, me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod ad sanandum me
6 pertineret, reliquum est, ut egomet mihi consulam. Id vos
ignorare nolui. Nam mihi stat, alere morbum desinere.
Namque his diebus quidquid cibi [potionisque] sumsi, ita
produxi vitam, ut auxerim dolores sine spe salutis. Quare*

a vobis peto primum, ut consilium probetis meum; deinde, ne frustra dehortando conemini.

XXII. Hac oratione habita tanta constantia vocis at- 1
que vultus, ut non ex vita, sed ex domo in domum videretur migrare, quum quidem Agrippa eum flens atque
osculans oraret atque obsecraret, ne ad id, quod natura 2
cogeret, ipse quoque sibi accelerarct, et, quoniam tum quoque posset temporibus superesse, se sibi suisque reservaret, preces ejus taciturna sua obstinatione depressit.
Sic quum biduum cibo se abstinuisset, subito febris de- 3
cessit, leviorque morbus esse cœpit. Tamen propositum nihilo secius peregit. Itaque die quinto post, quam id consilium inierat, pridie Calendas Apriles, Cn. Domitio,
C. Sosio Coss. decessit. Elatus est in lecticula, ut ipse 4
præscripserat, sine ulla pompa funeris, comitantibus omnibus bonis, maxima vulgi frequentia. Sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem, in monumento Q. Cæcilii, avunculi sui.

QUESTIONS.

PRÆFATIO.

[1] 1. What is the usual construction after *non dubito* in the sense of *I don't doubt; I feel sure?*—2. Does Cic. ever use the acc. and inf. after *non dubito* = *I don't doubt?*—3. What authors do?—4. What is C. Nepos's practice?—5. In what sense is *non dubito* regularly followed by the infin.?—6. Does Cic. ever use *quin* after non dubito = '*I do not scruple*' or '*hesitate?*'—7. Do good writers use *plerique* with a gen.? Explain *plerique, plurimi, complures.*—8. Does *hoc genus scripturæ* relate to the *style* and *form*, or to the *matter, contents,* &c., of

---

[1] 1—6. *Non dubito* has two meanings: '*I doubt not:*' '*I do not hesitate.*' (a) Non dubito (*I doubt not*) is in Cicero (and I believe Cæsar) always followed by *quin:* but the younger Cicero in one letter, ad Div. xvi. 21, 2, has acc. with inf. (gratos tibi optatosque *esse—non dubito*). In this sense C. Nepos has *always* the *acc.* and *inf.;* which also is not uncommon in *Livy, Curtius,* &c (b) In the sense of '*I do not hesitate,*' the inf. is the reg. constr., but even here Cic. has sometimes *quin.* [See Z. § 541].

After *nemini dubium esse* C. Nep. has *quin* in Hann. 2. 6.

7. *Plerique*, '*a great many,*' is not a *partitive* (and therefore not followed in the best writers by a gen.[a]): it expresses a *large number* as forming *a whole;* not as the *larger part* of a whole. *Plurimi* is either '*very many*' (considered as *a whole*) or '*the greatest number,*' '*the most.*' *Plurimi* says more than *plerique;* and *plerique* more than *complures* (Paus. 2, 2). D.—See Död. *plerique.* 8. hoc genus

[a] Cicero, however, pro Cluent. 42, 117, has *plerique vestrum sciunt*, and de Amicit. 20, 71, *quorum plerique,* and elsewhere the genitive with *plerique.*—See also Z. § 109, *Note.*

the work?—9. Why is *et non satis dignum* better than *neque satis dignum* here?—10. What is the original meaning of *persona?* what its meaning here?—11. Explain *virtutes* here.—12. Give the derivation and original meaning of *commodus*.—13. Give other instances of *commode* = *well*.—14. What adverb would probably be used in Greek?—15. What anecdote that bears on this subject is related of Themistocles?—16. What part of speech is *musica* properly, and in what other form does it occur?—17. Why is *musicam* in the acc.?

[2] 1 Who are *hi?*—2. What is the antecedent to *qui?*—3. What is the force of *fere* here?—4. Why is *litterarum* in the gen.?—how is it to be construed here?—5. Why is *conveniat* in the subj.?—6. By what English tense do you construe *putabunt?*

[3] 1. What tense is *didicerint?*—2. How do you translate *to judge one thing by another* in Lat.?—3. Explain *instituta*.—4. Distinguish between *mirari* and

---

scripturæ: '*this kind of historical composition*,' relating not to the *style* or *form*, but to the *substance* or *matter*. 9. *Et non* is used in preference to *neque* when the negative belongs to only *one word* or *notion* of a positive clause. 10. Persona, properly an actor's mask; hence the *character he represented*, and then *character* generally, *rank*, *position*, &c. 11. = res laudabiles: nearly = *accomplishments*. 12. *Con* together, *modus* measure, proportion: properly *commodus*, 'having the full measure or proportion, that any thing requires.' Hence *commoda* statura = a *tall* stature.
13. Commode legere, *Plin.* commode audire, *Cic.* 14. ἁρμοστῶς or εὐαρμόστως. 15. *Themistocles, quum in epulis recusaret lyram, est habitus indoctior.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4. 16. Fem. adj. from *musicus*, μουσικός. *musica* sc. *ars*. *musice*, (μουσική, sc. τέχνη) *es*. (*Quint.*)

[2] 1. *hi de quibus loquor.* 2. *ii* or *ejusmodi* homines, (qui &c.) 3. *for the most part; principally; to speak generally.* It does not necessarily intimate that the author believes his statement not to be universally true, but is a cautious mode of avoiding a *universal proposition*, which *might* be proved incorrect. 4. literature. 5. Z. § 558.—Pr. Intr. 476. 6. By the indic. pres. —the future here refers to the same time as the preceding *erunt*.

[3] 1. Fut. perf. 2. *judicare aliquid aliquâ re.* In a letter to Cic. D. Brutus has '*a certo* [*Tu enim aperto*, Orell.] *sensu et vero judicas de nobis.*' Ad Div. 11, 10. 3. *Instituta* (καθεστῶτα): *prevailing customs and usages, whether civil, military, or domestic, not enforced by laws, but by traditional and universal observance.*
4. mirari is *indifferent* (i. e. implies neither *admiration* nor

admirari.—5. What is the more usual word for *Greek* in prose?—6. Does Cic. ever use *Graius?*

[4] 1. What force has *enim* here?—2. Explain *germana soror.* Translate '*a sister by the same father and mother,*'—'*a sister by the same mother.*'—3. What is the primary meaning of *germanus?*—4. Whom *did* Cimon marry?—5. What is the force of *quippe?* and by what words is it often followed?—6. How is *cives* to be construed?—7. What is the force of *quidem* in *id quidem?* and what Greek particle has this force?

[5] 1. Is it common to translate '*in the whole of Greece*' by *totâ Græciâ*, without the preposition?—2. When should '*in*' be used?—3. What and where was Olympia?—4. Govern *Olympiæ.*—5. Explain *citari.*—6.

---

censure in itself, but either indifferently): admirari (= admodum mirari) *generally* implies *admiration:* demirari always *censure* *Admirari* is here simply '*to wonder,*' '*to be surprised.*' 5. Græcus. 6. Yes, now and then: *De Rep.* 3, 9, *quæ ne reficienda quidem Graii putaverunt.* *Ib.* 2, 4. *De Invent.* 2, 23.—See Död. *Græci.*

[4] 1. It introduces an instance to prove or illustrate what went before: it may be construed '*for example.*'[1] *B.* 2. The daughter of *both* a man's parents, or of his *father*, is his *germana soror:* a sister by blood, whether *half-sister*, or a child of the same father and mother: 'a sister by the same father and mother,' *soror ex eisdem parentibus nata:* a sister by the same mother, *soror uterina.* 3. Belonging to the same stock or race: thus, *Strabo:* Γερμανοὶ ὑπὸ 'Ρωμαίων καλοῦνται· δύναται δὲ τὸ ὄνομα γνήσιοι. 4. *Elpinīce:* who was also the daughter of Miltiades, but by another wife. 5. It is an affirmative particle, whose office is to add the reason of a preceding statement: it is often followed by *quum, qui.* 6. *Fellow-citizens.* 7. It corresponds to the Greek γε, adding emphasis or intensity to the preceding word, by *confining* the assertion to it (= *this at all events, whatever may be said of other cases*). It is to be construed by laying an emphasis on *this.*

[5] 1. Yes: so in C. Nep. Iphicr. 2. 3. *quod maxime totâ celebratum est Græciâ.*—Extension and prevalence through *a whole* is better expressed by the abl. only (if there is an adj. with it), than by the abl. with *in.* See Z. § 482. 2. To denote *somewhere* in a space, not throughout the whole space. 4. It is the gen. dependent on *victorem.* Olympiæ victor = 'Ολυμπιονίκης, *an Olympic victor; a conqueror in the Olympic games.* So Alcib. 6. 3. *Olympiæ victoribus.* *B.* 5. 'to be proclaimed *by the herald.*' 6. = *censentur, habentur,* 'are reckoned,' 'considered.' According to

[1] Hand says, '*universa significatio hujus particulæ in eo posita est, ut veritas alicujus rei vel sententiæ aliâ re vel argumento monstretur.* He translates *enim* by '*so then.*'

What is the meaning of *ponuntur* here? how does it get this meaning?—7. To what English expression can you compare it?

[6] 1. Is *ea* to be connected with *contra* or *pleraque?*—2. What is meant by the *primus locus ædium?*—3. Explain *in celebritate versari.*—4. What is the meaning of *celebritas?*—5. Decline *mater-familias.*

[7] 1. What is the force of *sedet?*—2. What were the other names for the γυναικωνῖτις? from what word are these names derived?—3. What is the name for *the men's apartments?*—4. Distinguish between *ædes* sing. and plur.

[8] 1. What is the difference between *quum—tum*, and *tum—tum?*—2. Are *liber* and *volumen* synonymous,

---

some, the notion is derived from a man's *putting down* a pebble to declare his vote (ψῆφον τίθεσθαι); according to others, from *putting down a piece* on a chess- or draughts-board. 7. To *lay down* an opinion.

[6] 1. With *contra. Contra ea* = 'on the contrary.'. See Alcib. 8. 4. &c. 2. The *atrium*, or πρόθυρον, which was originally the only sitting-room, where the mistress sat with her maid-servants, engaged in spinning and other domestic employments. It was also the kitchen.—Afterwards, in great houses, it was the reception-room (distinct from the private sitting-rooms), where the patron received his clients and other visitors. Here the nuptial couch was placed opp. the door; the instruments and materials for spinning and weaving (formerly carried on by the women of the family in this room), the images of the family ancestors, and the sacred *focus*, or *fire-place*, dedicated to the *Lares*. [*Dict. of Rom. Antiq.*] 3. 'to live, as it were, in public:' i. e. to be constantly surrounded with a numerous company. 4. '*the state of being visited by many:*' then '*the multitude who visit a place*' (qui locum *celebrant*). Here *celebritas* = *numerous company.*

[7] 1. '*Sits secluded*' (like ἧσθαι), intimating that she there led a *dull, sedentary* life: opp. *in celebritate versari.* 2. γυναικεῖον, γυναικών· γυναικ, root of γυνή, *woman.* 3. ἀνδρωνῖτις. 4. In the sing. it is *a building consisting of one room:* e. g. *ædes sacra, a temple*, consisting of one undivided interior space. In plur '*a house*' *considered as made up of several chambers*, and with reference to the *building. Domus* is the *town-house of a noble or wealthy Roman:* 'the *house*,' with all that belongs to it, the family, &c.: also '*house*' considered as *the home of a family.*

[8] 1. In *quum—tum* more weight is given to the statement introduced by *tum* (= *and especially*): in *tum—tum* equal importance is attached to both. 2. *Liber* is here '*a book*' as a portion of the whole work, *volumen.* Hence *in hoc libro*, not *hoc libro.* See

as here used by C. Nep. ?—3. Explain the use of the plurals (*exponemus*, *veniemus*) instead of the sing.—4. What is the construction of *ordiri* and its compounds ?—5. Distinguish between *ordiri* and *incipere*, *inchoare*, *cœpisse*.—What is the opposite of *ordiri ?*

EXERCISE.

Does dancing well become the character of a very great man ?—I don't doubt that this suits the manners of the Romans (*translate in both ways : that of Corn. Nepos, and the more usual way*).—If you have learnt that all [nations][1] do not think the same things honorable and disgraceful, you will not wonder that Cimon was married to his own sister.—Is not that′ unlawful according to our customs ?—But those′ [things] are considered disgraceful amongst the Romans.

Z. § 481. 3. The plural is used in a modest way, the speaker appearing to take in *others*, instead of appropriating the merit to himself. 4. They take either an acc. or an infin. after them: e. g *reliquos ordiamur.* Alcib. 11. 6. *de quo scribere exorsi sumus.* Pelop. 1. 4. 5. See Döderlein *incipere.*

[1] Words in [ ] are to be omitted in translation.

I. MILTIADES.

Ch. I. [1] 1. How does C. Nep. generally begin his lives?—2. Is this beginning an exception?—3. What can you tell of the antiquity of Miltiades's family, and of the celebrity of his ancestors?—4. Give the deriv. and meaning of *modestia*.—5. To what Greek word does it correspond?—6. What is its opposite?—7. Distinguish between *modestia* and *moderatio*.—8. How did the Romans join three (or more) notions *A*, *B*, *C* together?—9. How did they *not* join them together?—10. What is the grammatical term for the frequent repetition of the conjunction?—11. Give the derivation of this word.—12. When should *A*, *et B*, *et C* be preferred to *A*, *B*, *C*?—13. Govern *omnium*.—14. What force does *unus* add to the superl.?—15. What variations of this form occur?—16. Does *unus* stand in this way with superl. adjectives?—17. Govern *ætate*.—18. What is the force of

---

Ch. I. [1] 1. He generally begins with the name, family, and country of his hero, as a sort of inscription, sometimes unconnected with what follows; oftener, however, as in the lives of Aristides and Pausanias, the name of the hero is the subject of the first verb.
3. According to Herodotus he was descended from the Hero *Æăcus* (of Ægina, K. M. p. 146), *Philæus*, the son of Ajax, being the first of the family who settled at Athens. *Codrus* is also said to have been one of his ancestors. 4. *Modestia*, from *modus*, the true *mean* or *measure*: it implies *moderation in one's desires*; and, as a *political* virtue, the disposition which makes an obedient, orderly, peaceful citizen: '*unassuming behavior*.' 5. σωφροσύνη.
6. *immodestia*. 7. *Modestia* relates more to the inward character: *moderatio* to the habit of acting in conformity to it. See Död. 8. Either *A*, *et B*, *et C*[1]: or *A*, *B*, *C*. Z. § 783. 9. Not *A*, *B*, *et C*. 10. *Polysyndĕton*. 11. πολύς, σύν, δέω (*ligo*). 12. When stress is to be laid on *each* notion. 13. It is the gen. after the superl. adv. *maxime*. 14. It strengthens it by marking out the individual of whom the statement is made from all others. 15. *unus ex omnibus — maxime*; *unus maxime*, without any case of *omnis*. 16. Yes: e. g. *unus omnium loquacis-*

[1] In xxiv. (Cato), 3, 1, *et* is repeated six times: *nam et agricola sollers, et reipublicæ peritus, et juris consultus, et magnus imperator, et probabilis orator et cupidissimus litterarum fuit.*

is' in *ea ætate?*—19. What is the diff. between *jam* and *nunc?*—20. What is the diff. between *non jam* and *jam non?*[1]—21. Why is the reciprocal *sui* used with *cives?* —22. What is the Lat. for *fellow-citizens?*—23. Does *qualem cognitum judicarunt* refer to a *preceding* or a *following* experience and judgment?—24. Why would *qualem cognitum judicarant* be wrong?—25. Resolve *cognitum* into a sentence with *quum*.—26. What tense is *accidit?* prove it.—27. Distinguish between *accidit, evenit contingit*.—28. Construe: '*scies plura mala contingere nobis quam accidere*.' (Sen. Ep. 110.)—29. Govern *Chersonesum*.—30. What *Chersonesus* is meant?

[2] 1. Would the sentence probably have begun with the gen. if *hujus generis* had been used? Why? —2. Does Cic. ever use *hoc* or *quod genus*[2] in this way,

---

simus. 19. *Jam* always implies a *progression* up to the present time; or from the present to a future time: it thus compares tacitly what *is now* with a former or future state of things. *Nunc* relates to the *present moment; 'now'* as opposed to '*then*.' 20. The *jam* stands first, when the notion of *time* is to be strongly brought out: it here refers to *ea ætate*. 21. It refers to *ei*, or *de eo*, omitted after *confidere*. 22. *Cives:* no such compound as *concives* exists. 23. To their after-experience: 'such as they *afterwards actually* judged him to be, *after* they had learnt to know him thoroughly.' 24. It would intimate that, having already had the necessary acquaintance with him, they had already passed their final sentence on his character. 25. *qualem, quum cognovissent, judicarunt.* 27. Död. *accidere.*

Contingit use of things we like,
But *accidit*, when evils strike.

29. The acc. governed as the name of a *town*. The *general* practice is to express the preposition before the name of an *island*, except where it has but one city, of which the whole island is the district. But Nep. has *Cypri, Lesbi;* and *Cyprum* mittere. He also says: *Chersonesi* habitare. A small peninsula would naturally follow the same rule as an island. (Cic. says *Ithacæ* vivere, but *in Cyprum* redire.)—See Z. § 398. *Note.* 30. The Thracian Chersonese.

[2] 1 Yes; *hujus generis* having the closest relation to *colonos* in the preceding sentence. 2. Yes; *sunt—eligendi* (amici), *cujus generis est magna penuria* (de Amic. 17. 62) *hujus*

[1] *Non jam* indicat rem in tempore quod posthac sequitur non locum habere nec recurrere: *jam non* autem rem significat non esse, ut erat ante. *Hand. Tursell. vol.* 3. 130.

[2] It is of frequent occurrence in Nep.—Paus. 3, 6; Iph. 1, 4; Ages 3, 3, &c.

instead of the simple relative? Give instances.—3. In the sentence, *ex his delecti*, &c., what word is not absolutely necessary to the sense?[1]—4. Give the derivation of *deliberare*.—5. How does Bremi distinguish it from *consulere?*—6. Distinguish between *potissimum*, *præcipue*, *præsertim*, *maxime*, *imprimis*. What is the proper position of *potissimum?*—7. What peculiarity is there in the position of *cum* before the rel. in Nep.?—8. Is it ever found in this position in Cicero? Give an instance.—9. When should *cum* always precede the relative?—10. What kind of contest does *armis dimicare* intimate?

[3] 1. To what Eng. word of *commanding* does *præcipere* nearly correspond?—2. Construe *Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumere*.—3. Govern *futura*.—4. What

---

generis est plenus Novius (de Or. 2. 70. 285). 3. *deliberatum;* as the clause, *qui consulerent*, &c. would convey *the purpose* without it. 4. deliberare, from *de*, *libra* or *libella*, a balance. 5. Bremi understands *deliberare* of the previous consultation with the priests: *consulere* of the formal inquiry. But *deliberare* is used ii. 2. 6. of consulting an oracle: '*deliberantibus* Pythia respondit.' 6. *potissimum* refers to the act of *choosing* this in preference to that; it follows the word whose meaning it strengthens: *præcipue* refers to a distinction which *one* enjoys above all others, and to their exclusion: *præsertim* (= καὶ ταῦτα) refers to a condition or cause which adds strength or importance to what is asserted: *maxime*, in the highest degree, a strengthened *valde: cum — imprimis*, '*among the first*,' places the subject or predicate before all the rest. In English *potissimum* would generally be untranslated: *præsertim* answers best to *especially: præcipue* to *particularly, in particular, exclusively: maxime* to *chiefly, principally*. 7. He nearly always places *cum* before the rel., *cum quibus*, not *quibuscum*. 8. Yes: e. g. *cum quibus causas cognovit*. 9. Whenever '*with*' is emphatic; e. g. opp. to *without*, as in: '*ira procul absit, cum quâ nihil recte fieri, nihil considerate potest*.' C. Off. 1, 38. See ch. 2, 3; ii. 8, 3; viii. 3, 3, &c. 10. A violent contest to be determined by superior valor, &c.

[3] 1. To *direct:*—of a command rendered obligatory by the superior *authority*, *wisdom*, *experience*, &c. of the person who gives it. Död. *jubere*. 2. 'to take Miltiades *for* their commander.' 3. Fut. inf., *esse* being omitted. 4. *saying*, *promising*, *assuring*, &c. (*that*). This often occurs in obl. narration, when the argu-

[1] Compare the following sentences, Nep. xiii. 3, 2. *huic in consilium dantur — quorum consilio uteretur* (*B.*): Cæs. B. G. 1, 5, 1: *Helvetii id, quod constituerant, facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant*. (*D.*)

English word must be supplied?—5. What would *Imperator* mean, if spoken of a Roman?

[4] 1. Construe and govern *hoc responso*.—2. Give a similar instance.—3. Govern *facerent*.—4. What should be observed in the sentence *hoc oraculi*, &c.?—5. May *sponte sua* or *sua sponte* be used indifferently?—6. With what class of verbs is *sua sponte* seldom used?—7. What is a rare meaning of *sua sponte*?—8. Distinguish between *sua sponte* and *ultro*.

[5] 1. What is the English of *aquilo*?—2. Compare the Greek practice with this use of *ventus* with *aquilo*.—3. In appositions, which generally precedes, the species or the genus?—4. Before what consonants is *ab* found? —5. Before what kind of words do the historians seem to prefer it to '*a*'?—6. What were the *Septentriones*?

---

ments, statements, &c. of another person are related. 5. In the language of the Roman Republic, it would mean a General to whom a triumph had been decreed: it was afterwards appropriated as a title to the Emperors.

[4] 1. *In consequence of this response*: or, *on the reception of this response*: an abl. of cause[1]. 2. *Hoc nuntio*, xii. 3, 1. 3. *ut* omitted: so *moneo habeas*, &c. 4. That both the abl. of cause, and also the nom. of the accessory sentence (*quum—accessisset*) are placed *before* the conjunction *quum*. 5. The pron. precedes *sponte*: in the poets and later prose writers *sua* often follows or is omitted. 6. It is seldom used with a passive verb: *quod* (honestum) *sua sponte* (= *for its own sake*) *peteretur*. (C. de Sen. 13, 43.) 7. For its own sake: *virtus est ipsa per se, sua sponte,—laudabilis*. C. Tusc. 4, 15. 8. *Sua sponte* is opposed to *compulsion*[2]: *ultro* to the suggestion or influence of another.

[5] 1. The *northeast wind*, but often used (as here) for the *north*-wind. 2. πρὸς βορέην ἄνεμον, &c. 3. The species generally precedes the genus. 4. Before the liquids, and *p, t, s, c, j*, (i. e. before any of the consonants in *Julii Cæsaris mens imperatoria*). 5. Liv. and Cæsar often use *ab* before national and other proper names: so also Nep. *ab Scythis*; *ab Lacedæmoniis*; and also before *g*, *ab Gallis*. 6. The seven stars at the north pole also the great and little bear[3]; then '*the north*' generally.

[1] Bremi calls it an *ablative absolute*: adding, 'to make this intelligible, it must be remembered, that as the Romans had no participle of *esse*, they used the abl. with a pron. or adj. in many relations, especially those of *cause* and *time*, where the Greeks would have used a participle.'—Allowing the mode of speech to have thus *arisen*, it was certainly employed where a suitable participle might have been found: e. g. *data* here.

[2] This passage overthrows Döderlein's statement, that *sua sponte* is opposed to *rogatus, pravacatus, invitatus*. Död. *sponte*.

[3] Septentrio major *and* minor.

EXERCISE.

A [body] of colonists was sent out to the Chersonesus by the Athenians [1].—Cicero was greatly distinguished above all [men,] both by his eloquence and by his other virtues.—We are all able to hope well of you.—It happened [1] that the wind was opposite [5] to them [when] they set out (*partic.*)—We[1] will do this[a], when you[1] have arrived at the Chersonesus.—It happened that chosen [men] of this [party] were sent to Delphi.—Which [of them all] shall we take for our commander?—They took Miltiades, the son of Cimon, for their leader.—He ordered him[a] to direct his course to the place he was going to.

CH. II. [1] 1. What cases does *potior* govern in Nep.?—2. Construe *in agris collocare.*—3. Why not in *agros?*—4. Distinguish between *creber* and *frequens:* which of the two often implies blame?—5. What is the opp. of *creber?* what of *frequens?*

[2] 1. Is *prudentiâ adjuvari* a usual phrase?—2. What *is* the Latin for 'to *show* or *exhibit prudence?*' —3. Explain the use of *adjutus* here.—4. What is the grammatical term for a construction of this kind?—5.

CH. II. [1] 1. Abl. or gen.: but oftener the *gen.*, and *once* the acc.: *qui summam imperii potirentur*, xviii. 3, 4. 2. *To settle them in their allotments:* the regular term for apportioning the land among a body of colonists. 3. With *ponere, imponere, collocare*, the Romans (as *we* generally do) considered the *state of rest* that follows the placing, rather than the *motion* while the placing is going on: hence *in* with the abl.: as *we* say to *place* or *put in*, rather than to *place* or *put into:* but they used '*in*' with the *acc.* (as we do '*into*') when the notion of being removed or transferred into any thing is considered, *without*, or *more than*, the notion of remaining there. Thus *in naves imponere* (x. 4, 2), *turrim in muros collocare*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30, 4.—See Z. §§ 489, 490. 4. Död. *sæpe.* 5. *Creber* opp. *rarus: frequens* opp. *infrequens, pauci, singuli.*

[2] 1. No. 2. *prudentia uti.* 3. The *adjutus* suits *felicitate*, to which it stands nearest, and sufficiently intimates the kind of notion to be supplied to *prudentia.* 4. *Zeugma* from ζευγνύναι, to join: a word being used with two or more connected words, one only of which it completely suits. 5. It means *com-*

Explain the force of *de* in *devincere.*—6. In what other compounds has it the same force?—7. What prepos. would add this force to μάχεσθαι or πολεμεῖν?

[3] 1. What moods does *quamvis* govern?—2. Give its derivation.—3. What notion must be supplied with *nomine?*—4. What does *id* refer to?—5. With *neque magis—quam*, to which notion is the greater weight given?—6. What is the force of *imperio?*—7. What Greek word would be used?—8. To what form is *neque eo secius* equivalent?—9. What kind of *officia* are meant?—10. Explain the force of '*a*' in *a quibus erat profectus*—11. What is the meaning of *proficisci here?*

[4] 1. Give other instances in which Nep. speaks of *settling a country* instead of the fuller expression, *settling the affairs of a country.*—2. What is the force of *ex* in *ex pacto?*—3. Lemnos being an island, what city did he call upon to surrender?—4. In *illi enim dixerant*, does Nep. speak in his own person or not?—5. If he had spoken in the person of Miltiades, i. e. had wished to say: *for [he reminded them] that they had said,*

---

pletely, thoroughly. 6. debellare, decertare. 7. κατα-μάχεσθαι, κατα-πολεμεῖν.

[3] 1. *Quamvis* has the subjunctive in the sense of *however much:* the indic. when it means *although,* and states any thing as a *fact.* (Cic. seldom uses it in the sense of *although.*) Z. § 574. 2. quam (*as much*) *as:* vis, *you please.* 3. *regio,* suggested by the preceding *regia.* 4. to the, *esse inter eos regia dignitate:* his possession of regal power. 5. The notion that follows *quam:* e. g. *non magis amore, quam more ductus.* (v. 1, 2.) 6. Military command: the office of commander-in-chief: thus *imperia* are often contrasted with *magistratus:* military commands with civil magistracies. 7. ἡγεμονεία. 8. *Neque eo minus.* 9. Not only acts of strict duty as governor of a colony, but kind attentions and services to any Athenian who might visit the Chersonese, &c. 10. It does not merely designate the Athenians *locally,* as the persons *from* whom he came; but *causally,* as those *by whom he was sent.* So in *a se facere,* the person is spoken of, as himself the *cause* or *occasion* of the action. In Greek it would be παρά 11. *Proficisci* = πορεύεσθαι, *to set out on a warlike expedition:* or, at all events, *with a military command.*

[4] 1. *Messene constituta* (xv. 8, 5.); so *triumvir reipublicæ constituendæ* (xxv. 12, 2.) 2. *Ex* (= *according to*) describes the thing as *growing out of,* or *proceeding from* something previous. 3. Myrina. 4. In his own person. 5. *illos enim*

how would he have expressed it?—6. Does *sibi* refer to the nom. case of *tradant?* How does it happen that it *can* be used for Miltiades? [Pr. I. 369. 370.]—7. Was the expression used before, *vento borea*, or not?—8. Explain *sese*. When *should* it always be used instead of *se?*—9. Explain the use of *habere* [P. I. 460. (*c*), (1)].

[5] 1. From what is the use of *cadere* (= *fall* or *turn out*) derived?—2. Explain *capti.*—3. What *dictum* is meant?—4. Explain *non ausi sunt—atque.*—5. Does Herodotus's account agree with this?—6. Decline *Lemnos*, *Cyclades.*

EXERCISE.

Miltiades in a short time gained possession of the island.—Having completely conquered the army of the enemy, he settled the men, whom he had brought with him, in their apportionments.—Have I not performed kind-services towards the Athenians, by whom I was sent out?—It thus came to pass [3] that he obtained among them the position of a king [3].—Miltiades settled [the affairs] of the Chersonese with no less [2] prudence than justice.—The thing having turned out contrary to their expectation, the Lemnians surrendered themselves.—It thus came to pass, that in a very short time the whole district was reduced under the power of the Athenians.—Miltiades in settling the affairs of the Chersonesus showed very great[1] prudence.

Ch. III. [1] 1. How should this *abl. abs.* be construed?—2. How is *qua* used here?—3. Why is *tradu-*

---

dixisse. 8. It is *se* strengthened by doubling: it should always be used when it belongs to an infin., both as *subject* and *object* (i. e. acc. *before* and acc. *after* too).

[5] 1. From the game of *dice.* 2. *Caught* (as in a trap): *taken* (like a beast in hunting). 4. A negative proposition is followed by an opposite positive one: so iv. 3, 7. where *we* should rather use *but.* 5. Not exactly: according to him the people of *Hephæstia* surrendered: those of *Myrina* stood a siege.

Ch. III. [1] 1. As an inf. clause dependent on *decrevit.* 2. Adverbially, *qua* (sc. *parte*) = *ubi.* So ii. 5, 2, v 2, 5, &c.: and

[1] *summus.*

ceret in the subj.?—4. *dum abesset:* why the subj.?—5. Govern *ipsarum*.

[2] 1. What is the usual way of translating '*to speak Greek?*'—2. Why does Nep. probably not say '*the Greeks*' at once?—3. How may the clauses *sic se facillime, &c. retenturum esse, si—tradidisset* be turned into English?—4. Why are *incolerent* and *relinqueretur* in the subj.?—5. By what kind of sent. should *se oppresso* be construed?—6. What tense would *tradidisset* become in *direct* narration?—7. Bremi is for rejecting *tum*, in *in hoc fuit tum numero*[2]*:* how does Dähne defend it?—8. Why is *crederetur* in the subj.?

[3] 1. Construe *hic*.—2. What remark does Bremi make on this use of *afferre* = *brought word?*—3. From what pursuit is *premere* and *urgere* (= *to be hard pressed*) derived?—4. Before what class of words is *ab* preferred to *a* by the historians?—5. Why is '*a*' used before *Fortuna?*

---

ea xxiii. 3, 4. 4. Because *the thought* is Darius's, not the historian's. 5. *ipsarum* (i. e. *Ioniæ et Æolidis*) *urbium: ipsarum* not agreeing with *urbium*, but referring to the countries Ionia and Æolis just mentioned[1].

[2] 1. *Græce loqui.* 2. From a wish to distinguish between '*Greeks*,' i. e. *inhabitants of Greece*, and Asiatic Greeks. 3. "*Thought that the easiest way of retaining was—to deliver*," &c. 4. As being accessory clauses of a sentence belonging to oblique narration. The subj. refers these clauses to the *mind of Darius*. See P. I. 460 (*b*), 461. 5. By a conditional sentence. 6. Fut. perf. 7. He thinks that it contrasts '*then*' (*when he was one of Darius's friends*), with his subsequent position with respect to Darius. 8. It refers the opinion to Darius's mind: "*was in the number of those to whom that charge of guarding the bridge might* (in Darius's opinion) *be entrusted* (*credi posset*)."

[3] 1. *In this state of things.* It must not be joined with *afferre*, (which would require *huc*) as adv. of place. 2. That this is the only instance in Corn. Nep.: but that Tac. often so uses *afferre*, and even *ferre:* that Cic. uses the pass. *nuntii afferuntur*, or the intrans. *nuntii veniunt*[b]. 3. From *hunting:* to drive and urge on the wild beast till it is completely hemmed in. 4. Chap. 1 [5], 5. 5. *Fortune* is spoken of as a *person*.

[1] So Dähne and Feldbausch, and Bremi (as referred to by Feldbausch) but in his edition of 1830, he supposes *ipsæ urbes* to mean '*each of a city*,'—*but of a city only; not of the country* in which it was situated.

[2] in hoc numero cui crederetur = in eorum numero quibus crederetur.

[b] *Nuntius affertur* and *nuntius affert* with and without *nuntium*, if the news follows, are equally correct and classical. Krebs, Antibarbarus.

[4] 1. Why is *transportaverat* in the indic.?—2 How is *free from any thing* generally expressed in Latin?—3. Explain *dominatio* and *periculum*.—4. Govern *posse*.—5. Construe *et facile:* what force has *et* here?—6. What are the Latin expressions for *breaking down* or *destroying* a bridge?—7. Distinguish between *rescindere* and *recīdere*.

[5] 1. Distinguish between *plerique*, *plurimi*, *complures*, &c. [*Pref.* 1.]—2. Is *obstare* ne *aliquid* fiat, a common construction?—3. What is the more usual construction?—4. What constructions are found besides *idem mihi expedit, et tibi?*—5. Why is *tenerent* in the subj.?—6. What is the usual phrase for *supreme* or *sovereign power?*—7. Why is the plur. used here?—8. What is the Eng. of *summa?*—9. In *quo* exstincto, what substantive do these words agree with?—10. Give the deriv. and meaning of *adeo*.—11. Distinguish between

---

[4] 1. It is stated by the historian as a *fact*, not referred to the mind of Miltiades.—See Z. § 548. 2. *Liber aliqua re.* The '*a*' here denotes the quarter from which.—Z. § 468. 3. *Dominatio* is absolute despotic government. *Periculum* is the danger to be apprehended from the Persians: the danger of falling again under their power. 4. P. I. 460 (*c*), (1). 5. '*and that easily:*' *et* = *etiam*. 6. *pontem rescindere, dissolvere, interrumpere.* 7. *rescindere*, to destroy by separating the component parts of any thing with sharp instruments: *recidere, to cut away a part*, leaving the remainder uninjured: e. g. *comas, ungues.*

[5] 2, 3. P. I. Questions on § 15, p. 216. 4. idem mihi expedit, *quod* tibi: idem mihi *tecum* expedit: but the latter only in Livy, Tacitus,[1] &c. e. g. in *eadem mecum* Africâ genitus (*L.*): *eodem mecum* patre genitus (*T*). 5. P. I. 460, (*b*), p. 163. 6 *summa imperii.* 7. Because *several* governors are spoken of. 8. The *total* or *sum* made up of all the parts taken together: hence the *principal* or *most important thing*. See xvi. 1, 1. 9. Probably with *regno:* but as *exstincto* may be applied either to a person or a thing, it may possibly refer to *Dario*.[2] 11. *Ceteri* (οἱ ἄλλοι) '*the others*,' in sharp opposition to others before mentioned: each individual is then considered as belonging to the whole class, and, generally, as of equal importance: in *reliqui* (οἱ λοιποί) '*the rest*,' the remaining individuals are considered (not *individually*) but as forming *a whole*, and often as *of less importance* than those before mentioned.

[1] In Cic. Orat. 2. 33: tibi *mecum* in *eodem* est pistrino, Crasse, vivendum, the *mecum* does not belong to *idem*.

[2] But their downfall would not be so necessary a consequence of the ***death of Darius***, as of the overthrow of the Persian empire.

ceteri and *reliqui*.—12. Why is *putet* the *pres.* (not *imperf.*) subjunc.?—13. Why would not *nihil putet* s i b i *utilius* do?

[6] 1. What is the construction of *non dubitare* = 'not to doubt'? [*Pref.* 1.]—2. Parse *consciis*: by what kind of sentence may '*tam multis consciis*' be resolved?—3. What kind of notions are generally connected by *ac* (*atque*)?—4. By what case or cases are *amicus*, *inimicus*, *hostis*, &c. followed?

EXERCISE.

The easiest way to become free from the dominion of the Persians will be to break down the bridge, which Darius has made over the river Danube.—Histiæus of Miletus opposed the breaking down of the bridge.—The same thing is not expedient to us, who hold sovereign power, and to the multitude.—I will prevent the advice of Miltiades from coming to the king's ears.—I don't doubt that our sovereignty depends on Darius's remaining king.[1]—I don't doubt but that you will be deprived of your power, and punished by your fellow-citizens.—Not the kingdom of Darius only, but our own sovereignty will be extinguished.—Histiæus of Miletus prevented the opinion of Miltiades from prevailing.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. How is *autem* frequently used?—2. Distinguish between *hortari* and *monēre*.—3. Con-

---

(See Död. *ceteri.*) 12. P. I. 469, (*d*), (1). 13. P. I. 370

[6] 2. Abl. abs.: by an adverbial sentence with '*since*,' '*as*.' 3. Notions that have a close natural connection with each other. 4. By the *dat.* when used adjectively: the *gen.* when used substantively. Z. § 410.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. As a particle of transition (like the Greek δέ): it thus prevents the appearance of abruptness by connecting what follows with what preceded.[2] Compare ii. 2, 1; iii. 2, 1, &c. 2. *Hortari* (to *exhort*) by pointing out the advantages; *monēre* (to *warn*) by pointing out the disadvantages. (See also Död. *hortari.*) 3.

[1] say: 'on the kingdom (*regnum*) of Darius.'

[2] In Cic. this use of *autem* is most common in the philosophical and rhetorical works (where an easy flow of connected thoughts is natural); it occurs less frequently in his Orations, and in Cæsar, and is least common in Tacitus *Hand*, who adds. "unum nomen, quod eminet, eligitur, et primo loco ponitur cui adhæreat *autem*."

strue *causam interserens.*—4. What other forms are equivalent to *causam interserere?*—5. *Se hostem esse Atheniensibus:* why not *Atheniensium?* (3, [6], 4.) —6. Distinguish between *inimicus* and *hostis.*—7. What case is *Sardis?*

[2] 1. What is the English of *appellere navem*, or *classem?*—2. After *navem appellere*, is the place *to which* generally expressed with or without a preposition?—3. How is *appellere* used in later writers?—4. Where and what was *Eretria?*—5. Explain *what* race is meant by *ejus gentis.*—6. What case is *Marathona?*—7. What town is meant by *oppidum?*—8. Does *oppidum* or *urbs* generally denote a capital?—9. What is Nepos's practice?—10. What other word for *city* does Nep. use of Athens?

[3] 1. What is the meaning of *tumultus?*—2. Give Cicero's account of a *tumultus.*—3. Give the derivation and meaning of *Phidippides* and ἡμεροδρόμος.—4. Explain *qui* in: *ejus generis—qui—vocantur.*—5. After *mittere,*

'*alledging,*' '*under the pretext,*' &c. 4. *Causam interponere* (ii. 7, 1), *dictitare* (vi. 1, 4). 6. Dōd. *adversarius.* 7. Old form of acc. plur. There is no doubt that up to the age of Augustus, this was the *commoner* accusative ending of words with gen. *ium.* Z. § 68 and *Note.*

[2] 1. '*to sail to;*' or, if the place is a port, '*to put in to.*' 2. With *ad.* 3. Intransitively; as *triremis appulit.* 5. *Euboicæ* gentis, implied by the preceding *Eubœa.* 6 Acc. of the Greek form. Z. § 71. 7. Athens. 8. *Urbs.* 9. He often uses *oppidum* (like the Greek ἄστυ) of a capital: e. g. of *Sparta* (xvii. 6, 1); *Syracuse* (x. 9, 1); *Thebes* (xvi. 1, 2), and of *Athens*, several times. He uses *urbs* of Athens only in i. 5, 2; ii. 7, 5. 10. The Greek *astu*, ii. 4, 1.

[3] 1. *Tumultus* is properly any sudden and unexpected occurrence, that causes confusion. As a war, it is one that breaks out suddenly and violently: it is, therefore, more to be feared than *bellum.* 2. "*Potest enim esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur.—Gravius autem tumultum esse quam bellum hinc intelligi licet, quod bello vacationes valent, tumultu non valent.*" (Cic. Phil. 8, 1.) 3. "*Horse-sparer,*" from φείδεσθαι, to *spare;* ἵππος, *horse.*—"*Day-runner,*" ἡμέρα, *day;* δραμεῖν (aor of τρέχω) to *run.* 4. We may supply *ejus generis cursorum, qui,* &c., but it is a regular example of the rule given P. I. 48. 5. With *qui:* but *ut* is not uncommon: Cæs. B. G. 5, 10, 1. *milites—misit, ut—perseque-*

proficisci, &c. how is the purpose generally expressed?—6. Give other instances of its being expressed by *ut* after those verbs.

[4] 1. Give the derivation and meaning of *prætor*.—2. What is the Engl. of *prætorium?*—3. Explain the sequence of tenses in *creant*,—qui præessent. [P. I. 414 (*b*).]—4. Is this common?

[5] 1. Parse *quoque* in *primo quoque tempore*, and construe the phrase.—2. Construe *nitebatur*.—3. Why is the imperf. used?—4. Parse *accessurum*.—5. Why are *viderent*, *animadverterent* used, not *vidissent*, *animadvertissent?*—6. Parse and explain *desperari*, *auderi*.—7. Would not *de sua virtute* be the more regular construction?—8. When is the demonstrative *is*, *ea*, *id*, used in this way when the reciprocal *suus* would be more regu-

---

rentur: and 7, 49, 1: *ad T. Sextium legatum—misit, ut cohortes educeret*, &c.

[4] 1. *Præ-ītor* from *præ-ire*, '*to go before*.' It was the old appellation of the Roman generals, but when the word, as a Roman title of office, was appropriated to the civil magistrate called the *Prætor*, it was confined to the generals of a foreign state: especially to the commanders of land forces. 2 *Prætorium* (sc. *tabernaculum*), the general's tent in a Roman camp. 4. The imperf. subjunctive often follows the *præsens historicum* [1].—*Obs.* The clause *qui exercitui præessent* (which seems somewhat superfluous) may be compared with Cp. 1. [2]. *qui cons. Apollinem.*

[5] 1. Abl. of *quisque:* = *quam celerrime:* '*as soon as possible:*' '*immediately*.' 2, 3. It expresses the vehemence of Miltiades's exertions, to prevail on the Athenians to form a camp as soon as possible. The imperf. expresses it as a *continued* endeavor. 4. Fut. inf, *esse* understood: dependent on such a verb as, *he* '*urged*,' '*argued*,' &c. 5. They mark the actions of *seeing* and *observing* as contemporaneous with *desperari* and *auderi*, and as *continuing*. 6. The *infin. passive*, used in an impersonal way: as is so often the case in the third singular; e. g. *curritur, men run; pugnatur, they fight, a battle is fought*, &c. Z. § 229. 7. Yes.

8. When the writer speaks, as it were, in his own person and from his own point of view. Thus Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: *quum ei* (Socrati) *scriptam orationem—Lysias attulisset, quam, si ei videretur, edisceret.* Here *sibi* would be used, if the writer wished to refer the words to Lysias, saying, "*read this, if you think well:*" but the demonstr. '*ei*' is used, as the pronoun which Cicero himself would naturally employ to denote the person meant.—Z. § 550.

[1] In *postulat*—ut—*tradat*, the pres. subj. denotes that the action expressed by *tradat* is to be quickly performed.

lar?—9. What kind of fighting does *dimicare* express. [Död. *pugnare*.]

EXERCISE.

Darius, having prepared a fleet of five hundred ships, gave the command of it to Datis and Artaphernes.—A fleet of five hundred ships, the command of which the king had given to Datis and Artaphernes, sailed to Eubœa.—Let us send couriers to Lacedæmon, to announce what speedy succor we have need of. (*Express it both in C. Nepos's way, and in the more usual way.*)—Miltiades, above all others, labored [to persuade them] to risk a general engagement.—I do not doubt that the spirits of the soldiers will be raised, when they march against the enemy.—We must give battle to the Persians at the first possible moment.

CH. V. [1] 1. Is there any difference between *hoc tempore*, and *hoc in tempore?*—2. To what Greek word does *tempus* here answer?—3. Account for *ea* in *ea misit.* —4. What is this mode of construction called?—5. Parse *mille* in *mille militum.*—What does Bremi say of *mille* as here used?

[2] 1. Does the perf. subj. ever follow the perfect indicative, when that tense is not equivalent to the perf. definite (perfect with *have*)?—2. Is this construction a favorite one with C. Nep.?—3. What is the force of the perf. subj. so used instead of imperf. subj.?

CH. V. [1] 1. When '*in*' is expressed with *tempus*, it denotes not merely the time, but a continuing state; a time of difficulty, a critical time, or crisis.—Z. § 475, *Note.* 2. καιρός. 3. It refers to *civitas* implied by *Platæenses* = Platæensis civitas. 4. Synĕsis,[1] or Synthĕsis. Comp. v. 2, 5; 3, 1; xiii. 2, 1; xxiii. 8, 4. 5. *Mille* is here a subst. Bremi thinks that as a subst. it implies that the number is comparatively a small one. Comp. *hominum mille*, xiv. 8, 3.—See Z. 116, *Note.*

[2] 1. After a past tense a *consequence* (with *ut*) is often put in the perf. subj. instead of the *imperf.* subj. 2. Yes.[c] 3. The

[1] σύνεσις, *intelligentia:* the construction being correct, not according to the words actually used, but to the speaker's *understanding*, which tells him what is meant.

[c] Haase examines this use of the *perf. subj.* in C. Nepos with great minuteness. He thinks it may have arisen from the use of the *perf. def.* in the *indic.* to narrate something which appeared remarkable or interesting for present con

[3] 1. What *mons* bounds the plain of Marathon ?—2. What is the usual meaning of *e regione ?*—3. How does Bremi construe it here? what reasons does he give ?—4. Does *nova arte* belong to *instructæ erant* or to *commiserunt ?*—5. What was the *nova ars ?*—6. What is the force of the *namque?*—7. To what are *et—et* sometimes equivalent ?

[4] 1. What is the meaning of *æquus* here? and to what kind of sentences is this meaning of *æquus* nearly always confined ?[2]—2. To what compound of *æquus* is *non æquus* nearly equivalent ?—3. What is the name for a form that says less than might be said, and than is really meant ?

[5] 1. What is remarkable in the sentence *adeoque perterruerunt ?*—2. Explain the tenses *profligarint—petie-*

---

perf. gives more prominence and independence to the consequence. According to Bremi, *quo factum est ut valeret* would state his influence as a general lasting result; *ut valuerit* confines it to the *particular* case.[1] Comp. *profligarint, petierint,* chap. 5. [5.]—See Z. § 504 and *Note.*

[3] 1. A hill sacred to Pan. 2. '*Opposite :*' with genitive. 3. Bremi (*improbably*) construes *acie e regione instructa,* '*having drawn up his army according to the nature of the ground,*' as (1) *e regione = opposite to the enemy,* would suppose an unnatural ellipse, and (2) the Athenians were drawn up before the Persians arrived. 4. Dähne and others join *nova arte* to *instructæ erant,* not to *commiserunt.* 5. The felling trees, and placing them in lines before their ranks. 6. It explains the *nova ars.* 7. *Et—et* are often nearly equivalent to *non solum—sed etiam;* the stronger statement being introduced by the second *et.*

[4] 1. *Favorable :* a meaning which it generally has not, except in negative sentences. (B.) 2. *Non æquum* nearly *iniquum.* 3. Meiōsis (*μείωσις, a lessening*).

[5] 1. It is made a principal sentence instead of being stated (in subj. perf. dependent on *ut*) as a consequence of the *tanto plus vir-*

sideration. So in Nepos it most frequently occurs where a result is not limited to the time of its cause, but has a wider sphere. He concludes, therefore, that the distinction which Bremi draws would be more correctly reversed. Excepting the life of Atticus, the *subj. perf.* in the other lives occurs 35, and the *subj. imperf.* 73 times. The *subj. perf. pass.* but once, Arist. 1, 2,—the *subj. perf. deponent* 7 times. *Reisig. Vorlesungen,* Anm. 480.

[1] Krüger prefers Günther's explanation: potius dixerim, ubi de re præterita agatur, perfectum subjunctivi magis *eventum facti* spectare; imperfectum *mentem et consilium agentis.*

[2] A comparison is implied: non *æquum* suis, 'not *fair* for his men;' i. e. not as favorable for them as for their opponents.

rint ([2] 1. 3).—3. Give the derivation of *adhuc.*—4. Distinguish between *adhuc* and *hactenus* :—5. Between *profligare* and *prosternere.*—6. Give the meaning of *opes.* Which of these meanings has the word here?

EXERCISE.

[The number of] twelve thousand armed men was made up, a body which [1] routed a threefold number of the Scythians.—At this crisis the Lacedæmonians did not assist the Athenians.—The consequence of which was [2] that never did so small a body burn with so wonderful a desire of fighting.—The Athenians, by the advice of Miltiades, join battle [with the Persians.]—The next day the Athenians draw out their army opposite [that] of the Persians at the foot of the hill.—Miltiades, though he saw the number of his men very small, yet, relying on the valor of the Athenians, was desirous of engaging.

Ch. VI. [1] 1. What case is *victoriæ*, and how governed?—2. How must *cujus* be construed?—3. What may be supposed understood after *alienum?*—4. What is *natura* here?

[2] 1. *Populi nostri honores:* is *populi* here the *subjective* (*active*) genitive: *honors which the people bestowed?* or the *objective* (*passive*) genitive: *honors which were bestowed upon them?*—2. To what is *effusi* opposed?

---

tute valuerunt. 3. *Ad-hoc*[1] (sc. *tempus*) 'up to this time:' i. e. the time of Cornelius's writing. 4. *Adhuc* is used principally of *time: hactenus* of *space.* 5. *Profligare* to '*rout*' them, so that they cannot form again, or offer any further resistance: *prosternere* is stronger (lit. *to strike them to the earth*, so that they cannot recover), to '*crush*,' to '*defeat utterly*.' 6. *Opes* are the outward *means* and *instruments* of obtaining an object, *riches, power;* and in war, *troops, allies, resources,* &c.

Ch. VI. [1] 1. Gen. after *præmium.* 2. By the *demonstrative: non alienum videtur docere, quale præmium hujus victoriæ trib. sit Milt.* 3. Alienum *a re.* 4. *Character.*

[2] 2. To both *rari* (*seldom conferred*) and *tenues* (*of slight value*) *Effusus*, '*poured out*:' i. e. in a wasteful manner: and

[1] Why not *ad huc*, '*up to hither*:' as *ad-eo*, &c.?

explain the word.—3. Explain *obsoleti.*—4. To what is it opposed?

[3] 1. Explain the force of *huic* in *huic Miltiadi.*—2. Distinguish between *et* and *que.*—3. Is *honor* or *honos* the usual form?—4. Explain ποικίλη.—5. Who painted this picture? by whom is it described?—6. What is *committere prælium?*

[4] 1. In *est nactus—corruptus est*, why is the *est* repeated?—2. Was the number of statues erected in honor of Demetrius Phalereus really three-hundred?

EXERCISE.

I do not doubt but that the nature of all states is the same.—It does not seem foreign [to my purpose] to state what honor was decreed to Demetrius Phalereus.—After honors began to be lavishly granted, three hundred statues were decreed to Demetrius Phalereus.—Among the Athenians the rewards of victory were once sparingly-conferred and slight; and for that reason glorious.—The more easily is it perceived that the nature of all states is the same.

CH. VII. [1] 1. Explain *barbari.*—2. What mean-

---

consequently *excessive* both in frequency and kind. 3. *Obsoletus*, what is *antiquated, worn-out:* and hence *worthless.* 4. To *gloriosi.*

[3] 1. The *huic* is emphatic: *this* Miltiades *whose great victory I am recounting.* C. Nep. often uses *hic* in this way[1]. 2. *Et* (καί) is *copulative;* connecting things previously unconnected: *que* (τε) is *adjunctive;* Athenas totam*que* Græciam, *Athens and with it the whole of Greece:* or, *and the whole of Greece besides.*—Z. § 333. 3. *Honos.* So *lepos.* C. has *honos* throughout —Z. § 59 (*d*). *Honos* in C. Nep. ix. 1, 1; xiii. 2, 3; xx. 3, 5. 4. Fem. adj. from ποικίλος *varius;* i. e. *decorated.* στοά '*portico*' being understood. 5. Either Panămus or Micon: it is described by Pausanias 1, 15. 6. The general term for *beginning a battle.* It here means: *to make the arrangements and give the signal for engaging*

[4] 1. Because *nactus* and *corruptus* do not belong to the same voice. 2. No: 350 or 360. But C. Nep. uses a round number minute accuracy being here unnecessary.

CH. VII. [1] 1. Originally *barbari* meant *not-Greeks;* and the word was afterwards used by the Romans for *non-Roman* nations. 2. It was used especially of the '*Persians;*' as *he barba-*

[1] Iz. Walton would say '*our Miltiades.*'

ing did it bear after the Persian wars?—3. Why is *adjuverant* used, not *adjuvissent?*—4. What case is *imperio?*—5. What sense would *in quo imperio* give?—6. Explain *officium.*—7. Does *coegit* here imply the use of *force?*

[2] 1. Decline *Paros.*—2. On what principle is *ex his Parum—elatam*, placed before the accessory sentence *quum—non posset?*—3. Explain *oratione.*—4. Explain *opera.*—5. Explain *vineæ, testudines.* (Adam's Antiqq.)

[3] 1. Construe *in eo esse ut.*—2. Is *esset* here used personally or impersonally?—3. Does Corn. Nep. use *venire in opinionem* elsewhere?—4. What would seem the more correct common expression?

[4] 1. What are the two meanings of *frequentative*

---

rians, who were the national enemies of the Greeks. 3. It is stated as *a fact* by the historian: if *adjuvissent* were used, the words would be quoted. as it were, as part of his commission; and thus referred to the *Athenian people.* See Cp. 3. [4.] 4. Abl. of *cause* or *instrument*: '*By means of this command*:' '*in consequence of this command.*' 5. *In quo imperio* would mark the *time* as a continuing state: while he held this command. So vii 5, 5: *horum in imperio.* xxiv. 2, 2: *cujus in priore consulatu* 6. *Officium* any *obligation* or duty. Here *obedience;* as due from the inferior power to the superior one. 7. No: it being opposed to *vi expugnavit.*

[2] 2. Any important notion is placed before a clause beginning with *quum, ut, posteaquam*, &c. when it is desirable that this notion should be brought prominently out, and arrest the reader's attention. So xxiii. 3, 4: *Ad Alpes posteaquam venit*, &c. 3. It is opposed to *vis*: '*by verbal representations*,' '*by argument.*' It does not necessarily imply that he addressed them himself. 4. *Works* with which a town is invested: e. g. the *fossa, agger, vallum.* In [4] the machines for storming the town seem to be included.

[3] 1. '*To be on the point of*,' or '*to be within a little*,' *esse in eo* (puncto s. momento temporis). 2. It is not certain: for though the impersonal form (*in eo est, ut hoc faciam*) is on the whole the more common, yet the personal form (*in eo sum, ut hoc faciam*) also occurs; and forcibly expresses a point reached with difficulty by the exertions of a *person.* B. 3. Yes: xxv. 9, 6 *nemini in opinionem veniebat.* 4. *Opinio in mentem venit* would seem the more natural construction. In iv. 4, 1. we have: *ei in suspicionem venit*, for *suspicio ei venit* (in mentem). *B.*

[4] 1. They are either *iterativa*, marking the repetition of the action; or *intensiva*, marking its suddenness, violence, &c.

verbs (like *adventare*)?—2. From what are they formed? —3. Why is *totidem—atque* used, not *totidem—quot*?—4. Why is *cum* used in *magna cum offensione?*

[5] 1. Construe *expugnare.*—2. Has this form of the inf. always this meaning after *posset*, &c.?—3. Parse *vulneribus* in *æger vulneribus.*—4. What other form occurs? —5. Why is *posset* used, not *potuisset?*—6. Explain *Rex.*—7. Does *quoniam* govern the subjunct.?—8. Why then is *quoniam—posset* used?

[6] 1. What conjunction must be supplied before *pecunia multatus est?*—2. What was a *talent?*—3. Are different sums meant by this word?—4. When *talent* is thus used by itself, what *talent* is meant?—5. Explain *lis* in *ea lis—æstimata est.*—6. How is *quantus sumtus factus erat* to be construed?—7. Parse and explain (*in*) *præsentia.*

---

2. From the root of the supine. 3. *Totidem—atque* marks equality between *different* persons or at *different* times (i. e. when the relation is one of *diversity*). The comparison is here between the number he had *when he set sail*, and the number he had *when he returned.* 4. The *cum* (to be construed by '*to*') marks the *duration* of the accompanying circumstance: the abl. alone would only mark the kind or manner. So xxv. 7, 2: *summa cum ejus offensione domi remanserunt.*—Z. § 472.

[5] 1. (When he might) *have taken* it. 2. No: it is often inf. of present; as in, *reconciliare non posset*, [2.] 3. Abl. of cause. 4. *Ex vulnere æger.* Liv. 26, 8, 9. 5. The *posset* marks a *continuing possibility;* whereas the *discessisset* marks a completed action. 6. The king of Persia. 7. No. 8. It refers this consideration to the *mind of Tisagoras;* it was the circumstance which (*as he felt*) obliged him to defend his brother. So xviii. 9, 6: *mutat consilium, et, quoniam imprudentes adoriri non posset, flectit iter suum.*

[6] 1. '*But:*' the relation between the partic. *absolutus* and *multatus est* being an *adversative* relation. 2. Properly a *balance:* then *the sum weighed:* and of money, *a certain definite sum weighed out.* 3 Yes: it varied in different states. 4. The standard Attic talent (= 56 pounds of silver, English avoirdupois weight; £243. 15*s.* *Dict. of Antiq.*) 5. *Lis*, '*the dispute*, '*the trial*,' is often used, as here, for the *punishment;* especially when it was a *fine.* So v. 1, 1: xiii. 3, 5. 6. *Quantus* here = *tantus enim.* 7. *In præsentia* (sc. *tempora*)[d]: so *in præsens tempus.* Cic. Cat. 1, 9. The *plural* implies that the *times*, or circumstances of the time, were *unfavorable* to him: in which sense *tempora* is often used. (*D.*)

[d] The better explanation is given ii. 8, [4], 1.

EXERCISE.

I doubt not that Miltiades will be acquitted of the capital crime.—I fear they will not return to their allegiance.—He is accused of being bribed by the king.—I will speak for myself.—Miltiades, still suffering from his wounds, was cast into prison.—When he was on the point of taking the city by storm, he departed without accomplishing his object.—Miltiades was acquitted on the capital charge, [but] thrown into prison.—His brother Tisagoras spoke for Miltiades, since he was [still] suffering from his wounds.

Ch. VIII. [1] 1. Construe *crimine Pario*.—2. What is the Engl. of *crimen?*—3. When may *ante* or *post* stand absolutely (*i. e.* without a case)?—4. By how many years did the tyranny of Pisistratus precede the condemnation of Miltiades?

[2] 1. Is *Miltiades non videbatur posse;* or *non videbatur Miltiadem posse*, the more common?—2. Distinguish between *multum* and *sæpe*.

[3] 1. Parse *Chersonesi*.—2. Distinguish between *consequi, nancisci, adipisci*. [Död. *invenire*.]—3. Distinguish between *potentia, potestas*. [Död. *potentia*.]—4. Explain *autem* in *omnes autem—dicuntur tyranni*.

[4] 1. What is the common reading instead of *communitas?*—2. To what Greek word does *communitas*

Ch. VIII. [1] 1. '*On a charge* of misconduct in the affair of *Paros*.' 2. An accusation made, whether well-founded or not—a charge. 3. When they refer to a point of time which is not the time at which the person is speaking. An accusative often is, and always *may* be, expressed: e. g. here: *ante damnationem Miltiadis*. 4. It lasted, with intervals, from 560—528 B.C. The condemnation of Miltiades was 489 B.C.

[2] 1. Pr. Int. Diff. 67. 2. *Sæpe* would imply nothing more than *repetition; frequency* of occurrence: *multum* implies *quantity extent*, &c. as well as frequency.

[3] 1. Bremi joins it to *habitarat;* Dähne to *dominationem*. 4. It is here *explanatory*. See Hand's remark, p. 75, note 2.

[4] 1. *Comitas*. 2. κοινότης (Xen. Anab. 1, 1, 21.)

correspond?—3. What is Bremi's objection to *communitas?*—4. Distinguish between *comis* and *communis*.

EXERCISE.

He did not obtain this power[1] by violence.—Miltiades, accused on the charge [of misconduct in the affair] of Paros, was thrown into prison (*Ch. VII. end*).—It did not seem that Aristides could be drawn to the desire of chief command.—They are happy who enjoy liberty.—No one is so humble as not to have access to Miltiades.

II. THEMISTOCLES.

CH. I. [1] 1. What was the name of Themistocles's father?—2. Explain, then, the gen. *Neocli*.—3 How does Bremi account for this ending?—4. What must *not* be inferred from a gen. in *i?*—5. What should be observed in *hujus vitia ineuntis adolescentiæ?*—6. Distinguish between *puer*, *adolescens*, *juvenis*. (Död.

---

3. That, though *communis* is used for *condescending, affable*, the subst. *communitas* is not found in this sense. It is however probable (from the use of *communis* and of the Greek κοινότης) that it was so used, though no instance of it but this is found in existing writings.

4. *Comis* is the person who, from a *gentle, amiable* character, is obliging and courteous to all. *Communis* is the person who, from whatever motive, is affable to inferiors, treating them as equals.

CH. I. [1] 1. Neocles. 2. Proper names in *es* (especially those in *cles*) often take the gen. in *i*, in writers of the golden age[2]. 3. He supposes it to have arisen from *i* for *ei* in the gen. of words in *eus:* e. g. Achill*eus*, Achill*ei*, Achill*i*. 4. That the nom. may be *us:* e. g. that from *Neocli* we may infer a nom. *Neoclus*. 5 The position of the *two* genitives *hujus* and *adolescentiæ*, which depend on the same substantive in different relations. P. I. ii. 28.

[1] *Potentia* or *potestas?* See Död. *potentia*.

[2] e. g. in Nep. *Pericli*, Alcib. 2, 1. in many MSS, *Andocidi*, Alcib. 3, 2.—and also from other endings, *Polymni* (from *Polymnis*), Epam. 1, 1. *Coti* (from *Cotys*), Iph. 3, 4. So in critically correct editions are found *Isocrati*, *Timarchidi*, *Theophani*, *Aristotcli*, *Praxiteli*, even *Herculi:* with many others from *cles;* also in the names of barbarians, *Mithridati*, *Ariobarzani*, *Hystaspi*, *Xerxi*. Cic even prefers the gen. *i* (Z. § 61, 1.)

puer.)—7. Explain the use of the present subj. *antefe ratur*, *putentur* after the perf. *emendata sunt*.

[2] 1. Distinguish between *ordiri*, *inchoare*, *incipere* To what is *ordiri* opposed? (Död. *incipere.*)—2. Explain *generosus.*—3. From whom is he said to have been descended?—4. What preposition expresses '*of*' after *nasci*, *gigni* = to be born?—5. What preposition (if any) do these verbs take in the sense of *being descended from?* —6. Does the partcp. *natus* in genealogies generally take a preposition or not?—7. Distinguish between *probatus alicui* and *probatus ab aliquo.*—8. Explain *liberius.* —9. Does *negligens*, when spoken of property, denote *carelessness* only?—10. What is the opp. of *negligens* in this sense?

[3] 1. Explain *frangere* in *non fregit cum.*—2. What kind of *activity* is *industria?* to what is it opposed? (Död. *opera.*)—3. What is the Lat. for, 'to *give oneself up* to any thing?'—4. Does Cic. ever use *totum se dedere alicui rei?*—5. Explain *judicia privata.*—6. Explain *prodire in concionem*[2] *populi;* and distinguish it from

---

7. It implies a *continued* consequence—lasting from the time spoken of to the time of the narrator. *D.*

[2] 2. 'Of noble birth:' from *genus*. 3. From Lycomedes. 4. *Ex:* seldom '*a*.' 5. '*a*'—but they are often followed by the abl. without a preposition. 6. It is generally followed by abl. without a preposition. Z. § 451. 7. In *probatus alicui*, *probatus* is used adjectively, and expresses general or habitual approbation of his conduct: *probatus ab aliquo* would only express approbation of a *single* action, or particular.[1] 8. It is used as equivalent to *liberius justo:* to be Englished by '*too*.' 9. It expresses *carelessness* or *indifference* in money matters: but implies more; *prodigality*, *expensive habits*, the fruit of such carelessness. 10. *Diligens* '*saving*,' '*frugal*.' So *patre usus est diligente, indulgente*. xxv. 1, 2.

[3] 1. *Frangere*, to dishearten. It is opposed to *erigere*, as here, in Just. 22, 6, 7. *Hac victoria et Siculorum animi criguntur, et Pœnorum franguntur.* 3. Either *se dare* or (as here) *se dedere alicui rei*, the latter expressing more strongly a total surrender of oneself. 4. Yes: e. g. *se totos libidinibus dedidissent* Tusc. 1, 30. 5. Causes tried by *arbiters* in private houses. 6. *To come forward in a public character* = to *address* the popular assembly. *Ire in concionem* is merely to *attend* it as a listener, or mere voter, without taking any more active part in its deliberations.

[1] Probatus (adj.) is opposed to *minus probatus*.
[2] Græc. παρέρχεσθαι εἰς τὸν δῆμον

ire in concionem.—7. Why are the imperfects *prodibat, gerebatur* used ?—8. Distinguish between *invenire* and *reperire.* [Död. *invenire.*]

[4] 1. What should be observed in *non minus in rebus gerendis promtus quam excogitandis ?*—2. Give the derivation of *callidus.*—3. Give Cicero's explanation of the word.—4. What does this passage show with respect to *calliditas ?*

EXERCISE.

The disgrace of this [man's] early manhood[1] was blotted out by his very great exertions.[2]—I doubt not that he will give himself up entirely to literature.[3]—His mother was of a noble family.—Themistocles, having squandered his fortune, was disinherited by his father.—Nor did he judge less accurately of [what] was present than he conjectured ably of [what was still] future.—Themistocles is going to appear [as an orator] before the assembly of the people.—Themistocles, having blotted-out that disgrace by the greatest exertions,[2] became distinguished in a short time.

CH. II. [1] 1. Explain *autem.* [Milt. 4, 1.]—2. Explain *capessere rempublicam.*—3. What other phrase

---

[4] 1. The omission of the prepos. '*in*' before *excogitandis,* where, the notions being opposed to each other, we might rather have expected its insertion. 2. *Callus :* that horn-like hardness of skin, which long-continued manual labor produces on the palm of the hand, just below the fingers, &c.—Hence *calliditas* is "the acquired knowledge of the world and of men gained by experience and practice." (Död.) 3. *Versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur : c a l l i d o s autem, quorum tamquam manus opere, sic animus u s u c o n c a l l u i t* (de N. D. 3, 10, 25.) 4. That it does not necessarily imply *long* experience, Themistocles being very young. An acute mind and sound judgment learns its lessons of practical wisdom in a comparatively short time : experience cannot teach, without intellectual power, to infer the general principle from insulated facts.

CH. II. [1] 2. To *hold one's first public command* or *magistracy;* or *to appear for the first time as an orator before the people;* for the purpose of speaking on political questions[4]. 3. *accedere*

[1] Say : 'this [man's] disgrace of his early-manhood.'
[2] *Industria.* Sing. [3] *Litteræ.*
[4] This applies to Greeks only : of a Roman, the phrase generally means to hold the quæstorship, as the lowest of the great offices of state. *B.*

is equivalent to *capessere rempublicam?*—4. Distinguish between *respublica* and *civitas.*—5. Distinguish between *bello Corcyræo* and *in bello Corc.*—6. Explain *prætor* [Milt. 4, 4.]—7. Is *ferocitas* always used of the 'wild courage of which barbarians and wild beasts are capable?

[2] 1. Explain *metalla.*—2. What mines are meant? —3. By *largitione magistratuum* are we to understand bribes that the magistrates *received?* or bribes that they *gave?*

[3] 1. Explain *frangere* in *Corcyræos fregit.*—2. Would *maritimis prædonibus consectandis* be correct? [Pract. Introd. p. 118, note [b].]—3. By what *one* English word can *maritĭmi prædones* be construed?—4. What meanings have *frequentatives* in *are*, *ari?* [See question on *adventare* i. 7, 4.]—5. Explain *ornare.*—6. Explain *in quo.*—7. By what kind of sentence might *in* with the abl. of time be resolved?

[4] 1. What is the usual form for *by sea and land?*—2. What other forms occur?

[5] 1. Explain *naves longæ.*—2. Why were they so called?—3. With how many banks of oars were *naves*

---

ad rempublicam 4. *Respublica* relates more to the *laws, affairs, administration,* &c., of the state: *civitas* to the state as a *body; a community.* 5. The abl. without '*in*' denotes the time generally: with '*in*' it denotes the time considered as made up of all its parts: so that *in bell. Corc.* would mean *during, throughout the war with the Corcyreans.* 7. Even when used in a good sense, it implies something of *fierceness:* of *proud defiance* of others.

[2] 1. 'Mines:' as v. 1, 3. 2. The silver mines near Mount Laurīum, from which each citizen received 10 drachmæ a year, and the whole produce of which is said to have reached 100 talents a year.

[3] 1. To *depress* or *dishearten; drive to despair:* opp. *erigere.* 5. To furnish or supply with whatever is necessary to put or keep a person or thing in a good condition. 6. *in quo (bello).* '*In the course of this war.*' See answer to [1] 5. of this Cp. 7. By an accessory sentence of time, introduced by *quum, dum* = *while*

[4] 1. *Terra marique* (as in Nep. de Reg.). 2. *Terra ac mari* (Cic. ad Att. 10, 4): *mari atque terra* (Sall. Cat. 53, 2).

[5] 1. Vessels of war. 2. From their shape; being lenger and narrower than ships of burden. 3. Three; they were then called *triremes:* but *biremes, quadriremes,* and *quinqueremes* were

longæ generally built?—4. What kind of vessels accompanied a fleet of *naves longæ*, and for what purpose?

[6] 1. In a military sense what is *petere aliquem?*—2. How should *dicerentur* be construed?—3. What *affix* do many interrogatives take?—4. What acc. might be supplied after *miserunt?*—5. What part of speech is *consultum?*—6. When is this part of speech used?—7. In *quidnam facerent de rebus suis*, explain the force of *de*.—8. What is the general meaning of *facere de?*—9. What was the actual answer of the Pythia, as given by Herodotus?—10. *Respondit ut—se munirent:* explain the use of *ut* here.

[7] 1. Why is *valeret* in the subjunct.? [Pract. Intr. i. 109.]—2. What is the meaning of *id responsum quo valeret?*—3. What part of speech is *quo?*—4. Give an instance of this meaning.—5. *Persuasit consilium esse:*—when is *persuadeo* followed by the acc. with the inf.? when by *ut?*—6. Construe *eum enim significari murum ligneum*.—7. On what does *significari* depend? [*Milt.* 1. [3,] 5.]—8. Distinguish between *murus*, *mœnia*, *pa-*

---

also used. 4. *Naves onerariæ*, to carry the provisions of the fleet, &c.

[6] 1. To *aim at* a person: or *direct an attack* against him. 2. Impersonally: "*it was said* that the Athenians," &c. [See Pr. Intr. Diff. 67.] 3. Pr. Intr. 398. 4. *legatos:* but *mittere* is often used absolutely, i. e. without an acc. expressed: as πέμπειν is in Greek, and *to send* in English. 7. *Facere* is used absolutely: and *de* = *concerning; with reference to.* 8. *De* after *facere* is generally to be construed by *with*.—Z. § 491.

9. τεῖχος Τριτογένει ξύλινον διδοῖ εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς
μοῦνον ἀπόρθητον τελέθειν, τὸ σὲ τέκνα τ' ὀνήσει.

10. The oracle was given for the *purpose* of being followed: *respondēre* therefore involves the notion of *advising* to do the thing recommended; and therefore is followed by *ut*, like verbs of *advising*, *persuading*, *&c.*

[7] 2. '*What the meaning of that answer was.*' 3. An adv. of place: *quo valeret* being literally '*in what direction it had its force.*' 4. See below, 4, 4; also Cic. de Nat. Deor. 3, 2, 5. '—*cohortabatur, ut meminissem, me et Cottam esse, et pontificem Quod* eo, *credo*, valebat (= the meaning of which was, I imagine,) *ut opiniones, quas a majoribus accepimus de Diis immortalibus, sacra, cærimonias, religionesque defenderem.*' 5. With *persuade* = to *convince* anybody, it takes *acc.* with *inf.;* with to persuade *to do* any thing, *ut* with *subj.* 6. '*For* that this was the

ries, maceria. [D. *Murus.*]—9. Give the derivation of *mœnia.*

[8] 1. Has *tali* more force here than *hoc* would have?—2. Has it ever a depreciating meaning?—3. Give instances of its being used by Nep. with no intimation of either approbation or disapprobation.—4. Go through *Salamis, Trœzen.*—5. What conjectural reading is there for *ac sacra procuranda?*—6. What was the name of the Athenian citadel, or Acropolis?—7. Explain *sacra.*

EXERCISE.

I don't doubt but the state will be rendered more proudly-fierce, not only in the present war, but also ever afterwards. Having built such a fleet as no one [ever] had, either before or after, he waged war against the whole of Europe. The Pythia answered them, when they consulted (*partic.*) [the oracle], that they should build a fleet of three hundred ships. The meaning of that oracle was, that they should defend themselves by their ships: for that was the wooden wall which the god meant.

EXERCISE.

Alexander is going to wage war against all Asia, both by sea and land. Who persuaded Xerxes to attack the whole of Europe? He has such an army as nobody

---

wooden wall meant:' as if it were, *eum enim esse murum ligneum, qui significaretur.* 9. From *munire.*

[8] 1. Yes: like τοιοῦτος, it here and elsewhere implies praise; '*this admirable,*' or '*excellent*' (advice). 2, 3. It sometimes has a *depreciating* force: e. g. *pro tali facinore.* It points out the thing stated emphatically, and calls attention to it, whether for the purpose of exciting *approbation* or *disapprobation:* e. g. v. 2, 1. x. 8, 3. 5. *Ad sacra procuranda* [B. D.] the *arcem* and *sacra* being so far separated as to make it somewhat improbable that they are notions connected by '*and*' (*E*) and as Nep. afterwards says, *nullis defendentibus,* it is probable that he would here mark that the purpose was not *defence,* but the continuance of the religious rites It is true indeed, *historically,* that the Persians had difficulty in taking the Acropolis: but this fact Nep. does not notice, but asserts generally that they took the city *nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerant,* 4, 1. 6. *Cecropia,* from *Cecrops.* 7. Like the Greek ἱερά it signifies all that relates to divine worship; but here, especially, the sacrifices offered to Minerva on the Acropolis.

ever had before. Are not the Athenians the principal objects of attack? It is said that the Athenians are the principal object of attack. He persuaded the Athenians to send to Delphi, to inquire [of the oracle] what they should do. He persuaded the people to build a fleet of two hundred ships. He persuaded the people that a fleet of two hundred ships was building.

CH. III. [1] 1. Explain the difference between *terra* and *in terra*.—2. By what is *placet* in the sense of declaring an *opinion*, *determination*, *&c.* followed?—3. Why does *qui* take the subj. in *qui occuparent?*—and how are these words to be construed?—4. Can you assign any reason for the use of *que* rather than *et* in *longiusque barbaros progredi*, *&c.?*—5. What is there peculiar in *eoque loco—interierunt?*—6. Give an instance of this from Nep.—7. With what limitation must the *o m n e s interierunt* be understood?—8. Distinguish in a general way between *at*, *sed*, *verum*, or *vero*, and *autem*.

CH. III. [1] 1. The prep. is expressed (according to Dähne) when what is said to be done '*by land*,' &c. takes up some considerable *time*. Thus, v. 2, 3, *pari fortuna in terra usus est.* But *terra proficisci*, *pergere*,[1] &c. 2. By the infin. act. or pass. or by *ut* with subj.[2] 4. It prevents the occurrence of three *trisyllables*, each with the accent on the first syllable, which would have been very monotonous: *lóngius bárbaros prógredi.* But the *que* would very probably have been chosen from other considerations: e. g. as adding a more *specific* statement to a more *general* one. [Pr. Intr. ii. 239.] 5. *Et*, *que*, *ac* have often an *adversative* force after a negative sentence: that is, are often used where *we* use *but.* [Pr. Intr. ii. 233, 241.] 6. Non *putabant—suspicionibus oportere judicari*, et *exspectandum dum se ipsa res aperiret*, iv. 3, 7.[3] 7. Only of the 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians. 8. *At* has an *adversative*, *sed* a *corrective* or *limiting* force; *verum* or *vero*

[1] This explanation is very doubtful. Hand says, the preposition is omitted in certain usual *formulæ*, but when there is no such formula it is expressed. He condemns the opinion of Herzog and others, that the abl. alone, as a *casus localis*, denotes 'a *wider extension* unconfined by any definite limits,' (Herz. ad Cæs. B. C.) Hand's words are: Quædam nomina *in formulam composita* simplici ablativo ponuntur, quæ *extra formulam* requirunt præpositionem: veluti dicitur *terra marique* sed *in terra*. (iii. p. 246.)

[2] The following are instances of *ut* with subj., *his placuit*, *ut tu in Cumanum venires* (C. ad Div. 4, 2.); quamobrem placuit ei, ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, &c. (*Cæs. B. G.* 1, 34.) So with *visum est:* visum est, ut te facerem certiorem. C. ad Div. 8, 5, 2.

[3] So v. 1, 4. *Elpinīce* negavit *se passuram Miltiadis progeniem in vinculis publicis interire*,—*se*que *Calliæ nupturam*, &c So xviii. 6, 2; xx. 2, 2; xxv. 5, 4; 10, 4

[3] 1. What expressions are there for fighting *a drawn battle* besides *pari prœlio discedere?*—2. Give the derivation of *anceps*.—3. Are all words in *ceps* derived from *caput?*—4. Is there any difference of declension between words in *ceps* from *caput*, and words in *ceps* from *capio?* —5. Go through *præceps* (headlong); *auceps* (= *aviceps*, bird-taker, fowler); *particeps* (sharer); *triceps* (three-headed).—6. What is *superare* in: *si pars navium —Eubœam superasset?*—7. In [3] what negligence is Nep. guilty of?—8. Give similar instances from him and other writers.

[4] 1. How do you construe *quo factum est, ut . . .?* —2. Distinguish between *discedere* and *decedere*.—3. What is *exadversum Athenas?*—4. Does any other form of the word occur?—5. Does Nep. ever use *exadversus?*

---

affirms the *truth* or *importance* of an assertion; *autem* carries on a train of thought already begun. Pr. Intr. ii. 461.

[3] 1. *Æquo Marte* (*L.*); *pari Marte* (*Curt.*); *æquâ manu* (*Sall.*); *æquis manibus* (*Tac.*) 2. *An-caput: an* being the Greek ἀμφί: hence *anceps* is properly having *a head on each side;* or (some say) *having heads all round.* 3. No: some are from *capio.* 4. Yes: those from *caput* make gen. *cipitis;* those from *capio* have G. *cipis.* 6 Superare *sc.* navigando; *to get above or beyond* it: used especially of *doubling a cape* (*superare promontorium*), and *crossing* a mountain. 7. The occurrence of *periculum—periculo* so near to each other. 8. So *mitteretur—miserunt*, Alc. 10, 1. *exissent—exierunt*, Pel. 2, 5. Even Cic. *atque ea sic definiunt, ut, rectum quod sit, id perfectum officium esse definiant.* De Off. 1, 3.

[4] 2. *Dis* being '*apart*,' *discedere* is *to go away from one another*, of two or more parties, and '*to go to a place different and remote from that where one was before*:' in *discedere* the reference is more to the place *to which* the person goes: in *decedere* to that *from which* he goes. Hence *decedere* is the regular word for *quitting* what one before *occupied* or *possessed*: e. g. for a governor's leaving his province;[1] for quitting *a place of residence* where one *would wish to stay*; also, for giving up a *right*, a *possession*, *&c* which one should or might have maintained. 4. Yes: *exadversus. Ara enim Aio Loquenti, quam septam videmus, exadversus eum locum consecrata est.* C. de Divin. 1, 45, 101; where one MS. reads *exadversum.* 5. This form is found in Thras. 2, 7: *in secundo prœlio cecidit Critias, quum quidem exadversus*

[1] Ex Asiâ Sulla *decedens*. *Nep.* xxv. 4, 1. decrevere,—uti (legati) in diebus proxumis decem Italiâ *decederent* (*S.*); de suis bonis omnibus *decedere* (*C.*); *decessitque* jure suo (*L.*) But *discedere* ab armis: *discedere* victum: *discedere* in sententiam, &c. *Kritz ad Jug.* xx. 1. Numidæ in duas partes *discedunt* (*S*)

—6. Does it always take the acc.?—7. What other word is there for *opposite to?*

EXERCISE.

There is [some] danger, that his plan will not be acceptable to the Lacedæmonians. There is some danger that they will not successfully resist the force of the Persians. The consequence was, that these [troops] did not withstand the force of the Persians, but all perished on the spot. I will not suffer you to advance further. It is something to have fought a drawn battle. Being pressed by a twofold danger, he did not dare to advance further. If part of our adversaries' fleet doubles the Cape, we shall be pressed by a twofold danger. They did not dare to remain where they were, *but* decided that the fleet should be drawn up opposite to Athens.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. What is the meaning of *astu?*—2. What is the construction of *accedere*, 'to approach,' 'to go to'?—3. Distinguish between *interficere* and *occidere*. —4. Which of the two denotes a *sanguinary* deathblow?—5. Which is the usual and general term for putting to death?—6. What was the *arx* of Athens called? —7. What is the derivation of *Acropolis?*

Thrasybulum fortissime pugnaret: but *pugnare exadversus aliquem* can hardly be Latin. Lambinus and others read *adversus*. 6. No: sometimes the dat. and it is often used adverbially without a case. Ter Ph. 1, 2, 38: *exadversum e i l o c o tonstrina erat quædam.* 7. *E regione* with *gen.*

Ch. IV. [1] 1. It is the Greek ἄστυ: '*city' as opposed to 'country;' whereas* πόλις *is rather 'city' as 'a state;' a political body* ἄστυ was used especially of Athens[1], as *urbs* of Rome. 2. Either *dat.* or *acc.*, or *ad* with acc.: as a general rule *ad* is expressed when the actually reaching the place or person towards which the motion is directed, is to be made prominent: without *ad* the assertion is more *indefinite:* the dative expresses the remoter relation. 3 Död. *interficere.* 6. The Acropolis. 7. *ἄκρος highest,* πόλις *city.*

[1] So Cic. de Legg. 2, 2, 5.—*postquam Theseus eos demigrare ex agris et in astu, quod appellatur, omnes se conferre jussit.*

[2] 1. What is to be attended to in the position of *quum?*—2. Why is *domos* in the pl.?—3. What regular order is observed when *suus* relates to *quisque?*—4. Is this order ever departed from?—5. When is it *usual* for the *suus* to be placed *after* the case of *quisque?*—6. What is the number of the verb after *quisque?*—7. Distinguish between *decedo* and *discedo.*—8. Explain *pares.*—9. What kind of assertions are *aio, affirmo?*—10. Explain *testari* as here used.—11. Why are *aiebat, testabatur, affirmabat* in the imperfect?

[3] 1. In *minus quam vellet, moveret*, why is *vellet* in subj.?—2. Construe *suis verbis.*—3. Distinguish between *suis verbis* and *suo nomine.*—4. *Misit—ut nuntiarent:* would any other construction be more common? [Milt. 4, [3], 5.]

[4] 1. How must *qui* be construed in *qui si discessissent*, &c.?—2. What must be supplied?—3. Into what tense would *discessissent* be changed, if the narration were direct?—4. Why is *cum* expressed in: *majore cum labore?* [Milt. 7, [4], 4.]—5. Does *longinquus* gen-

---

[2] 1. That the nom. frequently precedes it. 2. Because *quisque*, though singular, implies a plurality. 3. That the *suus* immediately precedes the *quisque*. 4. Yes: now and then; *e. g.* Liv. 21, 48, 2, *in civitates* quemque suas *dimisit.* 5 When the case of *suus* is used substantively, or has particular emphasis[1]. 6. The pl.—*quisque* divides the whole number into its parts: it may be considered as explanatory of the true nom. 'they:' that is, 'each of them[2].' 7. Ch. 3, [4], 2. 8. Pares *Persis.* 9. Död. *dicere.* 10. To '*affirm positively;*' as if one could produce witnesses (*testes*[3]) to the truth of the assertion. 11. Because he made the assertion repeatedly.

[3] 1. It is referred to the mind of Themistocles; not related as a fact by Cornelius. 2. 'In his name.' 3. *Suis verbis* is used when a message to be delivered is put in a person's mouth, so that the words, though spoken by him, are really the words of the person giving the commission: *suo nomine* is used when a person gives another permission to act *for him, in his name*, but according to *his own* discretion.

[4] 1. '*And—they.*' 2. '*That,*' it being in oblique narration, as part of Themistocles's message. 3. Fut. perf. 5. To space:

[1] As in, *quid* quisque *habeat* sui:—*quod est* cujusque *maxime* suum (C.) Z. § 800.

[2] So in Greek, *ὅπῃ ἐδύναντο ἕκαστος. Xen.*

[3] Testari = *certissime affirmare, quasi testes alicujus rei certissimos citare possis.* Cf. C. Orat. 68. Hence of a future event, *test.* affirms the certainty, as if it had already happened.

erally refer to *time* or to *space?*—6. Construe *hoc eo valebat, ut, &c.*, and give an instance of this phrase.—7. Give the derivation of *statim*.—8. How does it get the meaning of '*immediately?*'—9. Explain *ingratiis*.—10. What is the force of *de* in *depugnare?*

[5] 1. Explain the use of *alienus* in: *alieno loco*.—2. Why is *potuerit* used instead of *posset* after *conflixit?* [See Pr. Intr. 1, 418, *a*.]

EXERCISE.

Themistocles sends the most faithful friend he had to Pausanias, to tell him, from him, that Athens was burnt down. Pausanias sent the most faithful slave he had to Themistocles, to tell him, from him, that the king was approaching the city [of Athens,] and that if he took [that city,] the soldiers of the fleet would not dare to remain. United we may be equal [to the Persians]: but if we disperse (*partic.*) we shall perish. Themistocles assured Eurybiades, that if they dispersed (*partic.*) they would perish. Themistocles gave-it-as-his-firm-opinion, that [if they kept] together, they might be equal [to the Persians,] [but] that if they dispersed, they would be destroyed one by one[4]. Let us depart, each to his own home.

---

but occasionally, as here, to *time*.[1] 6. 'The object (*or* meaning) of which message was.' See above, ch. 2, [7], 2. 7. From *stat*, supine root of *sto*, with the adverbial termination *im*. 8. Do it *while you stand there; before you leave the spot*[2]. 9. *Gratia* was used in abl. plur. *gratiis* as adv. The old comic writers used it as a trisyll.; but the correct later form is *gratis*[3]. *Ingratia* does not seem to have existed except in the time of Tertullian; but *ingratiis, ingratis,* were formed as the opposites of *gratiis, gratis*. The comic writers said '*tuis ingratiis*,' '*amborum ingratiis*,' &c.: but afterwards the word was used adverbially. 10. '*To fight it out*.' See Milt. 2, [2], 5.

[5] 1 From meaning *what belongs to another and not to me*, it came to express *what is suitable* (or *favorable*) *to another and not to me: unfavorable*. So *suis ventis* = 'with a *favorable* wind.'

[1] E. g. Cæs. B. G. 1. 47, 4 (*l. consuetudo*): 5, 29, 7 (*l. obsidio*).
[2] The Germans say *stehenden Fusses*, 'on standing foot.'
[3] Zumpt and Hand both say we should read *ingratis*. The latter says: *omnibus in locis meliores libri scripturam ingratis confirmant* (iii. 379.)
[4] *singuli*.

CH. V. [1] 1. Does *eadem* agree with *gradu?*—Explain *gradu depelli.*—2. Give a similar phrase.—3 What is the force of *de* in such compounds?—4. Distinguish between *rursus* and *iterum.*—5. Why is the present particip. *verens* followed by the *imperf.* subj.?—6. Explain *id agi.*—7. What words are used for *breaking* *wn* a bridge? and why is *dissolvere* here chosen?—8. hat is the Lat. for '*to make a bridge over a river?*'—9. hat is there remarkable in: *id agi ut pons—dissolveretur, ac—excluderetur?*—10. Can you give any other instances of this negligence from C. Nep.?—11. What is the Eng. of *persuadēre alicui aliquid?*—12. *Reditus in Asiam.* What kind of substantives are not uncommonly followed by another substantive with a preposition?

[2] 1. How are *quā—eādem* used here? [Milt. 3, [1], 2.]—2. Is there any thing remarkable in *reversus est?*

[3] 1. What is the construction of *hæc altera victoria?*—2. Why is *altera* used, not *secunda?*—3. Explain

---

CH. V. [1] 1. No.—*Gradus* is the position assumed by a combatant, his vantage-ground: *gradu depelli* is '*to be driven from a favorable position;*' i. e. to be 'deprived of an advantage.' 2. *De gradu dejici:* as in Cic. de Off. 1, 23, *fortis vero animi et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem* de gradu dejici, *ut dicitur.* 3. To drive or cast *down*, i. e. from an elevation, *real* or *figurative.* So *spe* or *opinione* dejicere. 4. Död. *iterum.* Pr. Intr ii. 624, &c. 5. Because *verens* is referred to *past time*, being connected with *fecit.* 6. Literally *that this was doing* = '*that it was now proposed*' or '*intended.*' 7 *Pontem rescindere, interrumpere:*—*dissolvere* is here used, because the bridge over the Hellespont was made of boats, and therefore must be destroyed by *disconnecting* these boats. 9. That the subject is *changed*, (*Xerxes* being the nom. to *excluderetur*) and yet *not expressed* [1]. 10. Yes: in 9, 3, of this very Life, *ut pons—dissolveretur atque ab hostibus circumiretur:* so xx. 1, 3 *Nam quum frater ejus Timophanes—occupasset, particepsque regni posset esse* (i. e. *Timoleon*). 12. *Verbal* substantives, as *aditus ad portum: reditus in patriam, &c.* See Pr. Intr. ii. p. 271, *e.*

[2] 2. The perf. is generally *reverti* in authors who wrote before the Augustan age: though they use *revertor* and (infin.) *reverti.* See Z. § 209, in fin.

[3] 1. Supply *est.* 3. The *trophy*, i. e. the *result* of the vic-

[1] So Liv. 23, 18, 9, *donec* pudor—*avertit castrisque communitis Capuam concessit* (sc. Hannibal)

Marathonium tropæum; and give an instance of a similar use of *tropæum.*—4. Why is *possit* in the subj.?—5 Why are *Marathonio—tropæo* separated?—6. What is there peculiar in *maxima post hominum memoriam classis?* —7. What is the force of *de* in *devincere?* [Milt. 2, [2], 5.]

EXERCISE.

I fear that this victory cannot be compared with the victory of Salamis. (*Partic.*) If the bridge which Xerxes has made over the Hellespont, is destroyed, he will be prevented from returning into Asia. I fear that I shall not convince Xerxes that this is so. I fear that Asia will succumb to Europe. I fear that I shall again be driven from my vantage-ground by Themistocles. Xerxes was defeated at Salamis. Fearing that he may continue to wage war, I shall inform him that it is proposed to destroy the bridge.

CH. VI. [1] 1. Distinguish between *Phalericus* and *Phalĕreus.*—2. What does Cicero say of *Piræeus* or *Piræus?*—3. What were the names of the three basins of the Piræeus?—4. Translate '*to surround the Piræus with walls*' in two ways, using *circumdăre.*—5. What does *dignitas* here

---

tory, is here put for the victory itself. So Cic. Tusc. Disp. 1, 46 *Salaminium tropæum.* 4. It is a less positive expression than the indicative, leaving the decision to the reader: = δύναιτ' ἄν. 5. To add emphasis to each. 6. It is rare in Lat. to modify a substantive or adjective by a substantive governed by a preposition: i. e. as *maxima* is here modified or defined by *post hominum memoriam* See Pr. Intr. ii. p. 271, *e.*

CH. VI. [1] 1. *Phalericus* relates to things, *Phalĕreus* to persons: e. g. *Demetrius Phalereus.* 2. That the proper Roman ending of the acc. was *um*, not *a.* "*Venio ad* Piræea, *in quo magis reprehendendus sum, quod homo Romanus* Piræea *scripserim, non* Piræeum[1] (*sic enim omnes nostri locuti sunt*), *quam quod* in[2] *addiderim.*" (Ad Att. vii. 3.) Bremi says the Lat. form was usually *Piræus, Piræi.* 3. *Aphrodision, Cantharos, Zea.* 4. *Piræeo mœnia circumdare:* or *Piræeum mœnibus circumdare.* 5. The beauty and splendor of its buildings.

[1] He had said: '*in Piræa quum exissem*'

[2] Terence, Eun. 3, 4, 1: *Heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piræum*

mean?—6. What kind of beauty is generally expressed by *dignitas?*—7. What are the constructions of *æquiparare?*

[2] 1. How is *negarent* to be construed?—2. What are the forms for '*to prevent a man from doing any thing?*'—3. What is *prohibēre aliquem facientem?*

[3] 1. What part of speech is *alio* in: *alio* spectabat?—2. What is the meaning of *eo spectare?*—3. Give examples of this construction.—4. How is *atque* to be construed? what kind of words does it follow?—5. What was the *principatus* which the Lacedæmonians foresaw that the Athenians would dispute with them?

[4] 1. Construe *quam infirmissimos.* [Pr. Intr. i. 410, and note °.]—2. How is '*when they heard*' often to be translated?—3. What tense generally accompanies *postquam, ut, ubi,* &c.? [Pr. Intr. i. 514.]—4. Explain *instruere muros.*—5. How is *qui—vetarent* to be construed? is *qui* or *ut* the more common in this construction?

---

6. The beauty that produces *admiration* and *respect:* of a person, it denotes *manly* beauty. 7. *Æquiparare* (= 'to make equal') *rem rei,* or *rem ad rem:* (= 'to equal' 'be equal to') *æquiparare rem* (or *aliquem*) *aliquâ re,* the acc. being the *person* or *thing equalled.* This is the more usual sense of the word.

[2] 2. Prohibēre ne *or* quo minus faciat (*the usual form*).
Prohibēre (aliquem) facere.
Prohibēre (aliquem) facientem.[1]

3. Properly, '*to prevent one who is doing a thing from going on with it.*'[2]

[3] 1. Adv. of direction to a place. 2. *To have this meaning* or *object;* so *quo, huc, &c., spectare.* 3. *Quo* or *quorsum hæc spectat oratio? what is the meaning* (or *object*) *of this speech?* properly, '*towards what point does it look?*' '*Demosthenes—φιλιππίζειν Pythiam dicebat. Hoc autem eo spectabat, ut eam a Philippo corruptam diceret.*' Divin. 2, 57, 118. 4 '*From what:*' it follows words of *likeness, unlikeness, equality, diversity, identity,* &c. Pr. Intr. ii. 194, p. 38. 5. The first place amongst the Grecian states, especially the *chief command* of their confederate fleets and armies.

[4] 2. By *postquam,* when the action to be mentioned did not take place till *after they had heard.* 4. *To make preparations for building them.* 5. *Qui.*

[1] Dähne quotes C. pro Lig. 5, 13, *et nos jacentes—prohibebis?* but this is quite a mistake: the passage is *et nos jacentes ad pedes* (who are lying at your feet) *supplicum voce prohibebis?*

[2] This construction, therefore, should be confined to persons who are, at least, *going to do any thing immediately.*

[5] 1. Distinguish between *primum* and *primo*. [Pr. Intr. i. 83.]—2. Distinguish between *præcipere, imperare, jubēre, mandare*.—3. What words are correlative to *quum?*—When is *tunc* correlative to *quum* in reference to past time? [Pr. Intr. ii. 868, 869, (*j*).]—4. How may *ut tum exirent—quum, &c.* be construed?—5. Does not the use of *interim* here overthrow Döderlein's distinction, that *interim* relates to a p o i n t of time, *interea* to a s p a c e or period of time?[1]—6. When is '*whether*'—'*or*' to be translated by *sive—sive* (*seu—seu*)? [Pr. Intr. i. 456. ii. 543, &c.]—7. What is generally used instead of *et nullus?*—8. How is *et* to be construed in *et undique?* and when has it this force?—9. How may *quo factum est, ut* be construed?—10. What are *sepulcra* here?

EXERCISE.

The Lacedæmonians endeavored to prevent the Athenians from surrounding the Piræus with walls. [*Translate 's u r r o u n d i n g with walls' both ways.*] I don't know whether the Piræus does not equal the city itself in beauty. [Pr. Intr. i. 116. ii. 455–457.] It seems to me that I have a sufficient excuse for saying that nobody ought to undertake that embassy. The other ambassadors set out, when they heard that the wall was raised to a sufficient height. The object of this is very different from what you imagine.[2] They wish it to appear, that the object of this is, that there may be no fortified places for the enemy to occupy. The object of this was, that the Athenians might be as weak as possible. The Lacedæmonians sent ambassadors to Athens, to forbid the walls to be begun. In this war Themistocles[z] ob-

---

[5] 2. Död. *jubēre*. 3. *Tum, tunc;—tunc*, when a definite point of past time is meant, = '*eo ipso tempore*' (*quum*), &c. 4. '*Not to set out, till,' &c.* 7. *Nec quisquam* or *ullus*. 8. By '*but*:' it has this force after negative propositions. See above 3, [2], 5, of this Life. 10 'Gravestones.'

[1] Hand says: "agnoscimus in *interim* unitatem temporis, quâ duæ res continentur: hoc est, alteram rem in idem tempus incidere in quo altera agitur. *Interea* autem duas res componit uno in tempore apparentes. Sed facile fieri potest, ut hæc rerum ratio cum illâ temporis ratione commutetur; *neque umquam vulgaris usus discrimina servavit, sed promiscue hæc vocabula ad unam notionem temporis communis exprimendam adhibuit.*" (iii. p. 421.)

[2] *Putare.*

tained great[a] glory[s] amongst all nations.[1] Themistocles directed them to spare no place, *but* [5, 8] to build the walls of chapels and tombstones.

Ch. VII. [1] 1. What is the force of *autem* here? [Milt. 4, [1], 1.]—2. What tense is *venit?*—3. What similar expression have we had to *causam interponens?* [Milt. 4, [1], 3.]—4. Construe *ducere tempus.* What '*time*' is meant? and what other verb is used in the same sense?

[2] 1. What is Döderlein's distinction between *interim* and *interea?* Does it always hold good? [Ch. 6, [5], 5.]—2. What is probably the force of *con* in *consecuti?*—3. What do substantives in *io* mean?—4. What is *munitio* here?—5. What is the derivation of *Ephorus?* State the number and power of the *Ephori.*—6. What is *accedere* or *adire ad aliquem?*—7. What is *contendere?* —8. Who are meant by *his?*—what would be the usual pronoun?—9. Is *æquum est* always followed by the acc. with infin.? if not, what other construction is there? [Pr. Intr. ii. 818.]—10. Why is *haberetur* in the subj.? —11. Distinguish between *fidem habēre* and *fidem ad-*

Chap. VII. [1] 4. '*To put off the time:*' properly 'to *draw* out (or *lengthen*) *the time* before he did it:' i. e. the time of his public audience. So *tempus trahere:* Sall. and Auct. B. Alex. Cæs. (*B. G.* 1, 16, 4) has *diem ex die ducere.*

[2] 2. That they not only followed, but also *came up to* and *joined* him. It may be construed either by the simple '*followed,*' or by '*arrived,*' it being understood that it was *after him.* 3, 4. Properly the *act*, but also the *effect* of that act: e. g. *munitio* is either '*the act of fortifying,*' or '*fortification.*' 5. ἐφορᾶν. See Keightley's Greece:—or Dict. of Gr. and Rom. Antiqq. 408, *b.* 6. To '*have an audience of.*'[e] 7. To *assert* with vehemence and *positiveness.* 8. *His* is here used for *ipsis*, to denote *the Lacedæmonians*[2]. 9. Sometimes by *ut.* Z. § 623. 10. In obliq. narration: also perhaps by Pr. Intr. i. 476. (*end.*) 11

[1] 'z' means that the word so marked should stand last: 'a' that it should stand first: 's' that an adjective and substantive so marked should be separated.

[2] *Hic* is a favorite pron. with Corn. Nep.; he uses it for the reflexive *sui* in several passages. xxiii. 7, 2, *quod cum* his *pacem fecissent:* 9, 4, *ne ille inscientibus* his *tolleret:* 10, 6, *magno* his *pollicetur præmio fore.*

[e] In this sense the preposition is usually omitted. Freund, and Krüger, Lat Gram. 305, Anmerk. 2, p. 411. K., therefore, thinks *adire* ad *magistratus* in this chapter [1] was necessary to avoid the figurative meaning of *adire aliquem.*

hibēre.—12. Why *explorarent*?—13. Why *retinerent?* [Pr. Intr. i. 460, (*c*), 3.]

[3] 1. Construe *gerere morem alicui*.—2. What verb of *commanding* does not, as a general rule, take *ut?* [Pr. Intr. i. 76.]—3. What does *prædixit* mean here?—4. What Greek verbs are used in the same way?—5. When is *ut ne* used for *ne?* [Pr. Intr. i. note* p. 38. This is the only instance in Nep.]

[4] 1. Distinguish between *profiteri* and *confiteri*.—2. Distinguish between *dii publici*, *patrii*, *penates*.—3. Why is *quod possent*, &c. in subj.?

[5] 1. Why is *esse* in the infin.?—2. How must it be construed? [Pr. Intr. i. 460, (c) 1.]—3. Is there any thing peculiar in *oppositum?*—4. What is the Lat. for '*to suffer shipwreck?*'—5. What is there peculiar in *fecisse naufragium*[2]?—6. Are there any other examples of this in Nep.?—7. How had the Persians twice *suffered shipwreck* in collisions with Athens?

Fidem habere alicui is 'to *trust* or *believe* him:' *fidem adhibere* is '*to show all good fidelity*' in a work[1]. 12. *Qui* = *ut illi.*

[3] 1. *Mos* is a person's *will* or *humor*: *morem gerere alicui* is, 'to gratify a person by doing *his* will:' 'to comply with a man's wishes:' 'grant his request,' &c. 3. *To tell* a man (of course *beforehand*) what he is to do: to *charge* him. Hence it takes *ut* with subj., like other verbs of commanding. 4. προειπεῖν and προαγορεύειν.

[4] 1. Död. *fateri*. 2. *Publ.* the national gods of Greece: *patrii* those of Attica: *pen.* each man's household gods. 3. In oblique narr. as an assertion and opinion of Themistocles, '*which* (he maintained) *they might lawfully do*,' *&c.*

[5] 3. It agrees with the apposition *propugnaculum* instead of the subst. *urbem.* This is very common when the apposition is the stronger notion. 5. One should expect *fecisset*, the sentence being a subordinate sentence in oblique narration. Sometimes, however, the inf. is found, especially where a *relative* may be resolved into a conjunction with the demonstrative (as *apud quam* = *et apud hanc*), so that the sentence becomes virtually a principal sentence, connected *co-ordinately* with the preceding one. This is an imitation of the Greek construction. Z. § 603, (*c*). 6. Yes: Alc. 11, 6, *quibus rebus effecisse:* Dat. 5, 4, *quo fieri.* 7. At Marathon and Salamis: '*suffering shipwreck*' being a figurative expression for being worsted: and though Marathon was not a sea-fight, yet it

[1] Hence *quibus fides adhiberetur* cannot be the right reading here.
[2] *Facere naufragium* is, of course, a *figurative* expression here for being worsted in a sea-fight.

[6] 1. Why is *qui—intuerentur* subj.?—2. Of *potius* and *magis*, which denotes quantity (or *degree of intensity*), and which *preference* or *selection?* [Pr. Intr. ii. 437, 9.]—3. What is *intueri?*—4. What would *remitterent* be in direct narration? [Pr. Intr. i. 460, (*c*), 3.] —5. Why is *miserant* in the indic., though it is a subordinate sentence in oblique narration?

EXERCISE.

He told the ambassadors, not to demand an audience of the king, till he had set out. He told them to spin out the time as much as possible. He told them not to comply with their request, till he was restored to his country. Send good and distinguished men, [men] whose report you would believe, to inquire into the matter: in the meanwhile retain me as your hostage. I fear that we shall again suffer shipwreck before your city. Themistocles stoutly-maintained before the Ephori, that the ambassadors were not to be trusted.—☞ *Turn the speech of Themistocles from* 'Athenienses suo consilio' *to the end of the chapter into direct narration*

CH. VIII. [1] 1. What were the *testarum suffragia?*—2. Explain the nature of *ostracism.*—3. What is the deriv. and meaning of *suffragium?*—4. Decline *Argos.*

---

caused the failure of that expedition in which the *naval forces were all along co-operating* with the land forces.—*Classes*, however, is inserted to *complete* the fig. consistently: it was the *power* of Persia that was *shipwrecked.*

[6] 1. It gives the *ground* why the Lacedæmonians were unjust, and would therefore be in the subj. even in direct narration. 2. *Magis*, the former;—*potius*, the latter. 3. '*To have an eye to,*' in one's conduct. 5. Pr. Intr. i. 466, *b*. See also Milt. 3, [4], 1, on *transportaverat.*

CH. VIII. [1] 1. Ostracism, ὀστρακισμός. 2. See Keightley's Greece, p. 76; Grecian and Roman Antiqq. p. 135, *a*. 3. *Subfrangere:* it is therefore a *fragment*, especially of *pottery*, *a potsherd:* and hence, from the custom of voting by such fragments (as sometimes with pebbles, ψῆφοι), it came to mean a *vote*[1] 4.

[1] Wunder, however, with whom Freund agrees, derives it from *suffrago*, an *ankle-bone* or *knuckle-bone*. And certainly the *ā* in *suffrāgium* is against the derivation from *frango: frăg-ilis, &c.*

[2] 1. Explain *cum* in: *magnâ cum dignitate.* [Milt. 7, [4], 4.]—2. Since *ejus* refers to the nom. of the sentence, would not *suas* be more regular?—3. Why is *fecisset* (in *quod—fecisset*) in the subj.? [Pr. Intr. i. 461, *end.*]

[3] 1. How must *hoc crimine* be construed?—2. Give the meaning of *crimen.* [Milt. 8, [1], 2.]—3. What tense is used with *postquam, ut, ubi,* to denote when or after a person *had done* so and so[3]?—4. How may *quod—videbat* be construed?—5. How is *ne* construed after verbs of *fearing?*—6. *Ne propter se,* &c.: the nom. is here *Lacedæmonii et Athenienses,* how is it that *se* can be used of *Themistocles?* [Pr. Intr. i. 369.] —7. Where was *Molossia?*—8. *Cum quo ei hospitium fuerat:*—why is *cum quo* used, not *quocum?*—9. What was *hospitium?* Give the corresponding Greek term, and how may it be translated?—10. Why is *fuerat*[5] used?—11. What makes this probable?—12. Quote passages to prove that '*guest-friends*' (ξένοι) might cease to be so.

The nom. and acc. sing. are of the Greek form, τὸ Ἄργος. The pl. is *Argi, orum, &c.*—*Argos* is probably acc. plur.—*Argos* sing. being used principally by poets and geographers[1].

[2] 2. Yes: we must consider *ejus* used, because the Lacedæmonians are the principal subject of the whole sentence. (*B.*[2])

[3] 1. '*On this charge.*' See Milt. 8, [1], 1. 4. By the *pres.* participle. 8. Perhaps here the reason may be, that *quocum*[4] would have brought together three similar endings: *Molossorum regem, quocum.* For the general rule see Pr. Intr. ii. 81, p. 253. 9. A mutual agreement to receive one another with friendship and hospitality, &c. The Greek term was ξενία, which Mr Keightley translates '*a guest-friendship.*' 10. Prob. the *guest-friendship* which *had* existed, had been broken off. 11. Thucydides mentions that Admetus was then *not on good terms* with Themistocles. (Ἄδμητον) ὄντα αὐτῷ οὐ φίλον. 1, 136. 12. This appears from *Xen. Ages.* 2, 27: διὰ τὴν πρόσθεν Ἀγησιλάου ξενίαν: and Cic. Verr. 2, 36, 89, *hospitium renuntiat.*

[1] Varro L. L. 9, 50, 150: Græcanice *hoc Argos,* quum Latine *Argi.*

[2] Dähne says, with reference to Nepos the relater, but *this* reason would nearly *always* justify the use of '*is*' for '*suus.*'

[3] Obs. the English idiom is often the same: '*when* he *heard,*' &c.

[4] But see Milt. 1, [2], 7.

[5] *Bremi* holds with Heusinger, that *fueram* (from the old *fuo* = φύω) has sometimes nearly the meaning of *eram,* as ἐπεφύκειν. He quotes from Nep. Attic. 7, 1, *Quæ amicis suis opus fuerant ad Pompejum proficiscentibus, omnia ex sua re familiari dedit.*—The explanation given (from Dähne) is far preferable.

[4] 1. In *in præsentia* is *præsentia* abl. sing. from *præsentia*, or neut. pl. from *præsens?*—2. In *quo majore religione se receptum tueretur*[1], does *religione* belong to *tueretur* or *receptum?*—3. Explain *arripere.*—4. Explain *cærimonia.*—5. Explain *recipere aliquem in fidem.*—6. *Inde non prius egressus est, quam rex eum—reciperet.* Would any other construction be correct? if so, what?—7. When is the *imperfect subj.* after *priusquam* and a *past* tense preferred to the *perfect indicative?* [Pr. Intr. i. 500 (*end*), and 501[2].]—8. What should be observed in this use of the imperf. subj. after *priusquam* and a past tense? —9. In what other construction is a preceding *completed* action put in the *imperf.* subj.?

[5] 1. Explain *publice.*—2. What is the word for

---

[4] 1. Abl. sing. according to both *Hand* and *Döderlein.* 2. To *tueretur*[3]: *receptum* = ἂν ἀποδεχθέντα, '*if he should be received.*' (*Dähne.*) 3. '*To snatch hastily:*' so Alcib. 10, 5: *quod vestimentorum fuit arripuit.* 4. Either (*subjectively*) *religious reverence* as a *feeling* (which is the meaning here): or (*objectively*) an *act of outward worship* by which that reverence was manifested[4]. 5. '*To give him a promise of protection.*' *Fides* is *confidence* and the *belief* founded upon it: hence it comes to mean the *grounds* or *effects* of *confidence: belief* or *trust; credit, fidelity, honesty; promise, protection.* 6. Yes: *inde non prius egressus est, quam rex eum—recepit.* 8. That the imperf. is so used, though from the usual accuracy of the Roman idiom in marking the *completion* of one action before another began, one might have expected the *pluperfect:* e. g. Themistocles did not quit the sanctuary till Admetus *had given* him a promise of protection. 9. In the form *quum interrogaretur*, &c. not *interrogatus esset.* Pr. Intr. i. 415, s.

[5] 1. 'In the name of their respective states:' opp. *privatim.* 2. *Palam* opp. *clam, occulto, secreto, ex insidiis.*

[1] Bremi says: *receptum* is purposely thrown into the participial form, for Themistocles made sure of a reception, but it was a great object to him to *confirm* this, and make it more binding by the religious solemnity of the circumstances and manner of it.

[2] Kritz says: Conjunctivus—licet rarius cum hac voce (*priusquam*) conjungatur, potestate multum differt ab indicativo: quia res illa ad quam respicitur, non ut *certa* ponitur, sed ita, ut *in cogitatione adhuc* versetur, et quadam quasi conditione teneatur.—Cic. de Or. 1, 59, *tragœdi quotidie antequam pronuncient, vocem sensim excitant;* quo significatur non facta jam pronunciatio, sed *pronunciandi consilium.* De Off. 1, 21, 13, *in omnibus negotiis priusquam aggrediare adhibenda est præparatio diligens*, i. e. priusquam *tibi* recte suscipi posse *videntur.* (Ad Cat. 4, 5.)

[3] Tac. Ann. 1, 39, religione sese tutabatur.

[4] Bremi: *non solum sanctitate quæ etiam hominibus tribuitur, sed etiam religiosâ veneratione.* Cic. Balb. 24, 55. *Sacra Cereris—summâ majores nostri religione confici cærimoniâque voluerunt.* So Plin. 6, 27, 31 *ipse in magnâ cærimoniâ.*

publicly opp. secretly, &c.?—3. Distinguish between *monēre* and *admonēre*.—4. What is the meaning of *consulere sibi?* [Pr. Intr. i. 233.]—5. Construe *consulere aliquem: consulere in aliquem.* [Pr. Intr. i. 233.]—6. Explain *esse* in *difficile enim esse.* [Pr. Intr. i. 460, (*c*), 1.]—7. What is the usual word for *accompanying* a person to a place for the purpose of affording him protection, or showing him respect?

[6] 1. What are the words for *going on board* a ship?—2. Distinguish between *quis sit aperit*, and *qui sit aperit.*—3. *Si se conservasset:* does *se* relate to the nom. of the sentence?—4. Explain its use here. [Pr. Intr. i. 369, 370.]—5. Why is *conservasset* the pluperf.?

[7] 1. Before what words is *at* often found?—2. Distinguish between *procul* and *longe.*—3. With reference to this distinction, how may *procul ab insulâ* be best translated?—4. Explain *salum.*—5. Distinguish between *gratiam habēre*, *gratiam referre*, and *gratias* or *grates* (not *gratiam*) *agere.*—6 Give the corresponding Greek phrases.

EXERCISE.

Themistocles feared that he should be condemned of high treason in his absence. When Themistocles heard this, he went on board. The Athenians and Lacedæ-

---

3. *Præterita* ADMONEO memori te mente: *futura,*
Ut monitus discas quæ sint, caveasque, MONEBO.

This, however, does not quite hold good of *admoneo.* 7. *Deducere.*

[6] 1. *In navem adscendere, navem conscendere*[1]*: escendere* is *to climb up* or *ascend* to a place where one shall be *elevated above others: in rostra,* to ascend the rostrum: *in malum,* to climb up a mast. 2. *Quis sit* would be to give his *name,* &c., to distinguish him from others; *qui sit* relates more to *quality;* his *rank, position,* &c.[f] 5. The promise would not be due till the master of the vessel *had* saved him.

[7] 1. Before personal pronouns. Pr. Intr. ii. 462. 2. Död. *procul.* 3. '*At some distance from the island.*' 4. *The open sea:* opp. the harbor, &c. 5 Död. *gratias agere.* 6. *Gratiam referre* = *χάριν ἀποδιδόναι. Gratiam habēre* = *χάριν εἰδέναι or ἔχειν. Gratias* or *grates agere* = *χάριν λέγειν.*

[1] Datam. 4, 3. Hann. 7, 6.

[f] Compare Z. § 134. *Note.* Krüger, Lat. Gram. p. 573 and Kritz, ad Cat. 44, 5 maintain this distinction, but read *quis* sit.

monians sent ambassadors to demand, in the names of their respective states, that Themistocles [should be given up.] Do not give up one to whom you have solemnly promised your protection. Themistocles felt that, since his being given up was demanded by the ambassadors of the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, he must provide for his own safety. I will inform the captain who [and what] I am, and promise him a great [reward] if he saves me Themistocles prayed [him] not to give him up, for it was difficult, [he said,] to provide for his own safety. After Themistocles was landed (*partic.*), the ship was carried by a violent storm to Naxus. Themistocles being landed, thanked the captain. I must perish if I land there.

Ch IX. [1] 1. Distinguish between *plerique* and *plurimi*. [Pref. [1], 7.]—2. What word appears to be superfluous, *scio plerosque ita scripsisse, &c.?*—3. With what verbs are *ita, sic*, thus used in an *apparently* superfluous manner?—4. Does the *ita* always refer to an inf. clause?—5. How may the force of *potissimum*[1] be given in English?—6. Supply the ellipse in: *quod ætate proximus, qui—reliquerunt—fuit.*

[2] 1. To what tense of ἥκω does the perf. *veni* correspond?—2. What word for '*house*' has also the meaning of *family?*—3. Is *Græcus* or *Graius* the more usual word for *Greek* in prose? [Pref. [3], 5.]—4. Construe *qui plurima mala omnium Graiorum in domum tuam intuli.* —5. Govern *omnium Graiorum.*—6. What principle may possibly have led Nep. to choose *que* rather than *et* or *ac* in: *patriamque meam defendere?*

Ch. IX. [1] 2. The *ita*, which is afterwards explained by the inf. clause. Z. § 748. 3. With verbs of *hearing, affirming, doubting, learning, persuading* oneself, &c. 4. No: sometimes to a clause with *ut* and the *subjunctive*. See Pr. Intr. ii. p 264. Diff. of Idiom 28. 5. By '*in preference to all other historians*,' or simply, '*rather than any one else.*' 6. *Quod ætate proximus fuit* (*Themistocli, ex iis*) *qui, &c.*

[2] 1. To the pres.: for ἥκω, like *veni*, is 'I am come.' Θεμιστοκλῆς ἥκω παρά σε. 2. *Domus.* 6. Pr. Intr. ii. 236, 240, 244.

[1] Milt. 1, [2], 6. Pr. Intr ii. 888.

[3] 1. What is the Greek for *in tuto esse*, and in what cases is *tutum* used substantively in this way?—2. Of *cœpisse* and *incipere* which is '*to make a beginning*,' and which is '*to begin*' unemphatically? which refers most to the beginning of a *state* of things?—3. Give the Lat. phrase for '*making a bridge over a river*.'—4. Why is *dissolvere* here used instead of the usual words for breaking down a bridge?—5. What are those usual words? [Supra 5, [1], 7.]—6. What is there irregular in *dissolveretur—circumiretur?* [Supra 5, [1], 9.]

[4] 1. When is '*now*' *nunc* and not *jam?*—2. What is the force of *exagitare?*—3. How does Död. distinguish between *cunctus* and *universus?*—4. How is the Eng. present translated in a sentence connected with a principal sentence in the fut.? e. g. '*if I do this, I shall, &c.* [Pr. Intr. i. 415.]—5. How must '*to have a pleasant companion in anybody*' be translated into Lat.?—6. Distinguish between *hostis* and *inimicus*.—7. What may have led Nep. to use *inimicus* here rather than *hostis?* —8. Is *colloqui aliquid*[1] *cum aliquo* (= '*to talk over any thing with anybody*') a usual construction?—9. What *is* the usual constr.?—10. Give a similar instance to *annum temporis dare*.—11. What is the force of *de* in: *de his rebus?*—12. What peculiarity is there in: *ut—venire patiaris?*

---

[3] 1. ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ εἶναι. (*Thuc.*) In acc. and abl. with prepositions: e. g. *in tutum pervenerunt*, xii. 4, 3. 2. Död. *incipere*.

[4] 1. *Nunc* is '*now*' of the present time, and often emphatically of present circumstances. P. I. ii. 865. 2. To *chase* and *drive out* like a wild beast. 3. *Cuncti* = 'all, *really* combined:' *universi* = 'all combined in *our manner of conceiving them*.' 5. '*Anybody*' must be the acc. after the verb, and *companion* be put in apposition. '*You will have anybody, a pleasant companion*.' 7. To mark the antithesis between *amicus* and *inimicus*. 8. No. 9. *Colloqui de aliquâ re cum aliquo*. 10. Cæs. B. C. 1, 3. *Sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant.* 11. = *quod attinet ad*; '*with respect to*.' 12. The acc. *me* is understood, being *implied* by the preceding *mihi*.

[1] With *colloqui res* may be compared *instituta majorum—disserere* Sall. Cat. 5, 9.

EXERCISE.

I know that Thucydides has written, that Themistocles passed over into Asia in the reign of Artaxerxes. I know that most authors have stated that Themistocles inflicted more evils on the house of Xerxes than any other of the Greeks. After the battle of Salamis Xerxes returned into Asia. If it is necessary, we will destroy the bridge which you have made over the Danube. If I obtain your friendship, I shall feel[1] that I am freed from danger. If I shall be [chased and] driven out by the whole confederate body of the Greeks, I shall fly to you. If I obtain your friendship, you will have in me a good friend. I beg of you to talk-over these subjects with me. At the end of a year I will come to you.

Ch. X. [1] 1. Why is *hujus* separated from *animi magnitudinem?* [See chap. 1, [1], 5.]—2. What does *talis* imply?—3. What is the force of *venia* in *veniam dare?*—4. Distinguish between *mirari*, *admirari*, *demirari*. [Pref. [3], 4].—5. *Litteris sermonique Persarum:* distinguish between *litteræ* and *sermo*.—6. How does Dähne explain the present subj. *dicatur* after *eruditus est?* [See above, chap. 1, [1], 8.]—7. Who are *hi qui in Perside erant nati?*—8. What is the statement of Thucydides?

Ch. X. [1] 2. '*Such*' = '*so great*,' tantus. 3. Simply '*permission*.' 5. The simplest explanation is that *litteræ* = the *literature of the Persians;* the *study of their authors: sermo, conversation* with them[2]. 7. Dähne considers it a periphrasis for = *Persæ:* but this puts so absurd an hyperbole into the mouth of Corn. Nep., that I can hardly imagine him to mean Persians, but the Asiatic *Greeks* about the Persian court: to whom the Persian was indeed very necessary, and a language constantly used by them, but not their *mother* tongue.

[1] *Intelligere.*

[2] The (less probable) explanation, which Bremi seems to prefer, is that *litteræ* refers to the *knowledge of the Persian customs and manners; sermo* to 'the *language*.' This word, he says, is seldom used in the sense of *lingua* in the older writers, but is found in Nep. Hannib. 13, 2, *Græco sermone.* Attic. 4, 1 *sermo Latinus:* and in Cic. Brut. 35. It is common in *Quintilian*

[2] Explain Themistocles's return from the Persian court *in Asiam.*

[3] 1. What would be the Greek phrase for *quæ et vanem præberet?* Give the probable meaning of *panis* and *opsonium* in this passage.—2. Go through *Myuntem.* —3. By *oppidum* must we understand *Athens* or *Magnesia?*—4. Was then the exile Themistocles buried at Athens?

[4] 1. What is the fuller form of *multimodis?* Prove this from Cicero.—2. What is the force of *neque* in *neque negat?*—3. Distinguish between the verbs that express to *take*, sumere, capere, prehendere.—4. How may *neque negat* be construed?—5. What should be observed in *sua sponte?* [Milt. 1, [4], 5.]—6. Distinguish between *sua sponte* and *ultro.*—7. Why is *pollicitus esset* the subj.?

[5] 1. What is the derivation of *quoniam?* [Pr. Intr. ii. 840.]—2. Of *quia* and *quoniam*, which agrees best with ἐπεί, which with ὅτι? which with '*because*,' which

---

[2] *Asia Minor* is meant, which in the time of Cornelius was the Roman province of *Asia*[1].

[3] 1. εἰς ἄρτον. '*Bread*' is mentioned as the *principal food* of man: i. e. for the *necessaries* of life: *opsonium*, which is properly any food (except bread) that was *cooked* or *dressed by the aid of fire*, is used for *the delicacies of the table*, the more luxurious articles of food, dress, furniture, &c. 3. *Athens:* the tomb of Themistocles existed, even in the days of the geographer Pausanias[2], near the largest basin of the Piræus. 4. See the statement of Thucydides, reported at the end of this chapter.

[4] 1. = *multis modis.* Cic. Orat. 45, 153. *Sed quid ego vocales? Sine vocalibus sæpe brevitatis causa contrahebant, ut ita dicerent, multimodis, tecti' fractis.* 2. = *nec tamen:* as Ages. 1, 4. Phoc. 2, 5, &c.

3. SUMIMUS *usuri;* CAPIMUSque ut *possideamus:*
PRENDIMUS illa, *manu* volumus quæcumque *tenere.*

See Död. *sumere.* 4. 'Without *denying:*' but better here '*though he does not deny,*' or (since this is the real meaning) '*though he allows.*' 6. Död. *sponte.* See Milt. 1, [4], 8. 7 Because the statement is made *not as an historical fact* by Nepos, but as the statement of Thucydides.

[5] 1. *Quom* = *quum* and *jam.* 2. *Quia* = ὅτι, '*because*'

[1] So Hannib. 8, 4, and Cic. Leg. Man. 3, 7, *in Asiæ luce.*
[2] *I. e.* in the second century after Christ.

with '*since?*' [Pr. Intr. ii. 841.]—3. Which describes rather the *occasion* of an action or the *opportunity* for performing it, than the *cause* or ground of it? [Pr. Intr. ii. 840.]—4. Does *quod* ever state a *real* cause as such, and not merely an *alledged* or *supposed* cause? [Pr. Intr. ii. 841, *d.*]—5. Give the deriv. of *quia.* [Pr. Intr. ii. 840, note.]—6. Does *quoniam* govern the subj.?—7. Why then is *concederetur* the subj.?

EXERCISE.

I admire his greatness of mind. We admire the greatness of mind [that characterizes] such men. Themistocles addresses the king with much greater readiness and fluency than this man can, who was born in Persia. If you choose to follow my counsels, you will conquer Greece. Themistocles returned to Magnesia with great presents bestowed upon him by the king. I will present you with this city, to supply you with bread. The king promised to give Themistocles the city of Lampsacus, from which to supply himself with wine. There are [still] remaining in our days two monuments *to* Themistocles. C. Nepos says that Themistocles died at Magnesia of [some] disease: though he allows that his bones were privately buried in Attica by his friends. I despair of being able to make good what I have promised the king with reference to the conquest of Greece. I fear that you will not be able to make good what you have promised the king. [*Begin with rel. clause.* See Pr. Intr. i. 30.]

---

quoniam = ἐπεί, '*since.*' 3. *Quoniam.* 4. *Quod* has often the objective meaning of *quia.* 5. From an obsolete plural *ques,* to which *quibus* belongs; as *tria* from *tres.* 6. No. 7. It is given as the statement made by Thucydides. So *esset damnatus.*

ARISTIDES.

CH. I. [1] 1. Distinguish between *æqualis*, *par*, *similis*.—2. What is the sense of *æqualis* here?—3. What case or cases does *æqualis* govern?—4. What is its general construction in the sense of contemporary?—5. What is the Lat for '*my contemporary*,' or '*a contemporary of mine?*—6. Is *Themistocli* the gen. or dat.?—7. Go through *Themistocles*.—8. What is the force of *itaque* here?—9. What is the meaning of *principatus* here?—10. What is the deriv. of *obtrectare?*—11. What then is the literal meaning of *ob-trectare?*—12. Does it generally imply envy and bad feeling?—13. Prove this.—14. Is *obtrectare* ever used of things?—15. What case does *obtrectare* govern?—16. How does Död. distinguish between *obtrectatio* and *invidia?*

[2] 1. What should you remark with respect to the tense of *antestaret?*—2. What does *innocentia* mean

---

CH. I. [1] 1. Död. *æquus*. 3. Gen.[1] or dat. 4. Gen.: but not exclusively.—Z. § 411. 5. *Meus æqualis*: *æq.* being virtually a substantive. 8. '*Accordingly*,' '*and so*:' i. e. as might naturally be expected from the circumstance of their being contemporaries. 9. *The first rank in the state*: its meaning in ii. 6, 3 is more general. 10. *Ob-tractare*[2]. 11. *To pull against another*: hence '*to be an opponent* or *a rival*.' 12 *Obtrectare vero alteri aut illa vitiosa æmulatione, quæ rivalitati similis est, æmulari, quid habet utilitatis? quum sit æmulantis angi alieno bono, quod ipse non habeat; obtrectantis autem, angi alieno bono, quod id etiam alius habeat.* Tusc. 4, 26. 14. Yes: e. g. *qui huic obtrectant legi atque causæ.* C. Leg. Man. 8, 21. 15. *Dat.*, and in later writers the *acc.* 16. Död *invidia* (4).

[2] 1. That general truths, i. e. *assertions valid at all times* are put in Lat. in the *imperfect subj.* after a *past* tense, according to the general rule for the sequence of tenses. We should generally use the present tense[3]. 2. A blameless, guileless character.

[1] *Æqualis temporum illorum.* Cic.

[2] *Ob-trectare*, according to Paul. (ex Fest.) is 'facere quid *contra tractantem*.' Död. considers it for *obdetrectare*, *ob* having the same meaning as in *ob ambulare*, where it = *apud*, '*along by*,' '*near*.' Surely the meaning of *ob* = *adversus* is the true one.

[3] Not however always: e. g. he told him that God *was* the punisher of the wicked; rather than '*is*.'

here?—3. What mood do *quamquam* and *quamvis* respectively take in Latin writers of the Golden Age? [Pr. Intr. i. p. 158, note u.]—4. What mood does *etsi* usually take?—5. What is the meaning of *quamvis?* [Pr. Intr. i. p. 158, note u.]—6. Explain *abstinentia.*—7. Why is *audierimus* in the subjunctive?—8. Give instances.—9. How would you construe *quod quidem?*—10. To what may *quod* be considered equivalent in this restrictive use of it?—11. Is *cognomen* or *agnomen* the usual expression for a name conferred upon a man for some good quality or noble action?—12. Can you give any other instance where Nepos calls such a name a *cognomen?*—13. What should you observe in the construction *cognomine Justus sit appellatus?*—14. Is there any thing to be observed about the tense *sit appellatus?*—15. From what does *collabefactus* come?—16. When do the compounds of *facio* take *-ficior*, not *-fio*, in the passive?—17. What is properly the meaning of *collabefieri?*—18. To what is the word generally applied?—19. What is meant by *testula illa?*—20. What force has *illa* here?—21. How would '*the seven years' war*' be

---

4. Indic. 6. *Disinterestedness:* prop. the *withholding oneself from another's property, rights, &c.* 7 The subjunctive is used in limitations of this kind, that are added after positive statements [1]. Z. § 559. 8. *numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim.* Cic. Am. 27, 103. 9. *So far at least.* 10. To *quantum.* 11. *Agnomen.* 12. Phocion, 1, 2, *ex quo c o g n o m i n e B o n u s est appellatus.* 13. That the name is not in the gen. after *cognomen,* &c. but, as if *indeclinable,* in apposition to it.[2] (B.) 14. Since it follows *excellebat,* the imperfect subj. would be the usual construction: but see Pr. Intr. i. 418.—Z. § 512, *Note.* 15. *Collabefieri.* 16. When they change *a* into *i* in the active [3]: *perficio, perficior:* but *labefacio, labefio,* &c. Zumpt, § 183. 17. *To be made to fall;* compare Phoc. 2, 4, *concidit autem maxime uno crimine.* 18. To *buildings,* that are in danger of falling. 19. Ostracism. 20. That well known, &c. 21. *Bellum (illud) septem annorum,* not *bellum*

[1] Dähne adds, that the modesty of this expression is also increased by the use of the first person *plural.* See Pref. 8.

[2] This is especially the case when the person bearing the name is the nom to the verb: but also in other cases: *Gabinio Secundo—cognomen Chaucius usurpare concessit.* Suet. Claud. 24.—*cui fecimus Aurea nomen.* Ov. Met 15 96. *Bremi.*—Z. § 421, *Note.*

[3] Dat *-ficio, - f i c i o r ; -facio* sed dat tibi *- f i o*

expressed by a writer of the Golden Age, and how would it *not* be expressed? Why?

[3] 1. *Qui quidem:* Explain this use of *quidem.*—2. From what are the notions of *reprimi, concitari,* here borrowed?—3. Is 'to see a man write,' *videre aliquem scribentem*, or *videre aliquem scribere?*—4. Is *quærere ab aliquo* the *only* construction?

[4] 1. What is the Lat. for '*not to know*' a person?—2. What kind of *not knowing* a person does *ignorare* express?—3. Give instances of this meaning.—4. Give the rule for *ut* and the subj. after *elaborasset.* [Pr. Intr. i. 73.]—5. Why is *elaborasset* in the subj.?

[5] 1. Explain the *hic.*—2. Explain the *per* in *perferre.*—3. What should you remark about *descendit?* [Pr. Intr. i. 514.]—4. Give the various ways of expressing '*six years after he was banished.*' [Pr. Intr. i. 310.]—5. Why is this form chosen here rather than *some* of the others?—6. Explain *de* in *descendit*, and compare it with a Greek prepos.—7. What verb denotes the opposite direction, both in Greek and Latin?—8. Does *fere* express *doubt* whether it was actually in the sixth year?—9. What is the derivation of *fere* according to Hand?—10. What is a *populiscītum?*—11. Is the derivation of

---

septenne; for the adjj. in *ennis,* as *biennis,* &c., were not then usually employed.

[3] 1. Pref. [4], 7. 2. From *horses: concitare* is, to *spur* a horse on: *reprimere* or *coercēre,* to hold him in. 3. Both are correct, just as in English *to see a man writing,* and *to see a man write:* the particp. is used when the emphasis is on the *action seen as it was* doing: if the emphasis is on the *preceding person* or on the *verb,* the acc. and inf. is used. 4. No: *quærere ab, de, ex aliquo.*—Z. § 393.

[4] 1. Generally *non nosse aliquem.* 2. The not knowing *by sight.* 3. Liv. 26, 12, 17, *Productus (Numida)—ignorare se mulierem simulabat.* Suet. Vitell. 17, *nam ignorabatur.* 5. It is in oblique narration.

[5] 2. *Through,* i. e. to the end. 5. If one of the forms with *post* expressed had been chosen, *postquam* would have occurred twice in one sentence. 6. It is used of motion from the interior of a continent or country down to the coast: so *καταβαίνειν.* 7. *Adscendere* and *ἀναβαίνειν.* 8. According to Hand, it does not . . . but his arguments do not convince me. 9. *fere, ferme* = *firme,* firmly, strictly. 10. According to Roman customs a decree passed by the whole nation; i. e. *Senate* and *people, plebs. Populiscito* here = *populi jussu.* 11. No: *populus* and *scisco*

populiscitum, *populus* and *scio?*—12. What is the perf of *sciscere?*

EXERCISE.

Livius was a contemporary of Ennius's. Aristides had committed nothing, so far at least as I have heard, that should have made him considered to deserve such [Pr. Intr. C. 10.] a punishment. It was soon seen how dangerous a thing it was to dispute the first place [in the government] with Themistocles. In the sixth year after Aristides was banished, the King of Persia made a descent upon Greece. A man was writing that Aristides should be banished. When Aristides saw a man writing that he should be banished for ten years, he inquired of him, why he thought that Aristides deserved such a punishment.

Ch. III. [1] 1. When is '*that*' translated by '*quo?*' [Pr. Intr. i. 63.]—2. When only should '*perhaps*,' '*perchance*,' be translated by *forte?*—3. How must you translate '*perhaps*,' in '*perhaps he will come?*'—4. What sort of numerals are *quadringena* and *sexagena?*—5. Why are they used here? [P. I. Caut. 23.]—6. Why is *Delum* used, and not *in Delum?* [Milt. 1, [1], 29.]—7. Go through *Delos*. Why is *id*, which means *Delos*, in the neut. gender? [Pr. Intr. 48.]

[2] 1. Why is *fuerit* in the subjunctive? [Pr. Intr. 109.]—2. Why in the perf. subj.? [Pr. Intr. 40.]—3. What kind of *abstinence* or *moderation* is *abstinentia?*—4. How should *quum* be construed in *quum præfuisset?* [' Although,' P. I. 489.]—5. What are meant by *res?*—6. Parse *qui* in: *qui efferretur*. [An old form of the abl. fm. *qui*, as in *quicum*.]—7. What is the meaning of *ef-*

Senatus censet, *plebs* sciscit, *populus* jubet. 12. Scivi: *populus jure scivit*. C. Phil. 1, 10, 26.

Ch. III. [1] 2. Particulas *si, ecquid, nisi, ne, num* forte sequatur. 3. By *fortasse* with the indicative, or *forsitan* with the subj.

[2] 3. Dōd. *modus* (5). 5. *Res* sc. publicæ, *public offices*. So Dat. 2, 1, *majoribus rebus præesse*. 7. 'To *carry out*;' that is, '*for burial*,' and hence it comes to mean '*to bury*,' like the Greek ἐκφέρειν.

ferre? to what Greek word does it answer?—8. Does *reliquerit* follow the regular rule for the sequence of tenses? [P. I. 40, and note c.—418.]—9. Is it in propositions that express a *purpose*, or in those that express a *consequence*, that the *perf. subj.* follows a past tense? [418.]—10. What author is fond of this construction? [418, *a.*]

[3] 1. How do you construe *quo factum est, ut . . .?* —2. What does *pŭblice* mean?—3. In what manner were persons entertained at the public cost?—4. Who were entertained at the public cost in the *Prytanēum?* —5. What were those called, on whom this privilege was conferred for life? [ἀείσιτοι.]—6. What was this *support* at the public cost called?—7. What are the forms for 'so many years after' an event happened? [P. I. 310.]—8. In this construction does *postquam* usually take the perfect or the pluperfect? [P. I. Note s, p. 114.]

EXERCISE.

Aristides fixed that five hundred talents should be sent to Delos every year [as a contribution from each state.] Four hundred talents were sent every year to Delos[a], which they made the common treasury. You, such is your integrity, will scarcely leave money for your funeral. Aristides was a man of such integrity, that his daughters were maintained at the public cost. Although Aristides had been chosen to hold public offices of such responsibility, he was a man of such integrity that he died in the greatest poverty. Aristides having died in the greatest poverty, his daughters received marriage-portions from the public treasury.

---

[3] 2. At the public cost. 3. In the *Prytaneum*, where a perpetual fire was kept burning. 4. The Prytanes or presidents of the senate, foreign ambassadors, envoys who had returned home from foreign missions which they had conducted with ability; and citizens who had been of signal service to the state, or the descendants of such citizens. [Dict. of Antiqq.] 6. *Victus quotidianus in Prytanēo* De Orat. 1, 54.

PAUSANIAS.

Ch. I. [1] 1. To what words are *homo* and *vir* respectively opposed?—2. Give an instance in which *homo*, as opposed to *vir*, expresses contempt.—3. Give an instance of its being used with an epithet which expresses praise, as it is in this chapter.—4. Explain its use here.—5. Explain the use of *homo* and *vir* in the following passage: (*Marius*) *et tulit dolorem, ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causâ necessariâ noluit.* Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53.—6. How would you distinguish *homo* when used with epithets of *praise* from *vir* with such epithets?—7. Give an instance of *magnus homo* from Cicero.—8. Explain *omne genus vitæ*.—9. What is the meaning of *varius?*—10. Distinguish between *varius* and *diversus*.—11. What sentences are connected by *ut—sic* or *ita?*—12. Have they ever an *adversative* meaning?—13. How may these particles be construed when they have

---

Ch. I. [1] 1. *Homo* is opposed to *deus* or *bellua*: 'man,' as a human being: *vir* to *mulier*, as a human being of the male sex. 2. (*Catilina*) *utebatur* hominibus *improbis multis; et quidem optimis se* viris *deditum esse simulabat*, Cic. Coel. 5, 12. 3. *Ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri viderunt*, divinum hominem, *Africanum*. Cic. Arch. 7, 16. 4. Africanus is taken as belonging to the human race, and yet raised above it by character: he is considered, that is, with reference to the whole human race. 5. He endured pain like *a man*, that is, without any of *a woman's* weakness, and yet, as being *a human being*, *man* and *no more than man*, he did not wish to suffer more than was necessary. 6. *Homo* relates rather to the qualities, whether good or bad, that characterize man as such; or one man from another, with this exception, that those which denote *bravery, strength of mind*, and all that distinguishes *man* from *woman*, are usually expressed by *vir* with a proper epithet, and also those which imply eminence and worth in social life: e. g. *vir fortis, clarus, summus*, &c. 7. *Virum bonum et magnum hominem—perdidimus.* Epp. ad Att. 4, 6, 1. 8. 'All the relations of life;' as soldier, citizen, commander-in-chief, &c. 9. '*Inconsistent*,' showing, as it were, different hues and colors, at different times. 10. Död. *varius* (1). 11. Comparative sentences of equality: *as* —— *so*. 12. Yes: as 'on the one hand —— so on the other.' 13 By *though—yet;* or by *indeed — but:* = quidem — sed.

an *adversative* force?—14. Give an instance from Corn. Nep.

[2] 1. What remark has been made on our author's use of *hic?* [Milt. 6, [3], 1.]—2. Govern *Persarum.*—3. Give an instance of this use of the gen. after *in primis* from Cicero.—4. By what participle should *we* express the phrase *quos viritim legerat?*—5. Does *legerat* necessarily imply that Mardonius had chosen each man *himself?*—6. Give instances.—7. What kind of advv. end in *sim* or *tim?*—8. How are they generally formed? —9. Give instances of their being formed from substantives and adjectives.—10. Give instances of adverbs in *tim* from substantives or adjectives, that do not end in *ā-tim.*—11. How would you construe *haud ita magna manus?*—12. With what adverbs is *haud* found? [Pr. Intr. ii. 767, (3).]—13. Of the great writers, who do, and who do not, use *haud ita?* [Pr. Intr. ii. p. 168, note.]—14. Give an instance of the *separation* of '*is*' from its substantive, as here in: *eoque—cecidit prœlio.* [Them. 8, 3.]

[3] 1. Give instances of *miscēre* used to denote *political* confusion; the disturbance of a settled constitution, &c.—2. What English word answers best to *concupiscere?*—3. Why is *posuisset* in the subj.? [Pr. Intr. 461.]—4. What is the meaning of *epigramma?*—5. Govern *victoriæ.*—6. What should be observed with respect to the place of this *ergo?* [Pract. Intr. 207.]—

---

14. (*Agesilaus*) *ut naturam fautricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic maleficam nactus est in corpore fingendo.* Ages. 8, 1.

[2] 3. *Multaque, ut in primis Siculorum in dicendo copiosus est, commemoravit.* *Cic. Verr. Act.* 2, 2, 36, 88. 4. By the participle *picked.* 5. No: in Lat. a person is often said *to do* what *he causes to be done.* 6. Atticus's father *omnibus doctrinis . . . filium erudivit* = 'had him instructed in.' Att. 1, 2. So *revocavit,* Chabr. 1, 2. 7. Distributive advv. 8. By adding *im* to the supine root: *cæs-im, punct-im.* 9. Catervatim, gregatim, privatim. 10. *Tribūtim,* 'tribe by tribe:' and *viritim,* the word in our passage. 11. 'A not very numerous *army.*' Pract. Intr. ii. 778, q: and Diff. of Id. 75, (5). 13. Cic. does not use *haud ita:* Terence, Cornelius, Virgil, Horace do.

[3] 1. *omnia miscēre,* Sall. *omnia armis miscēre,* Vell. *plura miscere,* Cic. 2. To covet: to long for. 4. An inscription

7. What does *scribere* mean in *epigrammate scripto?*—8. Give instances of this meaning.—9. What are the more usual words?—10. Quote the ἐπίγραμμα.

EXERCISE.

Alcibiades was *indeed* among the first of the Athenians in political ability, *but* inconstant in every relation of life. Pausanias was first blamed for having carved on a golden tripod, that under his command the Persians were annihilated at Platæa, and that their general himself had fallen in that battle. Pausanias is to be blamed for having carved [upon it,] that he with a not very numerous army annihilated the Barbarians at Platæa. The Lacedæmonians are to be praised for having erased this inscription, and carved [on it] nothing, but that the Barbarians had been routed at Platæa by a not very numerous army of Greeks. Two hundred thousand of the infantry, which consisted of picked men, fell in that battle. Pausanias is to be blamed for having begun to create all manner of political confusion [after] he had annihilated the Persians at Platæa.

Ch. II. [1] 1. In what sense is *Hellespontus* here used?—2 Govern *Cyprum* and *Hellespontum*. [Milt. 1, [1], 30.]

[2] 1. What kind of *similarity* does *par* denote?—2. Why is *elatius* in the comparative?—3. Distinguish

---

from ἐπί and γράφω. 7. 'To carve' upon it. 8. Alcib. 6, 5, *in quibus devotio fuerat scripta*. So Suet. Cæs. 85, *solidam columnam—statuit, scripsitque Parenti Patriæ:* and Liv. 4, 20, 11, *se A. Cornelium Cossum consulem scripserit*. 9 *Inscribere, incīdere.*

10. Ἑλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς, ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὤλεσε Μήδων,
Παυσανίας Φοίβῳ μνῆμ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε.

Ch. II. [1] 1. For the *coasts* of the Hellespont.

[2] 1. Död. *æquus* (2). 2. It had before been mentioned that he was *elated*, elatus, by the victory at Platæa: chap. 1, 3. His second success rendered him *still more so*. It *might* be explained by Pract. Intr. 408. 3. *Complures* denotes *several*, generally a good many, considered together as *one body or party:* like *plerique* it does not take a partitive genitive case [g]. *Plures*, on the other

[g] *Complures hostium* is found, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48

between *plures* and *complures*.—4. What is the force of *non-nulli?*—5. Why is *redderet* in the subjunctive? [Pr. Intr. 483.]—6. What is the force of the *re* in *redderet?*

[3] 1. Why *cognovit*, and not *cognoverat?* [Pr. Intr. 514.]—2. In what construction does *postquam* generally take the pluperf.? [Pr. Intr. p. 114, note s.]—3. Distinguish between *affines*, *necessarii*, and *propinqui*.—4. Govern *muneri*. [Pr. Intr. 242, (3).]—5. Give the two ways of expressing 'he wishes to be connected with you,' using *cupere* and *conjungere*. [Pr. Intr. 145. Z. § 610.]—6. Why was it *necessary* to express the *se* in our passage?—7. Do verbs of *wishing* ever take *ut* instead of the acc. and inf.? [Yes: Pract. Intr. ii. 819.]—8. With which of such verbs is this common? with which very rare?—9. Give an instance of *cupere* with *ut*.—10. With which verb of wishing is Cic. fond of inserting the acc. of the personal pron.? [Pr. Intr. 149 r.]

[4] 1. Parse *feceris*. [Pr. Intr. i. 415.]—2. How does this differ from the English idiom? [Pr. Intr. i. 415, 416: see note s.]—3. Parse *volueris*.—4. What is the usual pron. for '*any*' after *si?* [Pr. Intr. 391.]—5. Is *si quisquam* ever used? [Pr. Intr. i. 391, note w.]—6. What does *si quisquam* mean? [Pr. Intr. i. 391, note w.]—7. Is *si aliquis* ever used? [Pr. Intr. i. 391 Remark, p. 138.]—8. Govern *mittas*. [Pr. Intr. 539, (1).]—9. What is there peculiar in *face?*—10. What does *certus* mean in *certum hominem?*—11. What is

---

hand, is *comparative*, with ref. to a smaller number. 4. *Some, and not a very few:* it is however less strong, as this passage shows, than *complures*. 6. Verbs compounded with *re* often denote a duty imposed upon a person; the laying on him the *obligation* to do something. So *reddere*[1] *debitum*. Regg. 1, 5.

[3] 3. Död. *necessarius*. 6. Because otherwise the *conjungi* might have been referred to the preceding accusative [*eos*] *quos ceperat*. 8. *Optare* seldom takes the inf.: *cupere* hardly ever *ut*.—Z. § 613. *Note*. 9. *Quod ego quidem nimis quam cupio, ut impetret*. Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 17.

[4] 9. The usual form is *fac: face* occurs in Plautus, Terence, &c. 10. Trustworthy.

[1] Comp. *renuntiare* Alc. 10, 2; *redigere* Pel. 5, 1; *referre* Eum. 12, 1; *reposcere* Cæs. B. G. 5, 30, 2.

Nepos's practice with respect to *quocum* and *cum quo?* [Milt. 1, [2], 7.]

[5] 1. What is the force of *con* or *cum* in *col-laudat?* —2. Explain *ne cui rei parcat.* [Pr. Intr. i. 80.]—3. Is *pollicetur* in the usual tense and mood for such a sentence as it is here placed in?—4. The words *si fecerit, nullius rei a se repulsam laturum* are in *oblique* narration, to which Nepos has passed, as is often done, from the *direct* form. Turn them into direct narration, as Xerxes would use them.—5. What tense is *feceris* here?—6. Now turn this into oblique narration: "*he said that if he did this, he should meet with no refusal to any of his requests from him.*"—7. Why then is *fecerit* used in Nep.?

[6] 1. To what is *in quo facto* equivalent?—2. To what is *quam* equivalent?—3. What is the usual position of *non* with a participle and *est?*—4. When should it stand before the participle?—5. Give instances of its standing emphatically before the auxiliary verb at the end of a clause.

EXERCISE.

He answers, that if he drives the garrisons of the Greeks from the Hellespont, he will give him his daugh-

---

[5] 1. *Highly, much.* 3. Since *quæ pollicetur* belong to *Xerxes's* message as related by Cornelius, it would be more usual to place the verb in the *subjunctive* [1],—the narration being *oblique* (Pr. Intr. 460): since, however, it was an historical fact that Pausanias did make these promises, the indicative may stand [2]. See Pr. Intr. 466, the last sentence: and compare Milt. 3, [4], 1. 4. [Id] *si feceris, nullius rei a me repulsam feres.* 5. Fut. perf. 6. *Id si fecisset, nullius rei a se repulsam laturum.* Pract. Intr. p. 163, b. Obs. 7. Instead of a *past* tense, he had used the historical present *collaudat—petit:* he therefore uses the *perf. subj.* instead of the *pluperf.* Compare also Pr Intr. 468, *with the Remark*

[6] 1. Dum ista facit *or* faciebat; the prepos. denotes *duration.* Comp. Them. 2, [1]. 2. *Et eam.* 3. Before the *est.* 4. When there is another participle to which it is opposed: as, *non deterritus—sed concitatus est.* 5. Conon, 1, 3, *accepturos non fuisse:* Han. 12, 3, *ausus non est;* Milt. 2, 5, *ausi non sunt.*

[1] Comp. Cim. 1, 4, *si ea, quæ polliceretur, præstitisset.*
[2] Compare Conon, 3, 3, *delibera utrum colloqui malis, an per litteras agere, quæ cogitas*

ter in marriage. If you drive the Persians from Cyprus I will send a trustworthy person to confer with you. If you do this, you will reduce Sparta and the rest of Greece under your power, by my assistance. The Ephori praise Pausanias highly, and beg him to spare no exertion (*res*) to drive the Persian garrisons out of Cyprus. If from meeting with equal success in this undertaking (*res*), you become still more elated, you will be recalled home. Miltiades was not acquitted. If Sparta and the rest of Greece is reduced under my power by your assistance, I promise that you shall not meet with a refusal from me in any thing [you may ask.]

CH. III. [1] 1. Observe the order in *post non multo,* where the general assertion that it was *after* what had been before asserted is *limited* by the *non multo:* give other examples of this order from Nep.—2. Can you give any instance where the word or words marking *how much,* precede the *post?*—3. Can we conceive any *callida ratio* of disclosing his views?—4. Of *aperire* and *patefacere,* one means to open that whose top was *covered;* the other, to open that of which the sides were *enclosed:* which means to open an enclosed space?—5. Construe *cogitata.*—6. What should be remarked in the sentences *non enim,* &c.?—7. What does *vultus* here mean?

[2] 1. Who were the *qui aderant?*—2. Why is *possent* in the subjunctive?—3. Give an instance from

---

CH. III. [1] 1. Cim. 3, [4], *post, neque ita multo.* Alcib. 11, 1, *qui post aliquanto natus.* 2. Pel. 2, 4, *neque ita multo post.* 3. Yes: that of disclosing them *gradually,* and as he found persons inclined to receive them and support him; drawing men on to commit themselves, so that they could neither recede nor advance without danger, and so on. 4. Död. *aperire.* 5. 'His plans' or 'views:' *cogitare, to think about* a thing, being often equivalent to planning it. 6. The distance of *non* from the *solum,* to which it belongs. 7. 'Mode of living:' it is very often joined to another word, as here, and then denotes *all* that belongs to a person's *mode of living,* except what the added word denotes hence here it includes his table, his tent, his furniture, his state, &c.

[2] 1. His guests. 2. The verb is sometimes in the subj. after *quam* with a comparative. 3. *Quid? tu,* inquit, *animo*

Nep.—4. Give an example from Cicero.—5. With what verbs does this principally occur ?—6. What made his guests unable to bear the Persian luxury of his banquets ?

[3] 1. What word might seem to be superfluous in *aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat ?*—2. What is *aditus ?*—3. Give an instance from Cicero.—4. Parse *Troade.*—5. In *quum—tum* which is the stronger notion ?

[4] 1. What tense do *postquam, ut, ubi* (= '*when,*' '*after*') take ? [Pr. Intr. i. 514.]—2. What was the *scytala ?*—3. Explain *more illorum.*—4. Why is *reverteretur* the subj. ? [Pr. Intr. i. 460, *b.*]—5. Distinguish between *reverti* and *redire.*

[5] 1. What does *etiam tum* mean ?—2. What are the two meanings of *etiam tum ?*—3. Give an instance

---

si isto eras, cur non in prœlio cccidisti *p o t i u s,* *q u a m in potestatem inimici* *v e n i r e s ?* Eum. 11, 4. And; *c l a r i u s exsplendescebat,* *q u a m generosi condiscipuli—ferre possent.* Att. 1, 3

4. *Postea, quidquid erat oneris in nautis remigibusque exigendis, in frumento imperando, Segestanis præter ceteros imponebat, aliquanto* *a m p l i u s* *q u a m ferre possent.* Verr. 4, 34.
5. With *velle* and *posse.* Zumpt, § 560. *Note.* 6. Their own moderate habits peculiarly unfitted them for bearing the extreme luxury of a Persian banquet.

[3] 1. *Conveniendi.* 2. (1) *Entrance* or *admission* to a person ; then (2) the *permission,* or *right,* of *entrance ;* then (3) a gen. of the ground was added to denote the purpose for which the admission was required. 3. *Itaque si qui mihi erit* *a d i t u s* *de tuis fortunis—a g e n d i, &c.* Epp. ad Fam. 6, 10, 2.
4. As an adj. it would be fem., but it is here used substantively (*Troas* sc. *regio*) and put in apposition with *ager,* as, *flumen Garumna ; in campum Marathona, &c.* 5. That introduced by *tum = and also.*

[4] 2. A black stick ; the Ephori kept one, and gave another of exactly the same size to their Commander-in-chief. When they wished to send an order, they wound a thong round this stick, and wrote the order on it : no one could read this, till the letters were again brought properly together by being wound round a stick of the same size in the same way. 3. In the *concise* way called *Laconic,* from its belonging peculiarly to the Lacedæmonians, *Lacones*
5. Död. *reverti.*

[5] 1. '*Even then,*' that is, *still.* 2. The *meaning* of the words is not altered, but *their reference.* 'As late as that,' and as early as that.' 3. *E t i a m t u m vita hominum sine cupi-*

of its meaning '*as late as that.*'—4. Explain *regi.*—5 Was Pausanias a king?—6. What is *neque* equivalent to in *neque eo magis?*

[6] 1. On what principle is *genus hominum, q u o d Ilotæ vocatur*, to be preferred to *genus hominum, q u i Ilotæ v o c a n t u r?* [Pr. Intr. i. 48, 49. Z. § 372.]—2. Give an instance of *genus, qui* —— *vocantur.* [Milt. 4, [3].]—3. What is the Greek form for *Ilotæ?* [Εἱλῶται.] the Eng.? [*Helots.*]—[See Z. § 1. *Note.*]

[7] 1. What is there peculiar in *non putabant* —— *oportere?*—2. Give an instance from Cic.—3. What is there peculiar in the use of *et* with *exspectandum?*—4. Give instances.—5. Can you produce an instance from Nep.?—6. Would *se ipsam aperiret* be here admissible?

EXERCISE.

Pausanias answered more haughtily, and governed more cruelly, than the Lacedæmonians could endure. Pausanias not long afterwards withdrew to Colonæ, which is a place in the Troas. It was written on the scytala, that unless he granted an audience to those who applied [for it,] they would throw him into prison. Themistocles was of opinion that they should not wait, till Pausanias returned home. The Ephori cannot endure this, *but* sent ambassadors to him with the scytala. Any one of the Ephori may throw *even* one of their kings into prison.

---

ditate a g i t a b a t u r. Sall. Cat. 2. 4. It is equivalent to *vel regi:* 'e v e n to one of their kings.' 5. No: he was guardian to his cousin *Pleistarchus*, the son of Leonidas, who commanded at Thermopylæ. 6. *Neque tamen*, or *vero.*

[7] 1. That with verbs of *thinking*, the '*not*' is prefixed to the verb rather than the infin. 2. *N o n censet lugendam e s s e mortem.* De Senect. 20, 74. 3. When a negative and affirmative sentence are joined together in this way, *et*, *atque*, or *que* are used, where *we* should use '*but.*' 4. *Equidem illud ipsum n o n nimium probo e t tantum patior.* C. de Fin. 2, 9, 27. *N e q u e desideravit quemquam e t potius discessu nostro lætatus est* (C.) 5. *Huic ille primum suasit, n e se moveret, e t exspectaret quoad Alexandri filius regnum adipisceretur.* Eum. 6, 2. 6. No: for *s e i p s a m aperiret* would be 'to discover *itself*, rather than *something else.*'

CH. IV. [1] 1. Distinguish between *interim* and *interea.* [Them. 6, [5], 5.]—2. How would '*a letter to Artabazus*' be generally expressed in Latin?—3. On what principle would the participle be used?—4. Are there no instances of *epistola ad aliquem* without a participle?—5. Is a '*letter from a person*' ever *epistola* or *litteræ ab aliquo* without a participle?—6. What kind of substantives are more frequently modified by prepositions with their cases than others?—7. Give instances. —8. What is the English of *ei in suspicionem venit?*—9. Give other instances, in which the Romans expressed the *beginning* of a state by a circumlocution with *venire.* —10. What is the usual meaning of *in suspicionem venire alicui*, when the verb is used personally?—11. In what meaning is *super* used with the abl.?—12. With what kind of verbs is it so used?—13. Give some instances.—14. What part of speech is *eodem?*—15. How were letters done up in Greece and Rome?—16. What is the general Latin expression for *opening* a letter?—

CH. IV. [1] 2. *Epistola ad Artabazum scripta, data, missa,* &c. 3. In Latin a substantive is not often modified by another substantive governed by a preposition[1]. 4. Yes: such examples are not rare: Cic. de Off. 1, 11, 37, *senis est Marci quidem Catonis epistola ad filium;* de Off. 2, 14, 48, *exstant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum.* 5. Yes: for instance, Liv. 23, 34, *litteræ quoque ab Hannibale ad Philippum*, which is just like our passage. 6. Verbal and other substantives expressing an *action:* e. g. those in *io.* 7. *Deductio in agros; via ad gloriam; mansio in vita; fuga ab urbe; defectio ab Romanis.* 8. '*He suspected,*' '*began to suspect,*' or '*came to suspect.*' 9. Milt 7, [3], *utrisque venit in opinionem signum a classiariis regiis datum:* so Att. 9, 6. 10. 'To become suspected by anybody:' 'to fall under his suspicion.' 11. Nearly in the sense of *de* = 'about,' 'concerning.' 12. With verbs of *speaking, thinking, asking, doing*, or, as here, *sending* on a mission or errand. 13. Cic. Att. 16, 6: *Hac super re scribam ad te.* Att 14, 22: *Cogites, quid agendum nobis sit super legatione* (it is however rare in Cic.). Virg. Geor. 4, 559: *Hæc super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam Et super arboribus.* 15. Something in this way: they were folded in the form of a little book, then tied round with a thread [*lino obligare*], the knot being covered with wax or a kind of chalk, *creta.* 16. *Epistolam*

[1] In such constructions the subst. with the preposition is joined *attributively* to the other substantive; almost, that is, like *an adjective.*

17. Explain the meaning of *vincula laxare*, and *signum detrahere* here.

[2] 1. Translate '*the points which had been agreed upon between the king and Pausanias*' in two ways.—2. In *has ille litteras*, why are *has litteras* separated ?

[3] 1. What is the meaning of *gravitas?*—2. Distinguish between *se ipse* and *se ipsam*. [Pr. Intr. 368.]

[4] 1. What is the most exact rendering of *itaque?* —2. Is the inf. act. ever used with *nefas putare, satius putare* or *ducere*, &c. ?—3. Distinguish between the *act.* and *pass.* inf. in this construction.—4. Distinguish between *fanum, ædes, templum.*—5. What is the grammatical term for placing the prepos. after its case ?—6. With what words is the prepos. not uncommonly placed after its case ?—7. Give instances from Corn. Nep.—8. What prepositions always follow their cases ?—9. From what verb does *consedit* come ?—10. With what prep. is *considere* generally construed ?—11. Explain *in ara.*—12. After what particles is '*quis*' the usual pronoun for 'any' ? [Pr. Intr. i. 391.]

[5] 1. Is any other form used besides *confugere in aram ?*—2. Since *confugere in aliquid* means *to fly into some space*, how would you explain *in aram ?*

---

aperire, resignare; or *solvere* (λύειν). 17. Argilius meant to restore the fastening and seal, that is, to do the letter up again, if he found nothing written in it against himself. He therefore *loosened the thread* or *string*, and pulled it off with the seal unbroken[1].

[2] 1. *ea quæ inter regem Pausaniamque convenerant;* or *ea quæ regi cum Pausania convenerant.* 2. Such separation both gives emphasis to *has litteras* (= this' letter), and avoids the concurrence of two terminations of the same sound.

[3] 1 'Their deliberate method of proceeding:' as contrasted with the impetuosity of an excitable people.

[4] 1. '*And so,*' 'and *accordingly,*' or '*accordingly*' only. 2. Yes. 3. The pass. is preferred for *general* truths and assertions: when, that is, there is no reference to particular persons. 4. Död. *templum.* 5. *Anastrophe*, from ἀνά—στρέφειν. 6. With pronouns. 7. Con. 2, 2, *hunc adversus;* Chabr. 3, 1, *quam ante.* 8. *Versus* and *tenus.* 9. From *con-sidere.* 10. With '*in*'. 11. On the steps of the altar.

[5] 1. Sometimes *ad aram.* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8, *ut numquam ante hoc tempus ad aram legum —— confugerint*[2]. 2. *Ara*

[1] Thucydides says he prepared a false seal.

[2] Tibull. 4, 13, 23:—*Veneris sanctæ considam vinctus ad aras.*

[6] 1. What is the English of *modo* here ?—2. Wha is its usual meaning as a particle of time ? [Pr. Intr. ii, 502.]—3. In the sentence, he begged him *ne enuntiaret, nec se——proderet,* what would be more usual than the second *nec ?*—4. Give other instances of *nec* for *neu* or *neve.*—5. What is the past participle of *implicare ?*—6 With what distinction does Nep. appear to use them ?—7. Does this agree with the practice of other writers ?—8. On what does *futurum,* i. e. *futurum esse,* depend [Pr. Intr. 460, c, 1.]

EXERCISE.

Argilius, who had received a letter from Pausanias to Artabazus, loosened the thread (*partic.*) [that bound it,] and pulled off the seal. If I convey[2] it, I am to perish. Of those who had been sent on the same errand, not one had returned. He learned that all who had been sent to the same place on a similar errand had perished. To these he discloses, what had been agreed upon between Pausanias and the king. To these he will disclose those [points,] which have been agreed upon between Pausanias and the king. I will tell this informer what I wish to be done. *In* this place, if any one holds any conversation with Argilius, we shall hear it. When they

---

means the whole space to which the protective power of the altar extended; perhaps an enclosed space round the altar, but at all events, the altar and its steps. Hence also *in ara considere* before[1].

[6] 1. 'Now:' 'upon *this.*' 3. *Neve;* for:

'*And not,*' or '*not*' which follows *ut* or *ne,*
By *neu* or *neve* should translated be.

4. Liv. 3, 21, *dum ego ne imiter tribunos, nec me contra senatusconsultum consulem renuntiari patiar.* Cic. Rep. 1, 2. *Teneamus eum cursum .... neque ea signa audiamus, quæ receptui canunt.* 5. *Implicatus* or *implicitus.* 6. He uses *implicatus* except when speaking of a *disease:* as Cim. 3, 4; Ag. 8, 6

7. Liv. has '*in morbum implicitus;*' '*gravi morbo implicitus:*' but *implicatus bello,* 26, 24, 16. So Cæs. has *graviore morbo implicitus,* B. C. 3, 18, 1; but *quini erant ordines—implicati,* B. G. 7, 73, 4.—Cicero has nearly always *implicatus.* Later writers use either form without distinction.

1 Or *ara* may be considered as used for the protective power of the altar: so *confugere in alicujus fidem, misericordiam, &c.*

2 Pr. Intr. 415.

saw him loosening the thread, and pulling off the seal, they inquired what reason he had for so sudden a resolution. A certain Argilius had come to suspect, that if he conveyed the letter, he was to be put to death. If he conveys[1] this letter he will be put to death.

Ch. V. [1] 1. When is '*better*' to be translated by *satius?* [Pr. Intr. p. 84. Obs. to Ex. 34.]—2. What is the English of *in eo esset, ut, &c.?* [Pr. Intr. 479.]—3. What might be used instead of *qui cum admonere cupiebat?*—4. With what difference?—5. Is there still a third way?—6. What difference would this make?—7. Distinguish between *vultus* and *facies.* [Död. *facies.*]

[2] 1. What ambiguity is there in *quæ* χαλκίοικος *vocatur?*—2. Prove that the temple was sometimes called χαλκίοικος.—3. To which does the *quæ* probably refer?—4. Give your reasons for this.—5. Distinguish between *valvæ* and *fores.*

[3] 1. What is there unusual in *dicitur eo tempore matrem Pausaniæ vixisse?* [Pr. Intr. 297.]—2. With what forms is the impersonal construction[3] very com-

---

Ch. V. [1] 3. *Qui eum admoneri cupiebat.* 4. The expression would be then more *indefinite:* it would assert that he wished him to be warned some how or other; not, that *he* wished to warn him himself. 5. Yes: *qui eum admonitum cupiebat.* 6. The expression would be indefinite, like the *qui eum admoneri cupiebat,* but would imply a wish that the state of his being warned (i. e. the *effect* of the warning) should continue.—Z. § 611.

[2] 1. The *quæ* may refer to the preceding *ædem* or to the preceding *Minervæ:* for both the goddess and her temple were called χαλκίοικος. 2. *Ætoli circa Chalciæcon (Minervæ est templum æreum) congregati cæduntur.* Liv. 35, 36. 3. To *Minervæ* 4. (1) Since it can refer to both, it is more likely to refer to the nearest: an ear hearing *Minervæ,* quæ χαλκίοικος *vocatur,* could hardly help referring the *quæ* to *Minervæ.* (2) Thucydides has τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς χαλκιοίκου[2]. 5. Död. *ostium.*—Jaumann says that *valvæ* are the leaves of a folding-door that opens *inwards; fores* of one that opens *outwards.*

[1] Pr. Intr. 415.

[2] *Bremi* thinks that the *ejus ædis* which follows is a reason for its referring to the temple, but since *ædem* had preceded, the *ejus ædis* is sufficiently explained.

[3] Krüger says, that the *impersonal* construction is almost invariably used with *intelligitur, nuntiatur* (with definite announcements), *dicitur* (*it is maintained*), less frequently with *traditur, dicitur* (*people say*), *narratur, declaratur* with *putatur, creditur, existimatur,* it is only an exception.

mon? [Pr. Intr. 297, note c.]—3. What part of speech is *natu* in; *magno natu?*—4. Does Nep. use this word elsewhere?—5. Can you give an example from any other writer?—6. In what form is *natu* also, and more commonly found?—7. Is *postquam comperit* in oratione obliqua?—8. How is it then that it is not *compererit*, in the subj.? [See Milt. 3, [4], 1: and Pr. Intr. 465, 466.]

[5] 1. Is there any thing unusual in *quo hi qui—essent dati?*—2. What degree of distance is usually marked by *procul?*—3. Does Cic. ever use *posterius?*—4. What expression does Nep. use, that may be compared with *vitam ponere?*

EXERCISE.

Pausanias on learning this, fled for refuge into the temple. They say, that he was buried in the same

---

[3] 3. A verbal subst. of the fourth declension, occurring only in the abl. 4. Yes: Timoth. 3, 1, *hic quum esset magno natu;* and Dat. 7, 1, *Scismas, maximo natu filius.* 5. Yes: Liv. 10, 38, 6: *sacerdote Ovio Pactio quodam, homine magno natu.* 6 In: *major natu, maximus natu, grandior natu.* 7. Yes.

[5] 1. It should be regularly *quo hos*[1]*;* for in an elliptical sentence of this kind the subject is placed in Latin in the accusative (not in the nom. to the verb understood) if the subject of the other sentence is in the acc. (with inf.). Thus: 'they say that Plato felt the same as Pythagoras [felt];' *Platonem ferunt—sensisse idem, quod Pythagoram:*—not *Pythagoras.* C. Tusc. 1, 17. See Pr. Intr. ii. *Caut.* 15. Z. § 603, (*a*). 2. A considerable distance[2], but yet generally within sight: opp. *juxta*, Död. 3. Yes: *Ipse enim Thucydides si posterius fuisset.* Brut. 83, 288. 4. *Animam deponere.* Han. 1, 3.

[1] Of course it is a slight irregularity to say, *cujus mortui corpus—quo hi,* instead of *cujus mortui corpus—quo horum corpora;* or *quem mortuum—quo hi:* but this is a sort of thing that occurs in all languages. (Bremi.)

[2] Bremi doubts whether the meaning is that he was buried '*at some distance from the place where he died,*' or '*at some distance from the place where malefactors were buried*' (*quo hi inferuntur qui ad supplicium essent dati*)*: eo scilicet loco, quo erat mortuus.* He prefers the former with good reason; though he says Nep. must then have taken the account, not from Thucydides, but from some other authority. Thucydides's words (1, 134) are *καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμέλλησαν μὲν ἐς τὸν Καιάδαν, οὗπερ τοὺς κακούργους, ἐμβάλλειν, ἔπειτα ἔδοξε πλησίον που κατορύξαι.* Does the *πλησίον που* mean somewhere *near where he died?*—or *somewhere near the Cæadas?* If the former, Nep. *agrees* with Thucydides, and his use of *inferri—infoderunt* (in exact correspondence with *ἐμβάλλειν—κατορύξαι*) *proves* him to have had the passage before his eyes. Is it not possible that a *non* or *haud* has been omitted before *procul?* though *procul* and *πλησίον που* are not contradictory, according to Döderlein's explanation of *procul.*

place as Pausanias. They say that he was buried not far from the spot where he breathed his last. It is said that Pausanias, being carried out of the temple still alive, immediately expired. After the Ephori discovered the guilt of Pausanias, they immediately blocked up the doors of the temple which is called χαλκίοικος. When the thief was on the point of flying-for-refuge to the temple, he was arrested in the city. When he was on the point of being executed, he expired.

CIMON.

Ch. I. [1] 1. What is the meaning of *uti* here?—2. Is it often used, as here, of disagreeable things?—3. At about what age did a young person begin to be an *adolescens?*—4. Explain *lis æstimata.*—5. What is the Eng. of *vincula publica?*—6. What is mostly used instead of '*and not*' in Latin?—7. By what tense will *solvisset* be construed?—8. What tense would be used if the present of *posse* preceded? for instance, translate *you cannot be let out, unless you pay the fine imposed.* [Pr. Intr. 415.]

[2] 1. Explain the use of *autem* in *habebat autem, &c.* [Milt. 4, [1], 1.]—2. Explain *germana soror.* [Pref. [4], 2, 3.]—3. What is the name given to the concurrence of two words with nearly the same letters and sound; as, *non magis amore quam more?*—4. Give instances of *Paronomasia.*—5. Explain the use of *ducere* in the sense of '*to marry.*'—6. Can it be said then of

---

Ch. I. [1] 1. To *have* or *experience.* 2. No 3. Död *puer.* 4. *Litem æstimare* is to *fix the sum which the accused is to pay as compensation,* if condemned: hence *lis æstimata* is used for the *fine imposed* upon a defendant. 5. The public *prison.*
6. *Neque* or *nec.* 7. By the perf. indic.—'*unless he paid;*' our language not being so particular as the Latin in marking that one action must *have been completed* before another begins.

[2] 3. Paronomasia. 4. Just below: *non tam generosus quam pecuniosus.* Cic ad Div. x. 28, 1: *in ore et amore.* 5.

a woman?—7. What word for '*to marry*' can be said of a woman only, and what is its real meaning?

[3] 1. In *hujus conjugii cupidus;* does *hujus* agree with *conjugii*, or is it the gen. dependent on it; *conjugium hujus* being '*a marriage with her?*'—2. What is the preposition used for '*making money by any thing?*'—3. Does *sibi* refer to the person who is the nom. to *daret?*—4. How then can it be used? [Pr. Intr. 370.]—5. On what does *soluturum* [*esse*] depend? [Pr. Intr. 460, (c) (1).]—6. In what tense would *impetrare* stand, if the narration were direct, as in, '*I will pay the money if I obtain my request?*' [Pr. Intr. 415.]

[4] 1. Does *conditio* here mean 'a proposal of marriage,' or merely '*proposal*,' '*terms*.'—2. Distinguish between *spernere*, *contemnere*, *despicere*, *aspernari*.—3. What is there peculiar in *negavit se passuram—seque nupturam, &c.?*—4. What is *negavit* equivalent to?—5. Is *progenies* ever used of a single person?—6. Give a similar instance, where *veto* must be understood to imply the positive *jubeo*[2].—7. Does *quoniam* govern the subj.?—8. Why is *posset* in the subj. here? [Pr. Intr. 460. Remark ☞.]

EXERCISE.

He says that he will not allow the daughter of Miltiades to be given in marriage to one Callias, since he can prevent it; and that he rejects such a proposal. I will marry Callias, if he performs what he promises. She says that she will not marry Callias, unless he performs what he promises. She said that she would not marry Callias, unless he performed what he prom-

---

ducere sc. *domum*, because the husband *led* the bride to his home 7. *nubere*, 'to veil.'

[3] 1. It is probably the dependent gen.: *hujus* sc. *Elpinices*[1].

[4] 1. Probably only 'terms;' 'proposal.' 2. Död. *spernere* see especially (3). 3. The *nupturam* cannot depend on *negavit* but on *affirmavit* understood. 4. *Dixit* or *affirmavit—non.* Z. § 771 6. Phædr. Fab. 4, 17, 30: *non veto dimitti, verum cruciari fame.* 7. No.

[1] So both *Bremi* and *Dähne*.

[2] With this use may be compared; *ut nemo—contentus vivat, laudet*, Hor. Sat. 1, where *nemo* cannot be the nom. to *laudet*, but *quisque* implied.

ised. If I obtain this request, I will not suffer the offspring of Miltiades to experience so harsh a beginning of manhood. Cimon will reject such a proposal with disdain, and not suffer Miltiades to die in the public prison. I will not suffer the son of Miltiades to be confined in the same prison, since I can prevent it. She says that she will not suffer her brother, her own father's child, to die in a public prison, since she can prevent it

---

CH. II. [1] 1. What has been remarked about the use of *talis?* [Them. 2. [8], 1, 2, 3.]—2. What is the meaning of *satis eloquentiæ?*—3. Does it *exclude* the notion of a *very high degree* of the thing spoken of, or not?—4. What is *prudentia?*—5. Does this passage seem against that distinction?—6. What is the derivation of *prudens?*—7. Give Hill's explanation.—8. What is Bremi's opinion?—9. Are *prudens* and *prudentia* often used of military science?—10. What are *quum—tum?* [*tum—tum?*] [P. I. 271, 272.]

CH. II. [1] 2. Enough for a statesman; enough for one who did not trust to eloquence only for the means of arriving at distinction. 3. It excludes it, inasmuch as it always implies a reference to some object, *for which* no deficiency exists. 4. According to Doderlein the *prudens* uses right means and regulates them with circumspection, from a natural judiciousness pervading a man's whole nature. 5. Yes: since it attributes Cimon's *prudentia rei militaris* to his early acquaintance with warlike operations in his father's camp. 6. *Providens.* 7. "*Prudens* refers to a nice apprehension of the nature of the circumstances that are present, and of that conduct that will lead to effects that are most beneficial to the agent. It supposes also, that the natural talent is fortified by experience and practice[1] in human affairs.—*Prudentia* regards those truths that enable a man to play his part successfully in life, and both to foresee what is likely to happen, and to be ready to meet it." 8. It agrees with this; as he considers it 'to include both *theory* and *practice.*' 9. Not very often; but in Hann. 1, 1, the surpassing *prudentia* of Hannibal is spoken of and compared with the *fortitudo* of the Romans; and Conon is called *prudens rei militaris*, Con. 1, 2; and Vell. Pa-

[1] Comp. Cic. de Div. 1, 49, 111. *Alii autem in republica exercitati —— orientem tyrannidem multo ante prospiciunt; quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est, providentes.*

[2] 1. In such a word as *Strymon, ŏnis*, is the acc in *em* or the Greek acc. in *a* the more common?—2. Of a noun of the third in *is*, not increasing in the gen. is the acc. usually *im* or *in?*—3. What is '*mittere in* coloniam?'—4. To what Greek prep. does '*in*' so used answer?

[3] 1. What is the derivation of *statim?*—2. What is its real meaning?—3. What should be remarked in: *barbarorum uno concursu maximam vim* prostravit?

[4] 1. What does *imperii* mean?

[5] 1. Might it have been *quod contumacius se gessissent?*—2. With what difference?—3. What is the meaning of *sessor?*—4. What does *fretus* often denote?—5. Is there any force in *suo adventu?*—6. What were *manubiæ*[3]?—7. What was the usual division of the

---

terc. 2, 29, has *ingenium singulari rerum militarium prudentiæ* (dat.) *coluerat*[1]; '*had cultivated his natural talent to a wonderful practical acquaintance with military affairs.*'

[2] 1. That in *em*,—but Nep., Livy, and Curtius, with the writers of the silv. age, frequently use *a*. 2. *Im*, but even Cic. has '*in*' in *Zeuxin, poēsin.* 3. *To send them for a colony*, i. e. *to form* or *found a colony.* 4. To ἐπί with acc.—marking the object.

[3] 1. From *stat*- supine root of *stare.* 2. On the spot; while the person stood there, i. e. immediately[2]. 3. The emphasis added to *maximam vim* by separation from its dependent gen. and removal to near the end of the clause.

[4] 1. The iron rule of the Athenians.

[5] 1. Yes. 2. Their conduct would then have been related, not as *an historical fact* by Corn. Nep. but as Cimon's *alleged* motive, whether *really* his motive or not. 3. 'one who sits:' *sessores* is here used for *the inhabitants* of the island, which is the only instance of this meaning. 4. A vain confidence. 5. Yes: it means by his *mere appearance*, without the necessity of having recourse to arms. 6. *Manubius* is an adj. *taken by the hand: manubiæ* sc. *res.* It originally meant *the booty*, but especially the general's share of it: it was afterwards used of the *money* realized by the booty, *præda* being the articles themselves that were taken from the enemy. 7. A division into three parts; one for the public treasury, one for the soldiers, the third for the general, who often employed it in building or beautifying some public edifice

[1] Others read *prudentiā excoluerat.*

[2] *Statim* (= εὐθέως, ἔπειτα) often follows an abl. absol.

[3] *His ex manubiis.*—Cic. pro domo, 38, has; *porticum—de manubiis Cimbricis fecit*; Liv. 33, 27, de *manubiis duos fornices—fecit*

booty?—8. Explain *qua*.—9. What is the meaning of *ornare* here?

EXERCISE.

Scyros was depopulated (*partic.*), [and] its old occupiers sent to found a colony at Amphipolis. Having landed his forces, he utterly-routed a vast body of the barbarians at the river Strymon. Cimon, who had great influence with the army, was sent to Amphipolis, to confirm the well disposed states [in their allegiance.] By his mere appearance there he compelled the disaffected states to return to their allegiance. Cimon [when] commander-in-chief routed numerous forces of the Thracians at the river Strymon. Out of whose [share of the] booty was the western side of the citadel fortified?

CH. III. [1] 1. What is the meaning of *unus in civitate maxime floreret?* [Milt. [1], 14, 15, 16.]—2. Fill up the sentence *quam pater suus.*—3. Can you give an instance from Nep. of any similar omission of the prepos. before the rel. pronoun?—4. Can you give any example exactly like that before us?—5. When only can the preposition be omitted in this way before the rel. pron.?—6. What would be more regular than *pater suus?*—7. How can *suus* be defended?—8. What is there remarkable in *testarum suffragia, quod illi ὀστρακισμὸν vocant?*—9. Translate it in the *two* regular ways. [Pr. Intr. 48.]—10. Why should we *not* expect *quem* ὀστρ. *vocant* here? [Pr. Intr. 49.]—11. How can *quod*

---

to be a monument of his victory. 8. = *ab ea parte, qua.* See Milt. 3, [1], 2. 9. = *munire.*

CH. III. [1] 2. [*In*] *quam* [*invidiam*] *pater suus* [*inciderat*]. 3. Yes: Att. 22, [1], *ne ad id, quod* [for *ad quod*] *natura cogeret, ipse quoque sibi accelerarct.* 4. *Vitavit, ne in id, quod* [for *in quod*] *Homerus, incideret.* Vell. Paterc. 1, 7. 5. When the *same* preposition has been exprossed before the demonstrative. 6. *Pater ejus.* 7. The '*his*' is referred to Cimon, the nom. of the principal sentence[1]; *ejus* would be the proper word for the *historian* speaking of both Cimon and his father. 8. The *quod* does not agree either with *suffragia* or ὀστρακισμόν. 11 It is used vaguely = 'a thing which,' 'a proceeding which

[1] Comp. Milt. 1, [1], 21, *cives su*

be justified?—12. Can you give any other instance of similar negligence or vagueness of reference from Nep.? —13. What kind of adjectives were unusual in the golden age of the Lat. language?—14. How was this notion expressed?

[2] 1. What kind of *desire* is *desiderium?*

[3] 1. What *other* forms might be used for '*five years after he was banished?*' [Pr. Intr. 310.]—2. Construe and explain *hospitium.* [Them. 8, [3], 9.]—3 Why is *utebatur* in the indic.?—4. Might it have been in the subj.?—5. What is he now represented as saying?—6. May *sua sponte* or *sponte sua* be used indifferently? [Milt. 1, [4], 5.]—7. What is here meant by *sua sponte?*

[4] 1. What may you compare with *post neque ita multo?*—2. What does *ita* mean here?—3. What form is also used for *in morbum implicari?*

EXERCISE.

Cimon was banished by [that] same ostracism by which his father [had been banished,] and Themistocles, and Aristides. The Athenians will be sorry for this before I shall. He brought about a peace between the same states *as* his father. Cimon had the same guest-friendship with the Lacedæmonians, that his father [had had.] Aristides was recalled five years after he was banished.

---

12. Yes: Timoth. 1, 2, where in '*id restituit,*' the *id* (= 'that sum') refers to *mille et ducenta talenta.* 13. Those in *ennis,* meaning, '*of so many years.*' 14. *Annorum* with a numeral.

[2] 1. The desire of something that we *miss:* hence often = '*regret.*'

[3] 3. The statement is made as an historical fact by Nep. 4. Yes: if referred to the *mind of Cimon:* it would then represent *him as saying,* "*Since I am a guest-friend of the Lacedæmonians, I had better, &c.*" 5. The historian as good as says *this* about Cimon. "Cimon had a guest-friendship with the Lacedæmonians: accordingly he thought it better, &c." 7. Without any authority from the Athenians.

[4] 1. Paus. 3, [1]; *at ille post non multo.* 2. '*Very*' = *valde.* 3. Lucretius, Pliny, and others have *morbo implicari.*

CH. IV. [1] 1. What are the usual forms for '**not** only—but also[1] ?'—2. What is the difference between *non solum—sed* and *non solum—sed e t i a m*[2] ?—3. Does this seem to be the case here ?—4. Give the meaning of *prædium*.—5. What should be remarked about the *tense* of *imposuerit* ?—6. Is *ponere*, *imponere*,[h] *collocare in aliqua re* a usual construction ?—7. Give an instance nearly like that before us.—8. How must '*to place a keeper over a p e r s o n*' be translated ?—9. How are '*that nobody*,' '*that nothing*,' '*that never*' translated ? [Pr. Intr. 80.]—10. In what kind of sentences must *ut nemo*, *nihil*, *numquam* stand ? [Pr. Intr. 81.]—11. What verbs are followed by *quo minus* ? [Pr. Intr. 94.]—12. How is the verb after *quo minus* usually construed ?—13. In the sentence before *ne quis impediretur* is any thing omitted that is required for the *full* expression of the thought ?

[2] 1. What cases do *egeo* and *indigeo* govern ? [Pr. Intr. 269.]—2. Give the derivation of *statim*.—3. What is *offendere aliquem* ?—4. Construe *offensum fortunā*.—5. Is this use of *fortuna* common ?

CH. IV. [1] 1. *non solum—sed* or *verum etiam : non modo—sed* or *verum etiam*. 2. In *non solum—sed*, the notion with *sed* is often a more *comprehensive* notion than the former which it *includes* : as *Pollio omnibus negotiis non interfuit solum, sed præfuit*. Cic. ad Fam. 1, 6. 3. No : his being regretted *in peace* does not necessarily imply any warlike ability. 4. Död. *villa* 5. Milt. 5, [2], 1—3 ; and note on p. 79. Pr. Intr. 418, with remark *a*. 6. Yes : but *in* with the acc. is used, when *motion* or *removal* is implied ; as in *in naves imponere : turrim in muros collocare*. 7. Cic. pro Flacco, 19, 45 : *custos—in* [*in* om. Orell.] *frumento publico est positus*. 8. By the *dat.* : as Cæs. B. G. 1, 20, *D u m n o r i g i custodes ponit*. 12. By the participial substantive. 13. Yes : *eo consilio*, [*ne quis*, &c.]

[2] 3. To meet a man unexpectedly[3]. 4. '*met by accident*' i. e. '*whom he had accidentally met*.' 5. No : but Cic. has *aliquo c a s u atque f o r t u n a*. De Off. 2, 13, 3.

[1] See Pr. Intr. ii. 503.

[2] "Instead of *sed etiam* we find *sed* alone, by which regularly a *more comprehensive* notion is introduced which *includes* the former : it is often however used without this accessary notion." Madvig's Grammar, p. 427.

[3] In Greek τυγχάνειν.

[h] *Imponere* should rather be noticed as an exception to this class of words, **in** with the *abl.* being unusual after it. With *collocare, ponere*, &c. **in** with **the** *acc* is very rare. See Z. §§ 489, 490.

[3] 1. Distinguish between *quotidie* and *indies* or *in dies*. [Pr. Intr. 69, t.]—2. Could *indies* be used here?—3. Does *invocatus* come from *invocare?*—4. What is the Greek term for to *invite* to dinner, &c.?—5. Why is *vidisset* in the pluperfect subj.?—6. What does *de* in composition mean?—7. Translate according to the regular form, "I never pass a day without doing this."—8. When is *prætermittere* usually followed by the inf.?—9. Is any other construction used when *dies* or *tempus* is expressed?—10. Is the construction here used by Nep. unusual?—11. What does *fides* here mean?—12. Why is *reliquissent* in the subj.?—13. Explain *extulit*.—14. What similar instance have we lately had?

[4] 1. What should be remarked in, *minime est mirandum, s i vita—f u i t*[1]?—2. Compare the practice of the Greeks.

EXERCISE.

If anybody needs your assistance, give at once, that you may not, by putting it off, appear to refuse. I will immediately invite [to my house,] those whom I find in the forum uninvited [by anybody else.] If I meet anybody in the forum poorly clad, I will give him my own

[3] 3. No: from *vocatus*, = *invited*, and the negative particle *in;* so that *invocatus* = *non vocatus*, 'uninvited.' 4. καλεῖν, as in Lat. *vocare*. 5. From the indefiniteness of the reference = '*s u c h* as *at any time* he found uninvited.' 6. (1) *Down* from a higher place, (2) *away* from a particular place *to* another. 7. *Nullum diem prætermitto, q u i n hoc f a c i a m*. 8. When it stands, without any word of time, and in a positive sentence: as in *dicere prætermittam*, &c. 9. The thing done or not done may depend on *dies* or *tempus* and stand in the ger. in *di:* as *A me nullum tempus prætermittitur de tuis rebus et a g e n d i et cogitandi*. Cic. ad Fam. 1, 5. 10. Yes. 11. *Protection:* especially the faithful granting of that protection, which he had virtually or expressly promised to grant. 12. From its vagueness of reference, and from its being not stated historically, but as what was Cimon's motive. 13. *Extulit* here = *efferendos curavit:* just as we can say: '*h e b u r i e d t h e m at his own expense*' for '*h e c a u s e d t h e m t o b e b u r i e d*.' 14. *Legerat*, Paus. 1, [2.]

[4] 1. The use of *si* for *quod*. 2. θαυμάζω εἰ for ὅτι.

[1] So *nearly: non hercule miror s qui comedunt bona*. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40.

garment. He buried at his own expense a poor man, who at his death had not left enough for his funeral. Let all enjoy my property, every man what he pleases. By this conduct, it is by no means to be wondered at, that he hardly left enough for his funeral expenses

---

LYSANDER.

CH. I. [1] 1. Explain *sui*.—2. Distinguish between *felicitas* and *fortuna*.—3. Is *felicitas* here merely = *fortuna?*—4. In *apparet—confecisse* is the construction probably (*is*) *apparet—confecisse;* or *apparet* (impersonally)—(*cum*) *confecisse?*—5. Give your reasons for thinking so.—6. Quote such an instance.—7. Quote passages to prove that the *personal* use is *possible*.—8. What Greek construction is like this?—9. Explain *conficere*[1]. —10. How is the present tense to be construed in *sexto et vicesimo anno bellum g e r o?* [Pr. Intr. 308. *end.*]—

CH. I. [1] 1. *Sui* is the *objective* gen. = *de se*, of or concerning himself. 2. *Fortuna excludes* our own endeavors; *felicitas* generally *presupposes* them, but as *blest* with success. 3. Not necessarily, for Lysander availed himself dexterously of the want of discipline that prevailed in the Athenian camp. 4. *Apparet e u m confecisse*. 5. (1) *Apparet* is always used impersonally by Nep.: (2) he leaves out the acc. pron. in other instances. 6 Paus. 1, 3, *in quo erat hæc sententia: suo ductu barbaros apud Platæas esse deletos, ejusque victoriæ ergo Apollini donum dedisse* for *s e dedisse*.[2] 7. *Quo facilius a p p a r e a t ita degenerasse—N e r o.* Suet. Nero, 1. *Membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quamdam rationem vivendi d a t a e s s e a p p a r e a n t.* Cic. de Fin. 3, 7, 23. 8. The personal use of φανερὸν or δῆλον εἶναι. 9. It means properly to do a thing so *thoroughly*, that there is an end of the matter: thus *conficere bellum* to *e n d* a war; hence applied (1) to things *with reference* to which the thing is done, e. g. *conficere provinciam, to s e t t l e a province:* i. e. to arrange its affairs completely, or put an end to its disorders: and (2) to *persons* or living creatures who are overpowered: e. g. *c o n f i c e r e*

[1] Compare the vulgar English, 'to *do* for a person;' 'to do anybody up.'
[2] So also *Paus.* 2, 2, *effugisse;* 2, 5, *laturum.*

11. Is there any inconsistency in saying that the cause *is unknown*, and then immediately declaring it?

[2] 1. What is the usual form to express '*for—not* in Lat.?—2. Is *non enim* ever used by Cic.? if so, when?—3. Is that the case here?—4. Explain the use of *sui* in *sui exercitus*. [See Cim. 3, [1], 7.]—5. What is the derivation of *immodestia?*—6. How is it to be construed?—7. Does Nep. use it elsewhere?—8. What other expression does he use to express this?—9. Distinguish between *vagari, errare, palari.*—10. Why does *quod* here take the indicative?—11. In *dicto audientem esse alicui*, what case is *dicto?*—12. Is it ever used, when that to which the person is disobedient is a *thing?*

[3] 1. Explain *factiosus.*—2. What is *sibi indulgēre?*

[4] 1. What sort of verb is *dictitare?*—2. Explain *impotens.*—3. Give an instance of its being applied to

---

maximam vim serpentium, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101. 11. No: Nep. means that it is *generally* unknown: unknown by those who think so highly of Lysander's military character *because* he terminated the Peloponnesian war.

[2] 1. *Neque enim:* the *neque* pointing out the reference to a preceding assertion. 2. It is "not so uncommon in his works, as some critics imagine. When it occurs there is generally an antithetical word or notion which the negative has to bring out[1]." 3. Yes: there is an antithesis between *immodestia adversariorum;* and *sui exercitus virtus.* 5. *In*, 'not'—*modestia* from *modus*, 'the not keeping within proper bounds.' 6. '*Insubordination*' or '*want of discipline.*' 7. Yes: Alcib. 8, 5. 8. *Intemperantia nimiaque licentia.* Eum. 8, 2. 9. Död. *errare.* 10. Nep. relates their want of discipline as an *historical fact;* as the *actual* cause ultimately of their defeat. 11. Probably the *ablativus causalis*, 'not to hearken to a man, at his word.'[i] 12. Yes: *dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratuum.* Ages. 4, 2.

[3] 1. One who was fond of making himself the head of a party: a turbulent intriguing person. 2. To take liberties; to throw off proper restraint.

[4] 1. A *frequentative*, signifying a *repeated* action. 2. Properly: 'not having power over itself:' hence, '*unable to restrain itself*,' '*ungovernable*,' '*lawless.*' 3. *regnum impotens*, Liv. 8, 5: *cujus nomine diu regnasse impotenter Gany-*

[1] Pr. Intr. ii. 789.

[i] Krüger considers it a *dative* dependent immediately upon *audientem*, with which it forms one notion, and takes a *dat.* of the person. See also Freund.

governors or *government*.—4. By what particles are *nihil aliud*, *non aliud*, followed?—5. How is '*he pretended to be doing it*,' translated in Lat.? [Pr. Intr. Diff. 3.]—6. Distinguish between *simulare* and *dissimulare*.

[5] 1. How must *undique* be construed?—2. What is more usual than *ejicere* only?—3. Does Cic. ever use *ejicere* absolutely?—4. What is omitted before *qui?*—5. How may *illius proprium* be construed?—6. How does it happen that the verbs in *qui aut continer etur—aut confirmarat* are of different moods and tenses?

EXERCISE.

It is evident that he acquired a great reputation more by good luck than by merit. For the war was ended not by the valor of their opponents, but by their own want of discipline. It is plain that the Athenians fell into the power of their enemies after they had been waging war (*partic.*) for above twenty-five years. The Lacedæmonians used to say repeatedly, that their object in the war was to crush the Athenians. The Lacedæmonians make it their sole endeavor, to banish from every [state] [all] who have supported the cause of the Athenians. He pretended to be his creature.

---

medem docuimus, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 33. 4. By *quam*, *ac*, or *nisi*[1].

[5] 1. '*All* from every state.' 2. *Ejicere e republica* or *e civitate*. See Them. 8, 1: Alcib. 4, 6: also *ejicere in exsilium*, xvi. 1, 4. 3. Yes: *ejicere nos magnum fuit, excludere facile est*. Ad Div. 14, 3. 4. The antecedent pron. *iis*. 5. '*His creature*.' 6. One use of the imperf. subj. is "to mark something contemporary and *continuing*." The *guest-friendship* with Lysander was a *continuing* thing: but the *preceding* oath was a *definite act:* hence Nep. *must* have used *qui—contineretur, aut—confirmasset*, even if he had chosen to describe both classes *indefinitely* (= *such as* were retained, or had sworn, &c.): but he has preferred making the reference *indefinite* and as a *thought of Lysander's* in the first case, and *definite*, as an historical fact related by himself, in the second[2].

[1] Krüger says, "*Quam* and *ac* refer to the *aliud: nisi* to the negative: *quam* and *ac* are *comparative*, *nisi exclusive*—*Nihil aliud nisi* approaches to the meaning of *hoc unum: nihil aliud quam* to that of *idem:*" yet he himself makes our passage = *hoc unum molitus est*.—See Z. § 735.

[2] The whole may be given thus; "*except such as would* (*he presumed*) *be kept true to him by their connection as his guest-friends*, or *those* who ***had actually sworn*** to remain true to him."

Ch. II. [1] 1. To whom or what does *ipsius* refer? —2. What is the force of *de* in *defatigare?*

[2] 1. Is *divertere* used as well as *devertere* in the sense of *turning aside* to visit a place or person?—2. What is the usual meaning of *proinde?*—3. What are the usual *particles* for '*as if;*' '*just as if?*'—4. When is *proinde ac si*, or *proinde quasi*[1] so used?—5. Give an example from Sallust.—6. Does Nep. use *proinde ac* in any other passage?—7. Are the words *proinde ac si—solerent* a remark of Cornelius's, or do they express Lysander's motive?—8. To what Greek particle does *per* in *pervertere* correspond?

[3] 1. Give the different meanings of *consulere aliquem; consulere alicui; consulere in aliquem.* [Pr. Intr 233.]—2. How did Lysander deceive the Thasians?

Ch. II. [1] 1. To Lysander: not to the *decemviralis potestas.* 2. It is equivalent to a *strengthening* particle but without losing its real meaning of '*down:*' 'to weary them down,' i. e. till they *sink*, as it were under the weight.

[2] 1. Bremi thinks it is, when *separation* from one's companions is to be marked, and Georges quotes from Liv. (but without a reference to the passage) *cum perpaucis maxime fidis via divertit:*[k] Freund denies that it ever occurs in the classical age. 2. '*Therefore*' in exhortations (= *igitur cum exhortatione quadam*). Heindorf. [P. I. ii. 368.] 3. *Perinde* with *ac, atque; ac si;* or *quasi.* 4. When the 'just as if' does not introduce a *simple comparison*, but one that is *founded* on a statement made just before. 5. *Per latrocinia potius, quam bonis artibus ad imperia et honores nituntur; proinde quasi prætura et consulatus . . .—per se ipsa clara et magnifica sint, &c.* Jug. 4, 7. 6. Yes: Alcib. 6, 4, *ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus casum lacrimarit,—proinde ac si alius populus, non ille ipse, qui tum flebat, eum sacrilegii damnasset:* so also in the same chapter: 1, *tanta fuit omnium exspectatio visendi Alcibiadis, ut ad ejus triremem vulgus conflueret proinde ac si solus advenisset.* 7. The remark is Cornelius's. 8. To διά in διαπέρθειν, meaning '*through and through*' = '*utterly.*'

[3] 2. They fled into the Temple of Hercules, but he persuaded them to come out by promising them full forgiveness, and swearing that they should receive no harm at his hands. In a few days they all disappeared.

[1] Cf. Cic. de Nat. Deor. ii. 38, *neque admirantur, neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident: proinde quasi novitas nos magis, quam magnitudo rerum debeat ad exquirendas causas excitare. Proinde ac,* Cæs. B. C iii. 60.

[k] This passage is cited from Liv 44, 43, under *deverto* in Freund's Lexicon.

EXERCISE.

He wearies his readers by enumerating many instances, just as if it was not sufficient to produce one fact by way of example. He saw that the decemviral power would be established in all the cities. They see, that unless the decemviral power established by Lysander is dissolved[1], every thing will be conducted [exactly] according to his pleasure.

CH. III. [1] 1. What is there peculiar in *dolore?*—2. Is there any thing peculiar in *iniit consilia—tollere?*—3. Give an instance from Cic.—4. Give an instance of the inf. following any other substantive.—5. Give instances from Nep.—6. What is the Eng. of *consuevi, consueveram?*—7. Since it was the reason *felt by Lysander*, why is not the subj. used?

[2] 1. What is there peculiar in *Delphos, Dodonam?*

[3] 1. What is the derivation of *antistes?*—2. Why is *conatus esset* in the subj.? [Pr. Intr. 461.]—3. Distinguish between *templum, ædes, fanum.* [Död. *templum.*]

[4] 1. Govern *subsidio—Orchomeniis.* [Pr. Intr. 242, (1).]—2. What kind of *finding* does *reperire* ex·

CH. III. [1] 1. It is used for the *cause* of the grief; the wrong which he believed himself to have suffered, and which he was vexed at. 2. Yes: *consilia tollendi* would be the regular construction: but *consilia capere* or *inire* being nearly equivalent in meaning to a single verb expressing purpose, intention, &c. (e. g. *meditari, constituere, &c.*) are often followed by the inf.[2] See Z. § 598. 3. *Te consilium cepisse, hominis propinqui fortunas funditus evertere*, pro Quint. 16, *fin.* 4. Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 17: *nec enim esse ullam rationem disputare cum his, qui nihil probarent.*

5. Ages. 3, 4, *Huic quum tempus esset visum, copias extrahere ex hibernaculis:* so Dat. 11, 1, Han. 13, 4. 6. *Consuevi* = εἴωθα, 'I *am* accustomed:' *consueveram* = εἰώθειν, 'I *was* accustomed.'

7. Being *also* an *historical fact*, it is here so stated by Nep.

[2] 1. They are used for the *oracles at Delphi* and *Dodona* respectively.

[3] 1. *Ante-stare.*

[4] 2. "*Qui quærit reperit, non quæsita inveniuntur*"

[1] *Tollere.*

[2] Just as we can say '*adopted the resolution of doing* a thing' or *to do it*

press?—3. Why is it used here?—4. What have you to remark on *quam—se habiturum—non dubitabat?* [Pref [1], 1–6.]

EXERCISE.

They not only abolished the decemviral government, [which] he had instituted, but also accused him of having deceived the priest of Jupiter Hammon. Lysander proposed to bribe the oracles of Delphi and Dodona. I feel that I cannot do it without the assistance of the oracle at Delphi, because the Lacedæmonians are accustomed to refer every thing to the oracles, [for their decision.] He feels that he cannot do it except by bribing the oracle at Dodona, for the Lacedæmonians are accustomed to refer every question to the oracles [for decision.] Trusting in [the power of] money, he felt no doubt, that the priest of Jupiter might be bribed.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. How many and what forms of the nom. case of the word '*Satrap*' occur in Latin?—2. Is there any difference between *bello* and *in bello?*—3. On what does the sentence *quanta sanctitate . . . gessisset* depend?—4. What is *sanctitas?*—5. What is the derivation of *accuratus?*—6. Of what is *accuratus* not used? —7. What would an *epistola accurata* be?—8. What

---

3. The papers of a deceased person are naturally *looked* over by his heirs *to find* documents of importance. Perhaps too, from the suspicion that had fallen on Lysander, his papers were *searched* after his death by the Ephori, for the purpose of discovering whether he had been guilty, or not.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. Three: *satrapes, satrapa* and *satraps*[1].—See Z. § 46, (3). *Note.* 2. Them. 2, [1], 5. 3. Such a participle as '*declaring*' may be *supposed* understood in agreement with *testimonium:* but in all languages it is usual to place *indirect questions* in this, strictly speaking, inaccurate way: the clause is *explanatory* of *testimonium,* of which it states the purport. 4. The *conscientiousness* of a good man: here denoting *conscientious honesty,* preventing him from indulging in *rapacious* conduct. 5. *Ad* and *curare.* 6. Of persons: we must not translate 'an *accurate* man' by *homo* or *vir accuratus,* but by *diligens,* &c. 7 One *carefully* and *fully* drawn up. 8. To write a *careful* and

[1] In Nep. we have *satrapes* Paus. 1, 2: Alc. 10, 3: *satrapen* Con. 2, 1: *satrapæ (pl.)* Dat. 3, 1, &c. and here *satrapis*

then is *accurate scribere?*—9. How may *auctoritas* be construed here?—10. On what does *magnam enim ejus auctoritatem futuram* (*esse*) depend? [Pr. Intr. 460, (c) (1).]

[2] 1. What does *liberaliter* properly mean?—2. Give instances of *liberaliter polliceri* or *promittere.* —3. Is *liber* necessarily '*a book?*'—4. What is the original meaning of *liber?* and how did it get the meaning of '*book?*'—5. What is *liber gravis?*—6. A '*long* letter' is *grandis epistola*, e. g. Cic. ad Att. 13, 21; *ad Hirtium dederam epistolam sane grandem*: now *grandem* is found in some manuscripts here: why is its being an epithet of more common occurrence than *gravem* a reason *against* its being the true reading?—7. *Ferre laudibus* is an unusual expression: what is the *usual* one?—8. Give an instance or instances of *ferre* with *laudibus.*—9. What should be remarked in *quem quum legisset probassetque . . . subjecit?*—10. Explain the tense of *signatur*[1]. [Pr. Intr. 509.]—11. What might be used instead of *dum signatur?*—12. What is *subji-*

---

circumstantial statement. 9. '*Weight*' or '*the weight* of his testimony.'

[2] 1. In a manner that becomes one who is (*liberalis*) of good birth and education—hence: *courteously, kindly,* &c. As such politeness is often accompanied with *insincerity*, the expression is frequently used of promises made in a courteous manner, and without hesitation, but *not fulfilled.* 2. *Ante adventum meum liberalissime erat pollicitus tuis omnibus.* Cic. ad Att. 5, 13. *Quibus auditis, liberaliter pollicitus—eos domum remittit.* Cæs. B. G. 4, 21. 3. No: any written document of several leaves. 5. An earnestly written letter: one likely to have weight with those to whom it was addressed. 6. Because a transcriber would be likely to change *the less usual* epithet (*gravem*) into the *more usual* (*grandem*): but it is very unlikely that *many* transcribers would change the usual *grandem* into the *rarer gravem.* 7. *Aliquem efferre laudibus.* 8. In Nep. Att 10, 6; *quod si gubernator præcipua laude fertur,* &c. Cæs. B C. 1, 69; *Duces eorum suum consilium laudibus ferebant,* &c. 9. That *Lysander* is the nom. to *legisset,* &c. *Pharnabazus* to *subjecit.* See Them. 5, [1], 9, 10. 11. *Inter signandum,* 'during the sealing;' 'while the sealing was going on;' or '*while it was a-sealing.*' 12. Properly to *thrust beneath:*

[1] Others read *obsignatur*

cere?—13. What is *subjicere testamentum?*—14. Explain *accuratissime accusare.*—15. What should you remark about the use of *accusare* here?—16. Give similar instances.

[3] 1. What should be remarked in *postquam—quæ voluerat, dixerat?*—2. What is *cognoscere epistolam?*—3. What is the corresponding Greek word?—4. Parse *legendum.* [Pr. Intr. 351 (*a*), (*β*).]—5. What is the meaning of *imprudens?*—6. What is there unusual in *ipse suus fuit accusator?*—7. Give instances of a *possessive* pronoun used with a subst. of this kind

EXERCISE

You have unintentionally been your own accuser. Lysander, having said what he wished, was removed by [order of] the Ephori. Pharnabazus in an important letter, written at great length, extols Lysander to the skies. After I have said (Diff. 98.) what I wish [to say,] before the first magistrates, I shall hand in, by way of testimonial, the letter written by Pharnabazus. The Ephori having perused the letter of Pharnabazus order Lysander to withdraw. After the Ephori had [attentively] read the letter, which was put into their hands by Lysander (*partic.*), they gave it him to read

---

hence to '*substitute*' one thing for another. 13. Properly to *substitute* a *false* will for a genuine one: hence to *forge* a will. 14. '*Very circumstantially:*' making definite charges and accompanying them with satisfactory proofs. 15. That its accusative is not a *person*, but the *thing* with which the person is charged. 16. *Cujus tu desperationem accusare solitus esses*, Cic. Ep ad Div. 6, 1, &c.

[3] 1. (1) *Postquam* with the *pluperfect*, the perfect being the more common [Pr. Intr. 514]; and (2), the use of *voluerat* to mark the wish as having *existed before* the time of his address. We should use the perf. '*after he had said what he wished to say.*' 2. *To read it attentively;* properly, '*to make oneself acquainted with it.*' 3. ἀναγινώσκειν. 5. 'Without intending it;' 'unintentionally.' 6. Verbal substantives in *or*, *ix*, *io* and *us* usually take the objective gen. of the *personal* pronoun: e. g. *accusator sui* rather than *suus accusator.* 7. *Habenda ratio non sui*[1] *solum, sed etiam aliorum*, Cic. De Off. 1, 39, 139

[1] Where however there is *some* authority for *sui*

While they were causing Lysander to withdraw, Pharnabazus substituted another letter. Pharnabazus sends to the Ephori a testimonial [setting forth] what conscientious-honesty Cimon had observed, both in his management of the war, and in his dealing with the allies.

ALCIBIADES.

Ch. I. [1] 1. What tense is *experta* (*esse*)?—2. How then do you explain the use of *possit* rather than *posset?* [Pr. Intr. 465; and 468.]—3. What should be remarked in, *nihil illo fuisse excellentius?*—4. Give an example from Cic.—5. Does the use of the neuters *nihil, quid?, quidquam*, for *nemo, quis?, quisquam*, add strength to the assertion?—6. What should be remarked of *excellere?*—7. What is the derivation of *vel?* [Pr. Intr. 456, note a.]—8. Explain *vel—vel* here.

[2] 1. Distinguish between *pulcher* and *formosus*.—2. What adverb is more frequently used with a superlative than *multo?*—3. Give an instance of *multo* with the superlative.—4. What does *summus* here mean?—5. What two interpretations are given of '*os*' and '*oratio?*'

Ch. I. [1] 3. The use of the neut. *nihil* instead of *nemo*. 4 *Nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo:* Ad Att. 2, 24; compare also Milt. 5, [5], where *nihil* relates to the fem. *pugna: qua pugna nihil adhuc est nobilius.* 5. Yes. 6 That it here marks *pre-eminence* in what is *bad*, as well as in what is good. 8. They are nearly equivalent to *sive—sive*, '*whether*—or;' *either*—or[1]. See Pr. Intr. ii. 541.

[2] 1. Död. *formosus.* 2. *Longe.* 3. *Si ita res esset, multo pulcherrumam eam nos haberemus.* Sall. Cat. 52, 20. 4. Not the *chief* in rank, but *most distinguished.* 5. Some translate '*os*,' by '*manner*' generally, including his *appearance, action*, &c.: *oratio* is then the *style* and *language* of what he said: but it is better, with others, to consider '*os*' to mean '*pronun-*

[1] They may generally be resolved by '*whether you consider this or that: sive—dixeris* (or *respicias*), *sive*, &c.

—6. Give instances where *os* plainly means '*pronunciation*.'—7. Distinguish between *disertus*, *facundus*, *eloquens*.—8. What kind of '*for*' do *nam*, *namque* often express?

[3] 1. What do adjectives in *osus* generally mean? —2. Does this meaning belong to *laboriosus?*—3. In *non minus in vita, quam victu*, distinguish between *vita* and *victus*.—4. Give an instance or instances of *vita* and *victus* so connected.—5. Explain *callidissime*. [Them. 1, [4], 2–4.]

[4] 1. What is *remittere se?* from what is the notion taken?—2. What word expresses the opp. notion?—3. What other word is used in the same sense as *remittere*, and is also taken from the notion of *unstringing* a bow, or at least of *slackening* what has been *strung* or *stretched?* —4. What tense does *simul ac* usually take? [Pr. Intr. 514.]—5. When is the pluperf. used with *simul ac?*—6. How is *neque* to be construed?—7. What is the notion of *suberat* here?—8. Is 'why' after *non* (or *neque*) *est causa* always translated as here by *quare?*—9. Distinguish between *mirari*, *admirari*, *demirari*. [Pref. [3], 4.]—10. What does *diversus* mean here?

---

ciation,' or '*elocution*,[1]' and '*oratio*,' '*language*.' 6. In *os planum*, Plin. Ep. 6, 11; *os confusum*, Id. ib. 4, 7: and *oris—vitia in peregrinum sonum corrupti*. Quint. 1, 1, 13. 7. Död. *disertus*. 8. They are sometimes explanatory. Pr. Intr. ii. 789, (*q*).

[3] 1. The being *full of* or *abounding in* what the root denotes. 2. It may be considered as meaning "*abounding in labor*;" but it rather means *inclined* to *lobor*; as *libidinosus*, *luxuriosus*, '*inclined*' or '*given up*' to *lust* and *luxury* respectively. 3. *Vita* relates to his *life in public*; *victus*, to his manner of living at home. Död. *vita*. 4. *Nobilium vita victuque mutato, mores mutari civitatum puto*. Cic. de Legg. 3, 14. *C. Tuditanus quum omni vita atque victu excultus,—tum ejus elegans est habitum etiam orationis genus*. Brut. 25.

[4] 1. To *unbend* oneself: the notion being taken from a *bow* that is *unstrung*. 2. *Intendere*. 3. *Relaxare*. 5. When the verb expresses a *repeated action* or *continued state*, the verb of the principal sentence being in the *imperfect*. Pr. Intr. 514. Z. § 507, *b*. 6. 'And—no.' 7. *Subesse*, when spoken of a *cause* or *ground*, has the notion of being *placed under* as a *foundation* or *support*. 8. No: but more frequently by *cur*: sometimes by *quamobrem* Pr. Intr. ii. 575, 577. 10. 'Opposite:'—so, *diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia*. Sall. Cat. 5.

[1] Compare *summa suavitas oris ac vocis*. Att. 1, 3.

EXERCISE.

Of all his contemporaries Alcibiades adapted himself the most dexterously to the times. In Alcibiades nature seems to have tried, how great a difference there can be in the same individual. Alcibiades, than whom nobody was more extraordinary whether in [his] virtues or in [his] vices, had a talent[1] for business of every kind, and was full of ability. Cicero was by far the most eloquent man of his age. Nobody could oppose Cicero in oratory [with success.] Alcibiades was by far the most princely of all his contemporaries both in his public and private life. I for my part[2] have unbent myself, nor is there [any] reason, why I should undergo such labors.

Ch. II. [1] 1. Why *in domo?*—2. Give examples.—3. Give the derivation of *privignus* 'step-son.'—4. What therefore does it properly mean?—5. Of *dives* is *ditissimus* or *divitissimus* the usual superl. in writers of the golden age?—6. Is the usual comparative *ditior* or *divitior?*—7. How would you construe *vellet, posset?*—8. Justify this. [Pr. Intr. 439.]—9. What is the derivation of *miniscor, re- miniscor, con- miniscor,* &c.?—10. What does *reminiscor* seem to mean here, its usual meaning '*to remember*' being obviously inapplicable?—11. Is there any other passage in which it seems to

---

Ch. II. [1] 1. *Domus* takes the prepos. when it means the house as a *building* or *family*. 2. In next chap. *in domo sua: in domo furtum factum es' ab eo, qui domi fuit.* Quint. 5, 10, 16. *Quum omnes impuritates pudica in domo quotidie susciperes.* Cic. Phil. 2, 3. 3. *Privus* and *geno*, old form of *gigno*. 4. One who belongs to a *family of his own:* not, that is, to that of him who *represents*, as it were, *his father*. 5. *Divitissimus: ditissimus* belongs rather to poetry and the Post-Augustan prose writers. 6. *Divitior*, except in Horace. 7. *If he had chosen* or *wished——he would not have been able*[3]. 9. *Men-* the root of *meno, memini, mentum;* from which also *men-s* and *men-tio* are derived. *Georges.* 10. To *imagine*. 11. Yes, in the late writer Appuleius: *saltem fingite aliquid: reminiscimini* (think over) *quid responderitis.* Apol.

[1] 'Was fitted.' [2] *Equidem.*
[3] As if it were *si voluisset—potuisset.*

bear this meaning?—12. Does the derivation make it improbable that the word may have this meaning?—13. Compare another verb with *reminisci* so used.—14. How does Döderlein account for the meaning of *re* as a *strengthening* prefix[1]? [Pr. Intr. 249, note v.]

Ch. III. [1] 1. How should *hujus consilio—bellum indixerunt* be construed? and why?—2. Do other authors use *Peloponnesius* or any other form?—3. What is omitted with *dati?*—4. Give other instances from Nep. of the omission of *est* or *sunt.*—5. What writer is fond of this omission?

[2] 1. To translate '*when he,*' '*when it,*' &c. should you use, '*quum is,*' '*quum id?*'—2. The principal verb being here in a past tense *accidit,* what tenses of what moods might follow *priusquam?* [Pr. Intr. 500, 501.]—3. Does there appear to be any "*closer connection* than mere priority in point of time" here?—4. Give other instances where the imperfect subj. is used with *antequam* or *priusquam* when there seems to be no notion of a *purpose,* &c. involved[2].—5. What were the *Hermæ?*—6.

---

p. 338, 38. 12. No: for *reminiscor* may mean to '*think over and over*' as well as '*to think back,*' or '*recall by thinking.*' 13. *Reputare.*

Ch. III. [1] 1. The *hujus consilio* being emphatic should be placed in a principal sentence, 'it was.' 'It was by his advice,—that the Athenians declared war, &c.' 2. *Peloponnesiacus* is the usual form, but Nep. uses *Peloponnesius* exclusively. 3 *Sunt.* 4. Paus. 5, 5, *inde posterius* [*dei*] *Delphici responso erutus,* &c. Dat. 8, 6, *sic bellum, quod rex adversus Datamem susceperat, sedatum.* 5. Livy.

[2] 1. Not when they follow a full stop: but '*is quum;*' '*id quum,*' &c. 3. No: or if any, it is extremely slight. 4. *Paucis ante diebus quam Syracusæ caperentur, Otacilius—Uticam—transmisit.* Liv. 25, 31. *Quæ causa ante mortua est, quam tu natus esses.* Cic. Rab. 9, 25: and above, Arist. 2, 1, *quæ* (*pugna*) *facta est prius, quam pœna liberaretur.* 5. Square blocks of stone surmounted with a head of Hermes or Mercury: the name was afterwards given to similar busts of other deities. Houses in

[1] Döderlein, who defends *reminisci,* makes *re* here = *extrinsecus;* unnecessarily I think. Heusinger proposes to read *eminisci* after the analogy of *evestigare.*

[2] Krüger says that (as in the case of *quum*) the imperf. subj. is generally used even when the relation is a simple relation of time, unless that *relation of time* is to be emphatically pointed out.

Parse *Athenis* [Diff. of Id. 27.]—7. What does *dejicere* here mean?—8. What other verb is used of throwing down a statue?—9. What sort of verb is *vocitare?*

[3] 1. What kind of '*appear*' is translated by *apparēre?* —2. When is the preposition repeated before the second of two substantives that are governed by the *same* preposition?—3. By what forms is the degree of opposition generally implied, that requires the repetition of the preposition?—4. Why is *pertineret* in the subj. after *quod?*—5. What are the conjunctions after which *any*' is usually *quis?*—6. What is *exsistere?*—7. Give instances of this use of *exsistere*.—8. Why is *opprimeret* in the subj.?

[4] 1. What is the meaning of *convenire in aliquem?* —2. To what word or words does *maxime* belong?

[5] 1. Why is *fiebat* used and not *factum est?*—2. How is *prodisset* to be construed? and of what difference between the English and Latin use of the tenses is

---

Athens had one of these statues placed at the door. 7. To '*throw down*' from their *base* or *pedestal*[1]. 8. *Depellere.—Simulacra—d e p u l s a sunt et statuæ veterum hominum d e j e c t æ* Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19.

[3] 1. To *appear obviously:* '*to be apparent:*' and also '*to be seen,*' '*to be visible.*' 2 When the two notions are opposed to each other, or sharply distinguished from each other. 3. *Non —sed: et—et: nec—nec:* and nearly always after *aut—aut: vel —vel: nisi;* and *quam* after the comparative[2]. 4. It is referred to the *minds* of the *multitude*, as what *they thought* or *commonly observed* to one another. 6. 'To stand forth,' or 'begin to be:'—used especially of sudden unexpected occurrences. 7. *Neque umquam ex illo delendi hujus imperii tam consceleratus impetus e x s t i t i s s e t, nisi, &c.* Cic. pro M. Cœlio, c. 6.—*Quid futurum deinde, si quod externum interim bellum e x i s t a t?* Liv. 2, 32. 8. The relat. *quæ* may be resolved into *of such a kind as to*. Pr. Intr. 476.

[4] 1. '*To be applicable* to a person:' '*to be likely to be true* of him.' 2. To *in Alcibiadem*, i. e. 'to Alcibiades in a higher degree than to anybody else.'

[5] 1. It was a consequence of *repeated* occurrence, inasmuch as instances of it occurred, whenever he went abroad. 2. By the *perfect:* it is an instance of the *exactness* with which the Romans defined the time of an action that must be *completed* before

[1] Thuc. says, οἱ πλεῖστοι περιεκόπησαν τὰ πρόσωπα.

[2] *Et in bello et in pace · in nulla alia re nisi in virtute; in nulla re melius quam in virtute.*

it an instance?—3. How is '*and nobody*' usually translated into Latin?—4. Give another instance of *poni* = *c e n s e r i*, *h a b e r i*.—5. What irregularity is there in the construction *non solum spem in eo habebant maximam, sed etiam timorem?*—6. What is the grammatical name for the use of a verb, &c. with *two* words, to *one* only of which it is in strictness applicable?—7. Give other examples from Nep.

[6] 1. Give the two constructions of *adspergere*. [Pr. Intr. 233.]—2. Why *in domo sua* rather than *domi suæ?*—3. Why *dicebatur*, not *diceretur?*

EXERCISE.

The consequence will be that, whenever you go into public, you will draw upon you the eyes of all. The throwing down of all the statues that were in the city of Rome, on one [and the self-same] night filled the multitude with great fear, lest the thing should have reference to [some] conspiracy. It was said that Alcibiades celebrated [certain] mysteries in his own house. The Athenians entertained great hopes of Alcibiades; and considered nobody in the state his equal. It being manifest that this [war] was declared by the advice of Alcibiades, Nicias was filled with great fear, lest the liberty of the people should be crushed.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. By *hoc crimine—compellabatur* is it meant that he was *formally accused?*—2. What is the proper meaning of *compellare?*—3. What is *intueri?*—

---

another began. 3. By '*nor—anybody*.' 4. Pref. [5] *quæ partim humilia atque ab honestate remota p o n u n t u r*. 5. Though *spem in aliquo habere* is correct, *t i m o r e m in aliquo habere* is not; so that some other verb must be *supposed* as governing *timorem*. 6. *Zeugma*[1]. 7. *Amor—non vis expresserat*: i. e. '*love had w o n, not force w r e s t e d* (or *extorted*).'

[6] 3. It is stated as an historical fact by Corn. Nep.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. No: the expression only alludes to strong declarations, censures, &c., which seemed to threaten a future persecution. 2. To address a man, especially in a *harsh* manner. 3. To look at any thing attentively: and then, *figuratively*, to con

[1] i. e. ζεῦγμα: 'a joining.'

4. What is the force of *neque ignorans?*—5. Give similar instances.—6. What is the *grammatical* name of this construction?—7. What is *invidiæ crimen?*—8. What is *invidia?*—9. What is Cicero's distinction between *invidia* and *invidentia?*—10. Does this always hold good?

[2] 1. What form is found besides *in præsenti?*—2. Is there any difference?—3. What is Döderlein's opinion?—4. *Ut sic absentem aggrederentur:* how may *sic* here be construed?—5. Does it *lose* its meaning of expressing *manner?*—6. What Greek particle is so used?—7. Give an instance.—8. What is *itaque* here?

[3] 1. In *quum missus esset nuntius—essetque, &c.* is *quum* used in the same sense with each verb?—2. What else should you remark?—3. What is *provincia* here?—4. On what does *ut rediret* depend?—5. Is *in*

---

sider or *observe* any thing, for the purpose of regulating one's conduct by it. 4. 'And being well acquainted with:' the *neque* being placed *emphatically* before the *negative* word *ignorare*. 5. *Non* is frequently used before *nullus, nemo, nihil,* &c. So also § 3. *non—noluit;* chap. 7, 2, *nihil—non efficere, &c.* 6. *Litŏtes* or *Meiōsis* (*lessening*), *less* being asserted than is really meant. 7. Two meanings are possible, (1) 'a charge proceeding from envy:' or (2) 'a charge intended to make him an object of popular hatred[1],' = *invidiosa criminatio.* 8. Either *envy:* or the *hatred, unpopularity,* &c., which attaches itself to the person envied. 9. *Invidia est, quum invidetur; invidentia quum quis invidet.* See Tusc. 3, 9, 20. 10. No: not of *invidia.*

[2] 1. *In præsentia.* 2. Hand says no. 3. That *in præsentia* means simply 'at present,' 'at the present moment;' *in præsenti,* 'under present circumstances.' 4. By an emphatic '*then.*' 5. No: it really means '*so*' still. 6. *οὕτως*, especially after participles. 7. *προσευξάμενοι θεοῖς—οὕτω διέβαινον τὰ ὅρια.* 8. *Et ita.*

[3] 1. No: with the first it is a simple particle of *time;* with the second it has rather a *concessive* or *adversative* force: = '*though.*' 2. That the two verbs have different subjects. 3. The *charge, duty,* or *command* with which a man is intrusted. 4. Strictly upon a participle *telling* or *directing* him: but such an omission is frequent in all languages. 5. *Navem* or *in navem conscendere* is also used.

[1] I. e. 'a charge which *proceeds from invidia*' (*subjectively;* from *envy felt* by the accusers): or 'a charge which *causes invidia,* (*objectively;* makes the *accused* an object of *invidia.*)

navem adscendere the only form for going on board a vessel? if not, what other form is used?

[5] 1. Who were the *Eumolpidæ?*—2. From whom were they descended?—3. Is *cogere* often followed by *ut?*—4. Can you give an instance of this construction from Cic.?

[7] 1. What is the Greek name of *Decelēa?*—2. What other form therefore would be correct?—3. Give an instance of a Greek word, the ει of which is in Latin sometimes *ē*, sometimes *ī*.—4. What is *in obsidione tenēre?*—5. Give a similar instance.

EXERCISE.

If you wish any thing to be done with reference to me, let me rather be impeached now that I am present, than have an invidious accusation brought against me in my absence. I weigh this well, and am thoroughly acquainted with the usual conduct of my fellow-citizens. I do not choose not to obey, but shall go on board the trireme. Considering this, I do not choose to obey, but shall secretly make my escape from my keepers. Considering this, and being well acquainted with the lawless violence of my fellow-citizens, I shall remove to Lacedæmon. Alcibiades cannot be hurt. We are aware that Alcibiades cannot be hurt, while he is present. The Eumolpidæ must be compelled to pronounce Alcibiades accursed. Considering this, I think it best to avoid the impending storm. When you have quitted the city,

---

[5] 1. A sacerdotal family at Athens, priests of Demētēr, who ministered in the Eleusinian mysteries. Their jurisdiction also extended to cases where religion had been violated. 2. From the Thracian bard *Eumolpus*, who was said to have introduced the Eleusinian mysteries into Attica. 3. Very rarely. Pr. Intr. ii. 819. See Z. § 613. 4. *P. Lentulum, ut se abdicaret præturâ, coegistis.* Cat. 4, 3, 5.

[7] 1. Δεκέλεια. 2. *Decelīa.* 3. Ἀλεξάνδρεια, *Alexandrēa* (below de Regg. 3, 4, and Vell. Paterc.), or *Alexandrīa.* See Z. § 1. *Note.* 4. Not *strictly* to *blockade* or *beleaguer* it: but to do so *virtually*, by cutting off supplies, laying the country waste, &c. 5. Pelopidas and his companions, by driving the Lacedæmonians from the citadel of Thebes, *patriam obsidione liberaverunt.* Pelop. 3, 3.

hen they will bring an invidious accusation against you.

CH. V. [1] 1. What is *acer*, as applied to a person?—2. Is *neque autem* ever found[1]? [No.]—3. What is *tempus* here?—4. Give other instances.—5. What is *instituere?*

[2] 1. What is there peculiar in *id Alcibiadi—celari non potuit?*—2. What case does *celari* govern? [Pr. Intr. 251.]—3. What then would be the regular translation of '*this could not be concealed from* Alcibiades?'—4. Does Cic. use any other form?—5. Is any other instance of the dative found?—6. What is the proper meaning of *sagax?*—7. What is the derivation as given by Cicero?—8. What is *attendere* properly?—9. Is any other compound of *tendere* used in nearly the same way?

[3] 1. What is the meaning of *senescere?*—2. How is *Lacedæmoniorum* governed? and how must it be construed?

CH. V. [1] 1. Vigorous, enterprising, &c. 3. It is equivalent to *opportunum tempus*[1], 'an opportunity.' 4. Below chap. 8, 6, *tempus rei gerendæ non dimisit.* 5 To *set about* a thing deliberately: to adopt a fixed deliberate resolution.

[2] 1. The dat. after *celari.* 3. Pr. Intr. 284.—*Id Alcibiades diutius celari non potuit.* 4. Yes: since in the active the construction is *celare aliquem de aliqua re* (the acc. being seldom found except with *neut. pronouns*), he often retains the preposition in the passive: *non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater.* Cluent. 66, 189; *celandus de nostro consilio videtur.* Att. 10, 14. Z. § 391. *Note.* 5. There is a doubtful instance in Hirt. Bell. Alex. 7, *quod neque celari Alexandrinis possent in apparandā fugā.* 6. Keen-scented: of a hound. 7. *Sagire enim sentire acute est: ex quo sagæ anus, quia multa scire volunt, et sagaces dicti canes.* Div. 1, 31, 65. 8. To stretch to: to put any thing on the stretch. 9. Yes: *animum intendere in aliquid.* Cic. Acad. 2, 15.

[3] 1. *To grow old:* hence fig. *to grow weaker: to sink.* 2. By *opes* understood: 'those of the Lacedæmonians.'

[1] So the Greek χρόνος sometimes.

[1] Hand says. formula *neque autem* non usurpatur a bonis quidem scriptoribus nisi præcedente altero *neque*, aut alia negatione ita, ut oppositio ex altera parte crescat. i. p. 585. He quotes Cic. ad Fam. 5, 12, 21, *neque enim tu is es, qui qui sis nescias:—neque autem ego,* &c.

[4] 1. *Ab hoc destitutus:* does this imply that Pisander had first encouraged, and then deserted him?—2. What is the derivation of *populiscītum?* [Arist. 1, [5], 11.]

[5] 1. Explain *vigēre* in *vigēre victores.*

[6] 1. What is *recipere* in military language?

EXERCISE.

He did not, however, ever revolt from the king through affection for [his own] country. When I observe the sagacity of this most energetic person, I fear that, from affection for [his own] country, he may one day revolt from me. Themistocles is [a person] of that sagacity, that he cannot be deceived. The king was exceedingly afraid that Themistocles was about to return to a good understanding with his [countrymen.] Themistocles is [a person] of that prudence, that he always applies his attention to being on his guard. When I have obtained the intimate friendship of Tissaphernes, I shall return to a good understanding with my [countrymen.] If you apply your attention to guarding [against danger,] it will not be possible to deceive you[1]. It will not be possible to conceal this[2] long from Alcibiades, if he applies his attention to being on his guard. I cannot conceal these things from Alcibiades. These things cannot be concealed from Alcibiades. The king was exceedingly afraid, that they would not deal mercifully with the captives.

CH. VI. [1] 1. Is *visere Alcibiadem* simply *to see Alcibiades?*—2. What kind of verb is *visere,* and how

---

[4] 1. No: simply that he '*failed him,*' '*disappointed his* wishes and expectations.'

[5] 1. To be in a flourishing, healthy, vigorous state a metaphor from healthy plants.

[6] 1. To gain possession of cities, &c., *without a battle:* by *treaty, voluntary surrender,* &c.

CH. VI. [1] 1. It may be so construed, but implies the *taking of pains* to see him. 2. It belongs to the class of *frequentative* verbs, better called *intensive* verbs, which are formed from the *root*

[1] Say: 'you will not be able to be deceived.'

[2] Say: 'this will not be possible to be concealed,' &c.

are such verbs formed?—3. After a perfect tense, Nep. often places the *perfect* subj. instead of the imperf., why (probably) is *confluere*[t] used here, not *confluxerit?*—4. What is the English of *proinde ac si?*—5. What is more commonly used?—6. What particles occur with *proinde* besides *ac si?*

[2] 1. What particles often *appear* superfluous?—2. Give an instance with *persuadēre.*—3. What part of speech is *amissum?*—4. Why is *expulisset* subj. after *quod?* [Pr. Intr. 461.]—5. What verbs are used for *to impute?*—6. What tense usually follows *postquam?* [Pr. Intr. 514.]—7. Why is the pluperf. used here with both verbs? *i. e. cœperat—potuerant:* for *cœpit—poterant?*

[3] 1. What does *ut* mean here? and with what tense are *ut, ubi* construed in this meaning? [Pr. Intr. 512, 514.]—2. What are the two constructions of *donare?* [Pr. Intr. 231.]—3. How then may 'I am presented with a crown' be translated?—4. Explain *usu venire.*—5. Explain *vulgo.*

[4] 1. *Sic fecit, ut fuerit:* explain the tense of *fuerit.*—2. How is *quin* to be construed? [Pr. Intr. 85.]—3. Is *lacrimare* trans. or intrans.?—4. What is

---

of the supine: *vidēre, vis-um: vis-ĕre.* 3. To mark a *continued* streaming of the people to Alcibiades's ship. 5. *Perinde ac si.* 6. Pr. Intr. ii. 369. See also Lysand. 2, [2].

[2] 1. *Sic* and *ita.* (See Pr. Intr. ii. Diff. 28.)—Z. § 748. 2. *Quum sibi ita persuasisset ipse, meas—litteras, &c.* Cic ad Fam. 13, 10. 5. "*tribuere, attribuere, adscribere, adsignare, acceptum referre* (qd ci). [*imputare,* Quint., Plin. jun.]:" from the 'Antibarbarus' of Pr. Intr. Part ii. 7. Probably because Nep. states this as a reason why the Athenians were probably right: and since the cause necessarily precedes the consequence, he states it as an historical fact now over: '*they were probably right in attributing all their successes to Alcibiades; for after he had once taken command of the fleet, the Lacedæmonians had never been able to stand against them.*

[3] 5. It expresses that *all*[1], to speak generally, both *high* and *low* presented him with crowns; the rich with golden, the poor with brazen ones.

[4] 3. Properly intrans., but, like many other verbs expressing mental emotions, used also transitively: especially with the neut. acc. of a pron. *Num id lacrumat virgo?* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13. 4. That strictly speaking the '*again*' is already implied in the

[1] Cic. Mur. 35, 73. *Quid est vulgo? universos.*

there peculiar in *rursus resacrare?*—5. Give similar instances.—6. What do some say should be read instead of *resacrare?*

EXERCISE.

All men streamed to the trireme of Alcibiades, just as if both the past reverses and the present success were due to him alone. We impute both the loss of Sicily and the victories of the Lacedæmonians to ourselves, just as if we might have been equal to the enemy [if we had pleased.] We attribute both our past reverses and our present success to Alcibiades alone, just as if Theramenes and Thrasybulus had not shared the chief command with him. No one was so hard-hearted as not to weep for the fate of Alcibiades.

Ch. VII. [1] 1. What is the grammatical name for such an expression as *non nimis diuturna?* [See chap. 4, [1], 6.]—2. Can *belli* stand alone?—3. What *similar* form occurs?

[2] What is *malitiose?*

[3] 1. Explain the *ne* in, *ne—tyrannidem concupisceret.*—2. Does Nep. ever use *magistratus* of *military* command?

[4] 1. *Id ille ut audivit;* what is *ut* here?—2. What tense does it go with in this sense? [Pr. Intr. 514.]—3. Where was *Pactye?*—4. What is the deriva-

---

re of *r e-sacrare.* 5. Alc. 4, 4, *clam se—sub-duxit.* Thras 2, 4, *tum illis temporibus,* &c. 6. *Resecrare* after the analogy of *consecrare:* but *consacrare* is found on the Mon Ancyran. Suet. ii. 397. So *impertiri, impartiri: inficetus* and *infacetus: bipertitus, bipartitus.*

Ch. VII. [1] 2. No: except in this form, *domi bellique,* it must be *bello* or *in bello.* 3. *Domi militiæque.*

[2] Properly 'with *an evil intent:*' = hence '*treacherously*' &c.

[3] 1. It refers to the *timebatur,* which is placed *first* as being the principal notion in the sentence. It is *this* consideration also, that justifies the separation of *ne* from its verb. 2. Yes: *erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auctoritate anteibat*[1]. Chabr. 4, 1.

[4] 3. In the Thracian Chersonesus. 4. It is a Greek name

[1] Alcibiades had however both *civil* and *military* power.

tion of *Neontīchos ?*—5. Parse *Græciæ.*—6. The Greeks had before possessions in the Thracian Chersonese, how then is Nep. correct in saying *primus—in Thraciam introiit?*

EXERCISE

I fear that this joy of yours will not be of very long duration. The whole administration of the government was committed to Alcibiades alone. I am afraid that, from having been unsuccessful at Cyme, I shall again become unpopular. I have no fear that my fellow-citizens will say that I have acted treacherously. [Was it that] Alcibiades *would* not take Cyme, [because he was] bribed by the king? Men say that Alcibiades should have his command taken from him. I hear that Alcibiades has quite won the friendship of Tissaphernes.

Ch. VIII. [1] 1. How must '*but—not*,' or '*not—however*' not be translated ?—2. What is the meaning of *recedere ab aliqua re ?*—3. Give an instance.—4. What is the meaning of *potuit ?*—5. What kind of *possibility* does it therefore express ?—6. What is *Ægos flumen* in Greek ?—7. What is the proper meaning of *constituere*, and what is the corresponding *intransitive* verb ?—8. How may *constituere classem suam* be construed ?—9. What is *ducere bellum ?*—10. What other verb is used in this sense ?—11. What is there unusual in *erat super ?*

---

in Latin letters: νέον τεῖχος: 'new wall.' 5. According to Bremi it is here an adj. as in *Græciæ gentis*, de Regg. 1, 1, but in both places it is a genitive dependent on another genitive. 6. *Introire* is '*to penetrate into the interior*.'

Ch. VIII. [1] 1. By *neque autem*, which never occurs: *neque vero, neque tamen*, are the correct forms. 2. To renounce something against a sense of duty or an inward feeling. 3. *Nullo dolore cogi, ut ab officio recedatur.* Auct. ad Herenn. 3, 3, 5. 4. That he could not bring himself to do it: could not bear to do it. 5. *Moral* possibility: he *could not* without violating his nature. 6. Αἰγὸς ποταμός, Ægospotamus or '*Goat's river*.' 7. 'To make to stop,' 'to stop,' the corresponding intrans. verb being *consistere*. 8. By '*to lie at anchor with his fleet*.' 9. To '*protract* the war.' 10. *Trahere*[1]. 11. The usual form is

[1] Cic. ad Att. 10, 8, 2: Sall. Jug. 23, 2; 36, 3.

—12. Give a similar instance from Nep., an instance that is, of his placing a word that usually precedes another, after it, for the purpose of emphasis or euphony. —13. What is this called ?

[2] 1. Who are meant by *vulgus*[2] ?—2. What does *pedester* here mean ?—3. Can you give any other instance from Nep. ?

[3] 1. What does *deducere* here mean ?—2. Why is it followed by *ut?* [Pr. Intr. 75.]—3. What kind of persuasion does Bremi attribute to *deducere ;* properly 'to bring down from ?'—4. What should be remarked in *conflicturos—composituros ?*

[4] 1. What is the meaning of *pars est in ea re mea*[5] ?—2. Construe *contra ea.*—3. Distinguish between *evenire, accidere.*—4. Is *delictum* confined to a sin of *omission ?* [Pr. Intr. 428.]—5. What is the meaning of *reus ?* [Pr. Intr. 188. f.]

[5] 1. What accusative cases are found with *monēre, admonēre ?*—2. Give the meaning and derivation of *juxta.*—3. Govern *habeas.* [Pr. Intr. 417. *b.*]—4. Give

---

supererat[1]. 12. *Fecit lucri* for *lucrifecit:* Thras. 1, 3. 13. Anastrŏphe: from ἀνά, στρέφω: the mere separation is called *Tmesis.*

[2] 1. The common soldiers: τὸ πολὺ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 15. 2. Being opposed to *navalis,* it is nearly = *terrester :* i e. *foot-soldiers* opp. '*sailors.*' 3. Yes: Con. 1, 1, *pedestres exercitus* are opposed to *classis*[3].

[3] 1. To *move* or *prevail* upon him to do it. 3. The persuading a person to something that is rather prejudicial to him than not; or, at all events, from which the *persuader* expects advantage to himself: he says its meaning is between that of *inducere*[4], and that of *adducere.* 4. The omission of the acc. pron.

[4] 1. '*I have something to do with it :*' '*I have a share in it,*' in either a good or a bad sense. 2. 'On the other hand.' 3. Död. *accidere.* Milt. 1, [1], 27. 4. Död. *delictum.*

[5] 1. Neut. pronouns. 2. '*Close by :*' from *jug-*, root of *jungere.* 4. Here '*insubordination,*' '*want of discipline :*' in

[1] The *super* is separated from the *esse* by Virg. *Jamque adeo super unus eram,* &c. Æn. 2, 567.

[2] So *posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est.* Cæs. B. G. 1, 46.

[3] So *pedestres navalesve pugnas.* Cic. de Senect. 5.

[4] = To lead into something *hurtful.*

[5] Jaumann construes *nullus* 'insignificant,' as in *quam nullæ erant hominum adversus deos vires.* Just. 2, 12.

derivation and meaning of *immoaestia*.—5. What is the meaning of *castra nautica?*—6. What is a camp of this kind also called?—7. What *explanatory* expression does Nep. also use?

EXERCISE.

This I warn you, to compel Lysander either to fight, or to terminate the war by some amicable adjustment. He admonished me to protract the war as much as possible. The king being [now] exhausted has nothing left but his naval camp. He admonished him to lie a anchor with his fleet at [the mouth of] 'the Goat's river.' Lysander's present object is to terminate the war by an amicable adjustment. If Seuthes drives the Lacedæmonians from the land they will be obliged either to fight [a battle] or to beg for peace. If any misfortune happens, I shall have no share whatever in the matter.

Ch. IX. [1] 1. Is *abdere* generally used with *in aliquā re*, or with *in aliquam rem?*—2. Give instances. —3. Translate 'to hide, or bury himself, in the country; in his house.'—4. Translate 'to hide himself there.'—5. Are any examples with *in* and the abl. found?—6. What

---

not, *modus* measure: hence *order, regularity*. 5. A camp on shore: sometimes the vessels were drawn up and surrounded by works: *commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci et cum castris una munitione conjungi*. Cæs. B. G. 5, 11. 6. *Castra navalia*. 7. *Præsidia,—quæ in proximo litore erant collocata:* Han. 11, 4, which shows that the object was not so much the protection of the ships but of the troops, who went ashore recklessly, &c.

Ch. IX. [1] 1. Generally with *in aliquam rem*[1]. 2. *Abdere se in terram, in intimam Macedoniam, in contrariam partem terrarum*, &c. all from Cicero. 3. *Se rus* or *domum abdere*. 4. *Se eo* (not *ibi*) *abdere*. 5. Liv. has *cetratos—in insidiis abdiderat*, 31, 36, if the reading is correct: and with the pass. participle the abl. with *in* is the usual construction, that participle representing the action of the verb as over: *abditi in tabernaculis*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39, *in tectis silvestribus abditos*, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: but also *in silvam Arduennam abditi:* Cæs. B. G. 5, 3. 6. He

[1] Also with *sub: Amphiaraë sub terram* (not *terrâ*) *abdite*. C. Tusc. 2, 25, 60.

is Cicero's practice when *abdere se* means figuratively 'to bury oneself' in a pursuit, study, &c. ?—7. What is the meaning of *fortunam* here ?—8. What is there peculiar in *falso?*—9. Give an instance of this.—10. What other words are so used ?—11. What Greek words are so used, *i. e.* as a distinct proposition ?

[2] What may be considered omitted after *ipsum?*

[3] 1. *Adeo cepit—ut—antecederet:* why does Nep., who so often uses the *perf. subj.* after a past tense, here use the imperf. ?—2. Why is *quinquagena* used and not *quinquaginta ?*—3. What is the nom. case to *capiebat ?*

[5] 1. What has been remarked about the construction of *non* or *neque dubitare?* [Pref. 1—6.]—2. What would *habuisset* become after a fut. tense in direct narration ?—3. What can *convenire* govern in the sense of '*visiting*' or '*having an interview*' with a person ? [Pr. Intr. 244.]

EXERCISES.

He knew that Pharnabazus used to receive from it sixty talents revenue, [every year.] Alcibiades is going to bury himself in the heart[1] of Macedonia. He hopes that, if he buries himself in Macedonia, his wealth may there be concealed: [but he hopes] in vain. I shall easily manage this, if I do but obtain an interview with the king. Gobryas is turning all his thoughts to the liberation of his country: if I communicate this to the king, nobody will stand before me in his friendship.

---

uses either the acc. with *in*, or the abl. without any prepos.: *se totum in litteras abdere*, ad Fam. 7, 33; or *se litteris abdere*, Arch. 6, 12. 7. *Opes, fortunas.* 8. Its being used without a *sed, autem, vero.* 9. *Aliud utile interdum, aliud honestum videri solet. Falso. Nam eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis est regula.* C. de Off. 3, 18, 74. 10. *Frustra* and *nequidquam.*
11. εἰκότως, δικαίως, &c.

[2] The weak adversative particle *autem: ipsum autem—non potuerunt.*

[3] 1. To mark a continuing state: as in chap. 5, [5], *tanta—facta est—ut peterent.*

[5] 2. Fut. perf.

[1] By the adj. *intimus*

Ch. X. [1] 1. What *tyrants* are meant ?—2. Quote another passage in which Nep. calls them tyrants.—3. What is the meaning of *ratus ?*—4. With what adjectives does Cic. join it ?—5. Explain *suas res gestas.*—6. Give an instance of a genitive case with *res gestæ.*—7. What is the meaning of *persequi* here ?

[2] 1. What is *re-nuntiare ?*—2. What is the meaning of the phrase *res mihi tecum est ?*—3. Give an instance or instances.

[3] 1. How would you construe *non tulit hoc ?*—2. How is *et* to be construed in *non tulit—et maluit ?*—3. What is *elementia ?*—4. Of what is *violare* generally used ?—5. Is *iter comparare* a common phrase ?

[4] 1. What is there peculiar in *vicinitati ?*—2. Give another instance of this.

Ch. X. [1] 1. The thirty are always called *tyrants* on account of their cruel despotic exercise of power. 2. *Nam quum triginta tyranni, præpositi a Lacedæmoniis, servitute oppressas tenerent Athenas.* Thrasyb. 1, 5. 3. It is the part. of *reor;* but also used adjectively with a passive meaning, of what is fixed, immutable, &c. 4. *Certus, ratus, firmus, fixus,* Acad. 46, 141. opp. *irritus.* 5. *Res gestæ* forms, as it were, one substantive notion, = '*measures :*' if *gestus* were considered as a participle, the prep. *a* would be used. 6. *Res gestas regum:* Cat. 3, 3. So *hujus bella gesta.* Han. 13, 3. 7. To pursue him: to run him down (as it were) till he took him either alive or dead.

[2] 1. To make an announcement to a person with reference to some commission received from him. 2. It is used of a *good understanding* or *friendly relations* between parties: or generally of the *terms* on which one stands with anybody. 3. *Alia omnia sibi cum collega ratus.* Sall. Jug. 43, 2. *Si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum tuis omnibus.* Cic. ad Fam. 15, 10, 2.

[3] 1. 'Could not stand this.' But of course the meaning *expressed* is, that 'he *did not* stand it.' 2. *But.* Pr. Intr. ii. 233. 3. *Clementia* is "the mercifulness and humanity of the ruler or judge, who does not inflict upon the malefactor the punishment he deserves: opp. *crudelitas.*" Död. Alcibiades came to him as a fugitive, and thus Pharnabazus's kind reception of him was an instance of *clementia.* 4. Of trespassing against something that is *sacred.* 5. No: but either *iter parare;* or *se ad iter comparare.* Liv. 28, 33. Dähne says that *iter comparare* is stronger than *iter parare.*

[4] 1. The abstract subst. *vicinitas* is used for the *concrete, vicini :* as *we* use 'the neighborhood.' 2. ***Vicinitatem, antea sollicitatam, armis exornat.*** Sall Cat. 36.

[5] 1. What is the usual meaning of *subalaris?*—2. What difference would it have made, if Nep. had used the dat. with *eripuit?*—3. Is it *usual* in Latin to use a substantive governed by a preposition as an attributive, *i. e.* adjectively? [Pr. Intr. ii. Caut. 7, *e.*]—4. Give another instance of 'a person *from* such a place.'—5. Govern *vestimentorum.* [Pr. Intr. 160.]—6. Parse *præsentia.* [Them. 8, [4], 1.]—7. Defend *ejectis* against the proposed reading *injectis* or *conjectis.*

[6] 1. What was the name of this female?—2. Construe *contectum—cremavit.*

EXERCISE.

I am desiring you to send me to Pharnabazus. Unless you get rid of Alcibiades, nothing will stand good of [all] those measures that you yourself established at Athens. Let us send off trusty men to Lysander, to inform him that Alcibiades is preparing for a journey to the king. All will be of no effect, unless you deliver up Alcibiades alive or dead. I will give order to the neighborhood, to send trusty men to kill Alcibiades. Alcibiades orders a certain guest-friend [of his] from Arcadia to follow him. Lysander t h i n k s i t i m p o s s i b l e[1], that his measures[2] can stand.

Ch. XI. [1] 1. Explain *gravis.*—2. What is the meaning of *historicus?*—3. What other expressions does

---

[5] 1. 'Under the wing;' e. g. *s u b a l a r e s plumæ;* but as *ala* is also used for the *armpit, subalaris* is here of what is carried under the arm; a short dagger, &c. 2. If he had said *f a m i l i a r i s u o—telum eripuit,* it would have expressed violence, and not, as now, merely impetuosity and haste 4. *Q. Junius e x H i s p a n i a quidam.* Cæs. B. G. 5, 27. 7. *Ejectis* expresses the flinging them *out* of the house into the flames

[6] 1. Theodote. 2. *Covered—and burnt.*

Ch. XI. [1] 1. One whose opinion carries much weight: hence *eminent,* &c. e. g. *g r a v i s auctor,* Cic. in Pison. 6; *g r a v i s testis,* ad Fam. 2, 2, &c. 2. It is said by some to mean not 'an historian,' but one who is fond of history, studies history, &c.: but Cic. uses it in the sense of '*historian,*' *et oratores, et philosophos, et poetas, et historicos.* Top. 20, extr. 3. *Thucydides—rerum*

[1] *Diffidit.* [2] *Res gestæ.*

Cicero use for *historian?*—4. If you construe *hunc—infamatum—extulerunt*, how should the verbs be connected?—5. How long *did* Theopompus live after the age of Alcibiades?—6. What does *aliquanto*[1] mean?—7. What is the superl. of adjectives in *-dicus*, *-ficus?*—8. What forms occur besides *nescio quo modo?*—9. Give an example of *consciscere* in the sense of *agreeing* to do something.—10. What is the meaning of the *perfect* in this sense?

[2] 1. Distinguish between *amplius*, *plus*, *magis*, *potius*.—2. Explain *splendor*.—3. Explain *dignitas*.

[3] 1. Explain *eorum*.—2. Give a similar instance of a *constructio ad synesim*.—3. What expressions show that the Bœotians were considered inferior to the other Greeks in mental powers?—4. What splendid poet was a Bœotian?

[4] 1. How is *ponebatur* to be explained, the passage in which it occurs being in *indirect* narration? [Milt. 3, [4], 1.]—2. Could any other tense be substituted for *esset* in *apud quos summa laus esset?*

---

gestarum pronuntiator sincerus et grandis etiam fuit. (Brut. 83.) (*Thucydides*) *rerum explicator prudens, severus, gravis.* (Orat. 9). 4. The two verbs should be connected by '*but*,' the relation being an *adversative* one. 5. About fifty years. 6. Pr. Intr. 402. *Si non statim, paulo quidem post, si non paulo, at aliquanto.* It is less than *multo*, more than *paulo*. 7. *-dicentissimus*, *-ficentissimus.* 8. *Nescio quo casu*, Milt. 7, 3: *nescio quo pacto.* 9. *Tusci fere omnes consciverant bellum.* Liv. 10, 18, 1. 10. In this sense the perf. has the meaning of the present.

[2] 1. *Amplius* relates to *compass* and *extension; plus* to *number* and *quantity magis* to *quality; potius* to *preference.* See Pr. Intr. ii. 427–431. 2. *A suitable magnificence:* thus Atticus was, in his mode of living, *splendidus, non sumtuosus.* Att. 13, 5. 3 The grave and dignified demeanor.

[3] 1. It is a *constructio ad synesim* (i. e. according to the meaning, not according to the words actually used). It refers to *Thebani*, implied in *Thebas.* 2. *Laconicen populatus, classem eorum fugavit.* Timoth. 2, [1]. 3. *Ingenium Bœoticum. Bœotica sus. Bœotum in crasso jurares aere natum.* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244. 4. Pindar.

[4] 2. *Est* might have been used, if the historian had chosen to make the statement his own.

[1] On the order of words, see Paus. 3, [1], 1.

EXERCISE

Alcibiades among the Lacedæmonians so [entirely] gave himself up to a hard way of life, that nobody could equal him in the frugality of his diet and dress. Among the Thebans the highest commendation is to cultivate bodily strength. Whatever people Alcibiades is living with, he will be reckoned the first [among them.] Alcibiades is highly extolled by the great historian Thucydides, [but] very many writers have given him a bad character.

THRASYBULUS.

Ch. I. [1] 1. What is the force of *dubito an?*—2. What is the rule for translating 'I doubt whether' into Latin, when it is equivalent to a doubtfully expressed affirmation?—3. On what is this rule founded?—4. Express (*a*) 'I am inclined to think he will come' by 'I doubt' in English and Latin.—(*b*) 'I am inclined to think he will not come.'—5. What should you remark about *illud?*

[2] 1. How would you construe '*quod?*'—2. What would the full construction be?—3. After what imper-

---

Ch. I. [1] 1. 'I doubt whether it is not;' that is, 'am almost inclined to think it is.' Pr. Intr. ii. 454.—Z. § 354. 2. If the English has a *not*, omit it; if it has none, insert it. 3. On the fact, that in *our* doubtfully expressed affirmation we express the *not*, and *vice versâ:* whereas the Romans did not. 4. (*a*) 'I doubt whether he will not come:' *dubito an sit venturus.*—(*b*) 'I doubt whether he will come (at all),' *dubito an non sit venturus.* 5. That it refers to a coming sentence: and therefore must be construed by '*this*[1].'

[2] 1. 'Whereas.' 2. *Nam quod,* &c.—*non id solum hic potuit, sed contigit ei, ut—vindicaret.*—See also Z. § 626.

3. *Contingit, evenit,* and *accidit,* With *restat, reliquum est,* and *fit.* } See also Pr. Intr. ii. 818, 819.—Z. § 621.

[1] So Hann. 12, 3: Att. 11, 3.

sonals is *ut* used?—4. Which is commonly used of an *agreeable* accident or event, *contigit* or *accidit?* [Milt. [1], 27.]

[3] 1. *Nescio quo modo:* what other forms are used? [Alcib. 11, [1], 8.]—2. Give the perf. of *præcurro.*—3. What compounds of *curro* are not found with the reduplication?—4. What does *nobilitas* mean here?—5. What does *naturale bonum* here mean?—6. What is *facere lucri* or *lucrifacere?*

[4] 1. Distinguish between *vires* and *vis pugnantium.*—2. What part of speech is *hic?*

[5] 1. What case or cases does *proprius* govern? [Pr. Intr. 212.]—2. Distinguish between *opprimere* and *oppressum tenēre.*—3. Go through *parcere.*—4. What are the constructions of the noun with *partim—partim?*—5. What is far more common than *non solum—sed et?*—6. Give an instance of *sed et* from Cic.

EXERCISE.

I doubt whether fortune has *not* more power in this matter, than the ability of the general. Of his friends some were banished, others executed. I doubt whether they are not going to confiscate their property, and divide it among themselves. These things are common to Alcibiades and Thrasybulus. I doubt whether he is going to proclaim war against the king. It was the good fortune of Thrasybulus to be, not only the first, but the only person, who freed Athens from her most detestable tyrants. Alcibiades, by a sort of natural tact, made it appear, that it was he alone, who had set his country free.

---

[3] 3. *Ante-, circum-, suc-, trans-, curro.* 4. 'The being known,' '*celebrity.*' 5. 'Natural dexterity,' '*tact.*' 6. 'To turn to good account.'

[4] 1. *Vires* relates to the collective force and strength of the army: *vis pugn.* to the *spirit* that animated individuals.

[5] 2. *Oppres. tenēre* denotes an abiding state. 4. Use *cives* for the noun Pr. Intr. ii. 283.—Z. § 271. 5. *Non solum—sed etiam.* 6. *Opinio—quæ non modo Romæ, s e d e t*[m] *apud exteras nationes—percrebuit.* Verr. 1, 1. See Pr. Intr. ii 227, j. See also Z. § 335.

[m] *sed etiam—percrebruit.* Klotz.

Ch. II. [1] 1. Would *Phyle, quæ est castellum* be a more or less usual form than *Phyle, quod est castellum?* [Pr. Intr. 48–9.]—2. Explain *Actæorum.*

[2] 1. What is the fig. *neque—non contemtus* called? —2. Distinguish between *contemnere, despicere, spernere.* —3. What is Döderlein's explanation of *contemnere?* —4. Distinguish between *primum* and *primo.* [Pr. Intr. 83, *a.*]—5. Of what use of *autem* have we here an example? [Pr. Intr. ii. 478.]—6. What is remarkable in *ad comparandum?*

[3] 1. What remarkable difference exists between '*that*' and '*ille?*'—2. Explain *timidus* here?

[4] 1. What is *pro opinione?*—2. Explain *jam tum illis temporibus.*

[6] 1. When is *quisquam* used for *anybody?* [Pr. Intr. 389.]

[7] 1. Give other examples of *quum quidem.*—2. Explain *exadversus.*[a] [Them. 3, [4], 4, 5.]

EXERCISE.

Not more than thirty persons fled to Phyle. Thrasybulus fortified Munychia, which is a port of the Athenians. The tyrants at first despised Thrasybulus and the fewness of his adherents. The mothers of cowards

---

Ch. II. [1] 2. An old name for *Atticorum,* from *Acte* the oldest name of *Attica.*

[2] 1. Litotes. Alc. 4, [1]. 6. 2. *Contemnere* with reference to what one might *fear; despicere* to what one might *respect; spernere* to what one might *accept:* or, *contemnere* implies *not fearing: despicere, looking down upon: spernere, rejecting.* 3. That it means, despising *great* things, as danger, death: but it may be used of *small* things, as *nihil in bello oportere contemni,* just *below.* 6. Its being used *absolutely:* i. e without an acc. case.

[3] 1. That *ille* is frequently used to denote a *following* sentence. 2. Extremely cautious: as Cic. joins *timidi et omnia circumspicientes.*

[4] 1. In proportion to his expectations. 2. 'Even in *those* days,' implying that it was remarkably so in the speaker's days.

[7] 1. Cato 2, 2. Att. 22, 1.—on *quidem,* see Pref. [4], 7.

[a] *Pugnare exadversus aliquem* = to stand opposite to one in the ranks of the enemy and fight, (different from *pugnare contra aliquem.*) *Georges.*

do not weep. Even as early as those days this precept was in the memory of all Athenians, that in war nothing should be despised. He thought it right, that the citizens should not only speak for liberty, but also fight for it

---

Ch. III. [1] 1. What is the *proper* meaning of *dejicere?*—2. How may *hoc dejecto* be construed?—3. Govern *auxilio* and *Atticis.*—4. After what words is *quis* or *qui* used for *any?* [Pr. Intr. 389–91.]—5. What is *uti more alicujus?*—6. Give a similar expression.—7. Govern *redderetur.*

[2] 1. When is *neve* or *neu* used for '*nor?*'—2. Govern *oblivionis.*—3. How would you construe it?

[3] 1. How is *effecit ut valeret* to be construed?

EXERCISE.

I will not only cause this law to be passed, but will also enforce its observance. Thrasybulus prevented the massacre of those, with whom a public and formal reconciliation had been made. Thrasybulus procured the passing of an act of amnesty. What I have promised, must be performed. After the fall of Critias, Thrasybulus restored peace [to the state,] on these terms, that none but the thirty tyrants should be banished or fined.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. Give an instance that resembles *h o n o r i s corona.*—2. What should be remarked in *quam*

Ch. III. [1] 1. To *cast* (or *hurl*) *down:* *καταβάλλειν.* 2. '*After the fall* of Critias.' 5. To *imitate* him. 6. *Fungi more:* Con. 3, 4. 7. Properly speaking an *ut* must be supplied; it is implied by the preceding *ne.*

[2] 1. After a preceding *ne* or *ut.* 3. An *amnesty*—*ἀμνηστία.*

[3] 1. *Enforced the observance of it.*

Ch. IV. [1] 1. *Non denique hæc s e d e s h o n o r i s—umquam vacua mortis periculo atque insidiis fuit.* Cic. in Cat. 4, 1, 2. 2. That instead of *q u æ, quod e a m—non vis expresserat, habuit,* the relative stands in the case in which the pronoun is governed in the accessory sentence, and is omitted in the principal sentence. Z. § 804.

quod amor—non vis expresserat, habuit, &c. ?—3. What is peculiar in *amor non vis expresserat?*—4. What is this fig. called?—5. Give an instance of *zeugma* with *exprimere.*—6. What is there peculiar in *magnaque fuit gloria?*—7. When *is* the abl. with *esse* used?

[2] 1. Explain the *ille* in *Pittacus ille.* [Pr. Intr 381, (*b*).]—2. What was the size of a *jugerum?*—3. What is there peculiar in *munera darent?*—4. Why is the imperf. *darent* used?—5. Give an example of this use of the imperf. indic.—6. Why does *quod* govern the subj. in *quod—invideant?* [Pr. Intr. 476.]—7. Explain *propria.*

[3] Explain the *igitur.*

[4] Give the derivation of *prætor.*

EXERCISE.

A crown of honor not extorted by force but [won] from the affection of one's fellow-citizens, brings with it no odium. When the people proposed to give him a crown of honor, he would not receive it. A crown of honor made of two olive twigs, showed both Thrasybulus's moderation and the good-will of the people [towards him.] I for my part am unwilling to receive any thing,

---

3. That *expresserat* (had extorted) does not suit the first nom. *amor*: the meaning being 'which force had not extorted, but love elicited.'

4. *Zeugma*, that is 'junction' or 'pair:' when, that is, a verb is used with two connected words, though one of them really requires a verb of different meaning. 5. *Senatûs consulta, quæ possunt videri vel necessitate expressa, vel verecundia.* Sueton. Oct. 57. 6. We should expect *magnæ fuit gloriæ* since the *purpose it served* is denoted. 7. The abl. with *esse*, with or without '*in*,' denotes the state in which a person is: e. g. (*Dionysius*) *non minore fuit in musicis gloriā quam*, &c. Epam. 2, 1 *pacis auctores in ingenti gloria esse.* Liv. 2, 22.

[2] 2. It was a Roman measure of surface of 240 feet by 120. = 28,800 square feet. 3. *Muneri darent* is the usual construction. 4. It is equivalent to '*were proposing to give.*' 5. Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 13: *quod jam tua sponte faciebas = facere volebas* 7. It = what is and *will remain* one's own: hence 'lasting.'

[3] It is the *resumptive igitur; = ut ad rem redeam.* Nep. returns to Thrasybulus, from the tale about Pittacus, which was an interruption of the narrative.

[4] *Præ-itor*: 'one who goes before.'

which the affection of my fellow-citizens has not [bestowed,] but force extorted [from them.] Crowns of honor are not usually envied [1]

CONON.

CH. I. [1] 1. Explain *accedere ad rempublicam.* [Them. 2, [1], 2, 3.]—2. Parse *magni* in: *magni esse.* —3. Is *majoris esse* used? [Pr. Intr. 264, *e.*]—4. Distinguish between *potentia* and *potestas.* [Död. *potentia.*] —5. How is *potestas*, as used of a public office, distinguished from *magistratus?*

[2] 1. Construe *extremo Peloponnesio bello.* [Pr. Intr. 179.]—2. What is the force of *de* in *devictæ?* [Milt. 2, [2], 5.]—3. Explain *tum abfuit.*—4. Govern *imperii* in *diligens imperii*, and explain the meaning of *diligens.*—5. Give an instance of *diligens* with gen. from Cicero.

[3] 1. Does Nep. ever use *quin* after *nemini dubium esse?* [Pref. [1], 1–6.]—2. To what tense of the subjunctive does *accepturos fuisse* answer? [Pr. Intr. 454.]

EXERCISE.

If Conon had been present, the Athenians would not have suffered that terrible defeat. Nobody doubts, but

---

CH. I. [1] 5. *Potestas* denotes an *extraordinary* commission.

[2] 3. *Tum quum devictæ sunt:* for he was not absent *on that occasion*, but, seeing all lost from the negligence and insubordination of his countrymen, fled with eight ships to Cyprus. 4. *Diligens* is the opp. of *negligens:* it properly means 'loving,' and then, with reference to a *thing*, paying attention to it; being careful and punctual in its performance. It is properly a participle, but is often used adjectively to signify a habit: it then takes a genitive. Pr. Intr. 183. 5. *Q. Pompeio castissimo viro atque omnis officii diligentissimo.* Cic. Cœl. 30, 73.

[1] '*Are not wont to be envied:*' the impersonal *solet.*

that the Romans will be utterly defeated. Nobody doubts, that if Conon had been present, the Athenians would not have been utterly defeated. Nobody doubts, that Conon is both an experienced and a careful commander.

Ch. II. [1] 1. Explain and construe *eumdemque generum Regis*. [Pr. Intr. 387.]—2. What is *propinquus* here?

[2] 1. Parse *societatem* in: *coire societatem*. [Pr. Intr. 244.]—2. What is the force of *quidem* in: *re quidem vera?*

[3] 1. How may *si ille non fuisset* be construed?—2. Give an instance of *fuisset* used in this emphatic way for '*exist;*' and by implication, for to *assist*, &c.—3. What prepositions always follow their cases? [Paus. 4, [4], 8.]

EXERCISE.

I will not seek for a place where I may myself live in safety but [for one] whence I may protect my fellow-citizens. If I had sought for a place where I might myself have lived in safety, I should not have gone to Pharnabazus. The Lacedæmonians, having defeated the Athenians, sent Agesilaus to invade Asia. Tissaphernes, having revolted from the king, made an alliance with the Lacedæmonians. Balbus was considered an experienced commander (*chap.* i.), but was in reality a rash and careless general[1].

Ch. III. [1] 1. *Meritis—valebat:* how is the abl. here used?—2. Give an instance from Cic.—3. Explain

---

Ch. II. [1] 2. A relation by *blood:* the being the king's son-in-law only made him an *affinis*.

[2] 2. That of *vero*, 'but,' 'however.'

[3] 1. 'But for him.' 2. *Pons Sublicius iter pæne hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset*, &c. Liv. 2, 10.

Ch. III. [1] 1. It is the abl. of cause = on account of; from. 2. *Regale civitatis genus—non tam regni, quam regis vitiis repudiatum est.* de Legg. 3, 7, 15. 3. *Si* is sometimes used after

[1] *Negligens imperii* opp. *diligens imperii*. Chap. 1.

neque id mirandum, si, &c.—4. Give instances.—5 Distinguish between *adducere* and *inducere*.

[3] 1. Explain *nulla mora est*.—2. What was the προσκυνεῖν or *venerari*?—3. What does Justin call it?—4. Who are *illi*?—5. When does Cornelius use this expression?—6. Give an instance.—7. What is *mandatum*?—8. Since *studeo* governs the dat., explain *quod studes*.

[4] 1. *Mihi vero*: explain the *vero*.—2. How would you translate *mihi vero* into Greek?

EXERCISE.

It is not to be wondered at, that I am not easily induced to believe. Conon preferred setting down his views in writing to discussing them in an audience with the king. Conon, if he had come into [the king's] presence, must have done homage to him by falling prostrate. Why, for my own part, I have no objection to fall prostrate before the king, but I fear that I may not perform this ceremony of the barbarians. The state, by which I am commissioned, is accustomed to command other nations.

CH. IV. [1] 1. What tense is *judicaverit*? [Pr. Intr. 418.]—2. To what is *negavit* equivalent?—3. Govern *daret*.

---

mirari instead of *quod*, or acc. with infin.—as εἰ after θαυμάζειν.
4. *Mirabar, si tu mihi quidquam afferres novi.* Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 5. *Non miror, si qui comedunt bona.* H. Ep. 1, 15, 39.
5. *Inducere* is mostly used in a bad sense.

[3] 1. *Nulla mora est in* or *per me*: = '*I have no objection*,' or '*certainly*.' 2. The person prostrated himself before the king. 3. *Adorare*. *Conon a regio aspectu et colloquio prohibitus est, quod eum more Persarum adorare nollet*. 6, 2, 13.
4. The Greeks: it is used of those whose term is quoted: e. g. of the Persians, Datam. 8, 2: of the Greeks, Cim. 3, 1. 5. When he *translates* a foreign expression into an unusual Latin one.
6. *Eamque* (legem) *illi oblivionis appellarunt*. Thrasyb. 3, 2. 7. A *commission* given by word of mouth or (as here) in writing. 8. The full construction is, *quod studes conficere*.

[4] 1. *Vero* (= '*in truth*') adds emphasis to the *mihi*. '*I for my own part*,' &c. or '*why I myself*,' &c. 2. ἀλλ' ἐμοί, &c.

CH. IV. [1] 2. To *dixit—non*.

[2] 1. What is *imperare aliquid alicui?*—2. What are *naves longæ?*

[4] 1. What is *deprimere?*—2. What is the corresponding intrans. verb?

EXERCISE.

I say that that selection is no matter for my determination, but for your own, since you (*say:* 'who') ought to know your own [subjects] best. He was not easily induced to command the Phœnicians to furnish ships of war. I fear that I shall not be able to remain master of the sea next summer. A brave and cautious general will command the king's forces and fight against us, [one] whom we have not been able to overcome either in the field or by counsel. I will cause the walls, which Conon repaired, to be pulled down.

Ch. V. [1] 1. What are *injuriæ patriæ?*—2. What gen. is this called? [Pr. Intr. 161, note c.]

[2] 1. *Potius* seems superfluous with *malle;* with what other words is it used, where it seems superfluous?—2. Give an example from Cic. of *potius—malle.* —3. Give a similar instance in Greek.—4. What is *constituere* in *constituere auctoritatem?*—5. What is the corresponding *intransitive* to *constituere?*

[3] What is *evocare?*

[4] What is *addubitare?*

---

[2] 1. To command him *to furnish* the thing spoken of.

[4] 1. To sink. 2. *Sidĕre.*

Ch. V. [1] 1. 'The wrongs of his country,' i. e. *done to his country.*

[2] 1. With *præstare,* and with comparatives. Z. § 747.
2. *Illud peto, ut—hominis ipsius ornamenta adjumento causæ potius, quam impedimento esse malitis:* pro Balbo, 7. 3. μᾶλλον with αἱρεῖσθαι. 4. To *establish* his influence: i. e. fix it so firm, that it could hardly be overthrown. 5. *Constare.*

[3] It is the *verbum proprium* of a magistrate, commander, &c., *sending* for or *summoning* an inferior to appear before him, on account of some public business.

[4] *To 'leave doubtful* or undecided.'

EXERCISE.

It was his good fortune to free, not only Argos, but also the whole of the Peloponnesus. Conon preferred avenging his country's wrongs to increasing his own wealth. Conon acquired great influence by the liberation of Greece. It was my fate to be thrown into prison, unknown to Tiribazus.

DION.

Ch. I. [1] 1. Why is *genere* in the abl. without a preposition? [Them. 1, [2], 6.]—2. Give instances of *implicare* in the sense of '*being connected*' with.—3. Explain *utraque tyrannide Dionysiorum.*—4. What does *superior* mean? and give instances of this usage. —5. In what sense does Nep. use *implicitus* as the past particip. of *implicare?* [Paus. 4, [6], 6.]—6. Parse *nuptum.*

[2] 1. Distinguish between *propinquitas*, *necessitudo*, *affinitas*, *consanguinitas.*—2. Before what consonants is *ab* found?—3. Why, probably, is it used here?—4. *Ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas:* explain *come* here as epithet of *ingenium.*—5. What kind of *beauty* is generally expressed by *dignitas?* [Them. 6, [1], 6.]—6. In *non minimum* is more or less said, than is

---

Ch. I. [1] 2. *Omnibus, qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur*, Cic. Balb. 27, 60: *ita diu vixit, ut multarum ætatum oratoribus implicaretur*, Id. Brut. 47, 174. So *implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia: implicatus amicitiis, familiaritate*, &c. 3. The abstract *tyrannis* is used for the concrete *tyrannus.* 4. The *elder:* so *superior Africanus*, &c.

[2] 1. Död. *necessarius.* 2. Milt. 1, [5], 4—*Jaumann* says that Cicero often uses it before *c, d, j, n.* 3. To avoid another *a* as termination. 4. *Ingenium* includes both *disposition* and *abilities: come* relates to the *disposition* (*animus;*) the other epithets to *abilities* (*mens.*)—When *ingenium* is *opposed* to *animus*, it

really meant ?—7. What name is given in grammar to this form of speech ? [Alc. 4, [1], 6.]—8. What do some editors read instead of *commendatur ?*—9. How does Dähne explain and justify *commendatur ?*

[3] 1. What mood do *etsi*, *quamquam*, *quamvis* respectively, usually govern ? [Pr. Intr. qu. on § 56, p. 221.]—2. What is *necessitudo ?*—3. What is the classical word for '*even*,' or '*still*,' with comparatives ? what is its usual position ?—4. What word was used by later writers ?—5. What is the meaning of *salvum studebat ?* —6. Is *studēre* with the accusative usual ?

[4] 1. *Legationes quæ e s s e n t illustriores :* why is *essent* in the subj. ? [Pr. Intr. i. 476.]—2. When is the person *by whom* an action is done translated not by *a* or *ab*, but by *per ?*—3. What is the force of *quidem ?* [Pr. Intr. ii. 550.]—4. What is the usual meaning of *obire legationem ?*—5. If *fideliter administrando* is not merely a gloss, (that is, an explanation which has crept into the text), how must *diligenter* be explained with *obire ?*

---

takes the narrower meaning of *abilities.* As however the Romans did not make so sharp a distinction, as we do, between *abilities* and *disposition*, the *one* word *ingenium* which expresses both collectively here receives *epithets* which *we* should refer to *different* mental endowments. 8. *Commendat* sc. *hominem* = *amabilem facit, gratum acceptumque reddit.* 9. He says that it is taken reciprocally = 'recommends itself;' and compares *nullā re unā magis oratorem c o m m e n d a r i quam verborum splendore.* Cic. Brut. 59, 216.

[3] 2. Its usual meaning is '*relationship*' by blood or marriage: sometimes, however, it is used in the sense of '*intimate friendship ;*' as Cat. 1, 3. Att. 19, 4. 3. *E t i a m : it is generally, but not always, placed after the comparative.* 4. *A d h u c.* Pr Intr. ii. 331. Z. § 486. 5. *He wished him safe :* wished to see him safe. 6. It frequently occurs with the acc. of a neut. pronoun, or other indefinite word, e. g. *eadem*, *hoc*, *unum*, &c. ;—but it is not common with any other accusative, and it is probable that *esse* should be here inserted[1].

[4] 2. When the action is done by his *instrumentality.* 4 Though it really denotes only the *undertaking* of the embassy, it is usually extended so as to include the whole manner of *conducting* it. 5. Bremi thinks it denotes such a *willing* active *manner of accepting the post* of ambassador, as would show the person to be fully in earnest and likely to fulfil its duties faithfully.

[1] Bremi has the *esse*. Jaumann encloses it in a parenthesis.

EXERCISE.

Cimon, the son of Miltiades, was married to his own sister, Elpinīce by name. He says that he will not suffer the name of the tyrant to be protected by his [i. e. the speaker's] popularity. His duties as ambassador are so faithfully executed by Dion, that the tyrant's most cruel name is protected by his popularity. It cannot be denied that Dionysius is much influenced by the advice of Dion. How few are there (Pr. Intr. 477), who undertake the post of ambassador with active-readiness, and execute its duties with fidelity. Though Dionysius was much influenced by Dion's advice, yet in this matter, his own private feeling was stronger.

Ch. II. [1] 1. What are the forms for *it escapes me?* [Pr. Intr. 259.]—2. What are the forms that are confined to later writers? [Pr. Intr. 259.]—3. Does *ornamentum* imply more than *ornament?* [Them. 2, [3], 5.]—4. What is the meaning of *secus?*—5. Is *non secus* always followed by *atque* (*ac*)?—6. If not, by what other particle?—7. Does Cicero use that other particle?—8. Does Cicero use *haud secus?*

[2] 1. Under what circumstances is Nep. fond of connecting sentences by *qui quidem?*—2. What mood follows this *qui quidem?*—3. When is the indicative used after *qui quidem?*—4. What force may *qui* be considered to have when the subjunctive is used?—5. What is *audire aliquem?*—6. Explain *venia* in: *veniam dare.* [Them. 10, [1], 3.]—7. Explain *magnā ambitione perducere*[1].

Ch. II. [1] 5. No. 6. Sometimes by *quam.* 7. No. 8. No. See Pr. Intr. ii. 402.

[2] 1. When the following gives a striking instance in proof of a preceding assertion. 2. The indicative or the subjunctive. 3. When the following clause is a simple historical statement, and when its being actually a fact is to be strongly pointed out. The relative is then nearly = '*is*,' so that *qui quidem* = '*and accordingly he.*' 4. That of an *ut consequentiæ* = '*so much so, that.*' 5. It is the *verbum proprium* for '*attending a person's lecture*' or '*studying under him,*' when the pupil is grown up. 7. With state or pomp.

[1] *Ambitio dicitur de quacunque re ad captandam gratiam instituta. Magna ambitione,* i. e. *magno comitatu ac pompa ad favorem honoremque captandum.*—Forcellinus.

[3] 1. What awkwardness is there in: *quippe quem venumdari jussisset*[1] ?

[4] 1. Distinguish between *interim*, *interea*. [Pr. Intr. ii. p. 195, note 7.]—2. What is *gravis morbus?*—3. Explain the construction *quo quum gravi conflictaretur.*—4. What prepositions are used after *quærere*, to govern the case of the person?—5. Give instances of *ex* and *de.*—6. Give an instance of *quærere a* from Cicero.—7. *Si forte:* when is *forte* used for '*perhaps*' or '*perchance?*' [Pr. Intr. ii. 737.]—8. *Majori esse periculo:* does Nep. use this phrase elsewhere without the *in?*—9. Does he ever use it with *in?*—10. Could *periculo esse* be used without *in*, *periculo* having no adjective in agreement?—11. Give an instance from Cicero of the omission of *in.*—12. What does *faterentur* mean?—13. Give an instance of *fateri* = to 'declare.'—14. Govern *velle.* [Pr. Intr. 460, (*c*) 1.]

[5] 1. When is *et* used where *we* should use *but?* [Pr. Intr. ii. 233.]—2. What is *sopor* in: *soporem dare?*

EXERCISE.

The Athenians have cruelly wronged Miltiades, inasmuch as they have ordered him to be cast into prison[2].

---

[3] 1. The change of the subject: *Plato* being the nom. of the principal sentence.

[4] 2. A *severe* or *dangerous* disorder. 3. = *quum eo, et quidem gravi conflictaretur.* 4. *Quærere ex, a* or *de aliquo.* 5. (1) *Quæsivi ex Phaniâ.* Cic. *Liscum retinet; quærit e x s o l o*, &c. Cæs. (2) *quærebat paullo ante de me*, Cic. 6. *Quæro nunc a te*,° *Hortensi*, &c. 8. Yes: below 8, [2]. Dat. 5, 3. Hann. 9, 2. Ham. 2, 1. 9. Yes. Att. 10, 2. 10. No. 11. *Commonendum putavi, ne q u o p e r i c u l o te proprio existimares esse: in magno omnes, sed tamen in communi sumus:* ad Fam. 4, 15, 2. 12. = *Aperirent*, *declararent*, Jaumann says: but still there might be in a physician a supposed wish to conceal it. 13. Sall. Cat. 47, 2: *eadem Galli f a t e n t u r.*

[5] 2. '*A sleeping draught:*' the *cause* for the *effect:* and it is implied that it was strong enough to make him sleep forever.

[1] Bremi thinks we should read, *quippe qui eum venumdari jussisset.*
[2] *In carcerem conjici.*

° Verr. 2, 3, 83. *Quæro abs te nunc, Hortensi: cum utrisne tandem istius factum collaturus es?* Klotz.

Dion asked the physicians whether perchance Dionysius was in great danger. Dion converses with Dionysius about a division of the kingdom, saying that he thought the sons of Aristomache should have a share. Dionysius the younger did not tolerate this, but compelled the physicians to give his father a [deadly] sleeping-draught

---

CH. III. [1] 1. Prove from Nep. that Döderlein is wrong in confining *simultas* to *political* enmity[1].—2. How should it probably be defined?—3. What is probably its derivation?—4. Does *aliquamdiu* mean for some *considerable* time?—5. What is the inf. of *arcesseret?*—6. How is *arcesso* formed?—7. Is *accerso* a correct form?—8. In *qui vellet*, how do you explain the subjunctive?

[2] 1. What is the force of *que* in: *eodemque tempore?*—2. What is meant by *tyrannis* here?—3. In Latin could such a combination as "a work upon astronomy," &c., be translated literally? [Pr. Intr. ii. Caut. 7, *e.*]—4. How *must* it be translated?

[3] 1. Explain *autem* in: *Plato autem.*—2. Explain the tense of *persuaserit.* [Milt. 5, [2], 1–3.]—3. What would be the *usual* tense?—4. What is the meaning of *aliquanto?*

EXERCISE

I have entered more at large upon this in my book upon Astrology. I shall not be deterred from this in-

---

CH. III. [1] 1. Att. 17, 1, *se numquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate.* 2. As the *reciprocal* hatred that arises from coming into *collision*, whether in public or private life: thus in Atticus's case it was a sister nearly of his own age: *quam prope æqualem habebat.* 3. *Simul*, not *simulare.* 4. Yes. 5. *Arcessire* according to Freund: though MSS. and editions vary much. 6. It is a *causative* from *accedo*, as *incesso* from *incedo.* 7. Yes: according to Döderlein, Kritz, &c. 8. *Qui vellet* = *quippe qui vellet*, giving the *motive* that induced Dionysius to *send for Plato.*

[2] 1. According to Bremi, Dähne, and Jaumann, = *porro* or *præterea*: ['*and*] *moreover*' 2. Absolute power in the *abstract.*

[1] Schultz says, *hatred*, *especially* as manifesting itself in political hostility: it does not carry with it any notion of a secret feeling, but is rather to be derived from *simul*, than from *simulare.*

tention by any advice of yours. There is no doubt that he wished to restore liberty to the Syracusans. You are considerably more a friend to despotic power [in the abstract,] than to any despotic-ruler. I never left off imploring Dionysius, to restore liberty to the Syracusans. Dion, who admired and dearly-loved Plato, wished to comply with his request.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. How is '*to fear one another*' to be translated?—2. What is usually supposed to be omitted in this construction?—3. Give other instances of this construction.—4. Explain *præoccupare*.

[2] 1. Explain *aliquid magnæ est invidiæ alicui.*—2. Explain *omnia quæ moveri poterant Dionis.*—3. Is *imponere in aliquâ re* ever found?—4. In *sic enim existimari volebat, id se non odio hominis, sed suæ salutis fecisse causā*, what word appears to us superfluous? [Pr. Intr. ii. Diff. of Id. 28.]

[3] 1. What tense of the indicative generally follows *postquam* or *postea quam?* [Pr. Intr. 514.]—2. What part of speech is *nuptum?*

[4] What forms are used in Latin instead of *et nemo et nullus, et numquam?* [Pr. Intr. 80.]

[5] 1. Explain *usque eo.*—2. Give an instance of *usque eo* followed by *ut* or *ne.*—3. Can you produce any

---

Ch. IV. [1] 1. *Timēre inter se.* 2. *Se:* the full construction being *timēre s e inter se* [1]. 3. *Neque solum colent i n t e r s e ac diligent, sed*, &c. Cic. de Amic. 22: *quum i n t e r s e complexi in terram ex equis decidissent*, Nep. Eum. 4, 2: so *inter se ludere; inter se adspicere*, &c. 4. Its proper meaning is *to take into possession before another person:* when applied to persons it is either to *anticipate* or (as here) to *remove him out of the way;* or *destroy him before he is on his guard*, &c.

[2] 1. It *brings much odium upon him; makes him very unpopular, &c.* 2. = *Omnia Dionis, quæ moveri poterant:* al. Dion's moveables. 3. See Cim. 4, [1], 6.

[5] 1. Literally, u p t o t h i t h e r = up to such a point, to such a degree. 2. *Quod ubi iste audivit, u s q u e eo est commotus, ut*, &c. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18. 3. Chabr. 1, 3: *hoc u s q u e e o totō Græciā famā celebratum est, ut—Chabrias—voluerit.*

[1] *Hand* denies this, Tursell. vol. iii. 397: though he allows that as *novimus nos* = *novi te et tu novisti me*, so *novimus n o s inter nos* is found *pleonastically*, but never *noverunt se* (unless = *noverunt s e i p s o s*) nor *noverunt se inter se.*

other example from Nep.?—4. *Qui—deducerent*: why does *qui* here take the subjunctive? [Pr. Intr. 483.]

EXERCISE.

The boys love each other. Caius was so utterly unable to endure slavery, that he destroyed himself. There are some who plunge themselves into riotous living. There are some who are not allowed to be ever sober for a moment. All Sempronius's moveable property must be put on board, and sent to him. There are some who, from being indulged, are filled with the vilest desires. He wished it to be thought, that the boy had thrown himself from an upper story.

CH. V. [1] 1. What tense does *postquam* usually take?—2. When does *postquam* mostly take the pluperf.? [Pr. Intr. 514.]

[2] 1. Construe *multorum annorum tyrannis*.—2. Give a similar instance from this chapter.—3. Explain *tyrannis*.—4. Govern *magnarum opum* in: *magnarum opum putabatur*.—5. Explain *opes*. [Milt. 5, [5], 6.]—6. Give other instances of *societas* with the gen. of what the person spoken of takes a share in.

[3] 1. Is *tyranni* an *objective* or *subjective* genitive? [Pr. Intr. 161, note c.]—2. Distinguish between *onerariæ naves* and *longæ naves*.—3. Distinguish between *percellere* and *percutere*.—4. Give all the forms for '*three days after he reached Sicily*.' [Pr. Intr. 310.]—5. Is there any thing remarkable in the tense *introierit?* [Pr. Intr. 418, a.]

[4] 1. How is *ad* used in *ad se venturum?*—2. Give another instance from Nep.

CH. V. [2] 2. *Quinquaginta annorum imperium.* 6. *Demigrationis societatem*, Milt. 1, 2: *tantum abfuit a societate sceleris*, Timol. 1, 3: *quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates*, Cic. de Amic. 17, 64.

[3] 3. *Percellere* is to give any thing such a blow, that the consequences of it remain for a long time: *percutere* denotes a sudden and violent blow, the effects of which are most formidable at first, and gradually decrease: hence *percellere* is often used nearly in the sense of *evertere*.

[4] 1. For *adversus*; as πρός for ἐπί. 2. *Ad hostem vehi* Dat. 4, 5.

[5] 1. For what is *iis ipsis* used?—2. Give an instance from Cæsar *of the person by whose means*, &c., being put in the abl.—3. What is *spiritus* in the plural?—4. What then is *regios spiritus?*—5. What verb besides *reprimere* is used of *crushing* &c. the spirit?

[6] 1. What is the meaning of *vellet* here?—2. Why is *obtineret* in the subj.?

EXERCISE.

On the third day after Dion had arrived at Corinth, Heraclides was banished. By this we see that a tyranny that has lasted many years is supposed to be one of extensive resources and great strength. [Men's] hatred against the tyrant was so great, that Dion easily overthrew his government [now] of many years' duration. Dionysius thought that nobody would come against him with a few merchant vessels. The king's proud spirit was crushed by Dion within five days after he first reached Sicily.

Ch. VI. [1] 1. Is *consecuta* stronger than *secuta?*—2. Explain *sua mobilitate.*—3. From what are the metaphorical expressions *efferre*, *demergere* taken?—4. *Est adorta:* Drakenborch thinks that here and in Thrasyb. 2, 5, we should read *adorsus* from *adordiri;* is this necessary?

---

[5] 1. For *eorum ipsorum opera, auxilio;* or, *per eos ipsos.*—See Z. § 455. *Note.* 2. *Militibus—fossam perducit;* B. G. 1, 8, 1. 3. It generally means an over-confident *proud* spirit: as *noratis—spiritus tribunicios.* Cic. p. Cluent. 39, 109. 4. The tyrant's proud spirit. 5. *Frangere:* as Liv. 1, 31, *fracti simul cum corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces.* So 26, 24: *quorum se vim ac spiritus—fregisse.*

[6] 1. '*Was ready*' or '*consented:*' the treaty not having taken effect. 2. Properly *ut* is omitted; but the terms of a treaty are frequently expressed shortly in this way.

Ch. VI [1] 1. Yes: it denotes the rapid, sudden following of the second event. See Them. 7, [2], 2. 2. = *ex sua mobilitate*, 'in conformity with,' 'according to'—or in English, '*with her usual fickleness.*' 3. From the waves bearing up a vessel, or allowing it to sink. 4. No: *adorior*, properly *I rise up for* any thing, has also the meaning of rising up to *undertake a difficult*

[2] 1. *In filio suam vim exercuit:* why not *filium*[1]? 2. What does the *in* with abl. describe?—3. Explain *luxisset.*—4. What have you to remark on *parens?*

[4] 1. How would *et* be construed here in English? [Pr. Intr. ii. 233.]—2. When are *et, que,* used for '*but?*' [In.]—3. What is the derivation of *rhapsodia?*—4. When *rhapsodia* is used without any mention of the *poem,* which of Homer's epic poems is meant?—5. Quote the verse alluded to.—6. Why is *omnia in sua potestate esse velle* better than *se omnia—velle?*

[5] 1. What is *obsequium* here as opposed to *acerbitas?*—2. What is *interficiendum curare?*

EXERCISE.

Heraclides did not endure this, but got up a party [in the state.] Dion did not endure this, but attempted to exercise his authority against Heraclides. Dion having

---

task, and is stronger than *adorsus.* The phrase *oppugnare adorior,* which is the phrase in Thrasyb. 2, 5, occurs four times in Livy. *B.*

[2] 1. That would imply authority or influence exercised *against* him, instead of merely *in his case, with reference to him.* 2. The person or object with reference to which the action is completed. 3. The full expression would be *reduxisset in matrimonium.* So Suet. Dom. 8; *ob reductam in matrimonium uxorem.* 4. First, its position, by which it is not only made emphatic itself, but also adds emphasis to *gravissimum vulnus:* (2) that *parens* denotes the *natural* relation of a parent to a son: *pater* rather the *civil* relation, with reference to the *rights* of a father.

[4] 3. *ῥάπτειν ᾠδήν.* 4. The Iliad.
5. *οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη· εἷς κοίρανος ἔστω,*
εἷς βασιλεὺς, ᾧ κ.τ.λ. Il. 2, 204.
6. By thus prefixing *se, omnia* would lose its emphatic force: the omission of the *se* is quite in Nepos's manner. *B.* See Them. 7, 4.

[5] 1. *Conciliation.*

[1] Kritz on *in amicis fideles* (Sall. Cat. 9, 2,) has this excellent remark: *Hoc fit, ubi* verbum *ita comparatum est, ut et per 'in' præpositionem accusativo junctam cum objecto aliquo arcte coalescat, quæ vulgaris est ratio, et* absolute *cogitari possit, ita ut vim suam non in objectum exserat, sed per se generali sensu positum addito ablativo cum 'in' præpositione accuratius definiatur, quippe quo res illa significetur, in qua absoluta ejus actio versatur, vel quæ actioni causam aut originem præbuit. Talem verbi cum ablativo conjuncti rationem si explicaveris formulā quod attinet ad, vim constructionis plane fueris assecutus, nullumque locum non expedies.*—Probably *Hand* explains the relation of *in* with the *abl.* better than by *quod attinet ad* (which is too *general*) thus it denotes, "*rem, in qua aliquis versatur agendo, aut quam quis agens spectat*" Turs. iii. p. 269.

exercised his authority in the case of his son, receives the severest wound a husband [can receive] by the death of his wife. Dion did not endure this, but attempted to crush by severity the party which he ought to have won by conciliation.

Ch. VII. [2] 1. *Quum q u o t i d i a n i maximi fieren, sumtus:* how would you construe *quotidianus?*—2. Explain the principle which *quotidianus* here illustrates.—3. Give instances.—4. What does *manus porrigere* mean by implication?—5. Is *manus porrigere* used by another writer in this sense?—6. Some MSS. omit the *in* and read *nisi amicorum possessiones;* what difference would this make?—7. Give the derivation of *porrigere.*—8. Explain *amittere optimates.*

[3] 1. What is *male audire?*—2. Govern *audiendi.* [Pr. Intr. 183.]—3. Can you produce an example from a prose writer of the golden age?

Ch. VIII. [1] 1. *Hæc ille intuens:* have we met with this form before in Corn. Nep.? [Alc. 4, 1.]—2. Construe *quorsum evaderent.*—3. Give the derivation of

---

Ch. VII. [2] 1. By the adverb, 'every day.' 2. Adjectives denoting time are placed with an emphatic force where *we* should use adverbs. 3. *Seras conditiones pacis tentantem,* for *sero,* Suet. Oct. 17: and in this very life of Corn. Nep. *celeri rumore dilato,* 10, [1], for *celeriter.* 4. To appropriate them to himself; to take them away by violence: the *antecedens,* i. e. the preceding action of *s t r e t c h i n g o u t the hands* being used for the *consequens,* the final action of taking the property away[1]. 5. Yes, by Curt., who, however, has *ad* not *in: jam etiam ad pecora nostra avaras et instabiles manus porrigis,* 7, 8, 19. 6. The *nisi amicorum possessiones* would then be connected with the principal sentence, *neque—suppetebat:* if *in* is expressed, it is connected with the verb of the accessory sentence, *porrigeret.* 7. *Pro,* forth, forwards; *regere,* to direct. 8. = *amittere favorem optimatum.*

[3] 1. To be spoken ill of. 3. Yes: *homines i n s u e t i l a b o r i s,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 30.

Ch. VIII. [1] 2. '*What would be the end of it.*' 3. *Quo*

[1] It is curious to observe that in English we should use either *this* preparatory action, of *stretching out* the hands, or another preparatory action *one degree nearer* to the real action implied, that of *laying our hands upon* the property in question.

quorsus or *quorsum.*—4. Distinguish between *callidus* and *ad fraudem acutus.*—5. How is '*any*' translated after *sine?* [Pr. Intr. 390, (*a*).]—6. How should we express *homo sine ulla religione ac fide?*—7. The general rule for the use of *ac* is, that it adds a *stronger notion* to a preceding one: is not *fides* less than *religio?*—8. *Adit ad Dionem:* is the *ad* always repeated after *adire?*—9. Give an instance from Cicero of the repetition of the *ad.*

[2] 1. Is the right reading probably *in magno periculo esse*, or, *magno periculo esse?*—2. *Nisi—alicui:* why is *aliquis*, not *quis*, used after *nisi?*—3. *Illi inimicum:* is *inimicus* always followed by the dat.?—4. *Quem si invenisset idoneum—cogniturum* [*esse*]; this is in oblique narration, how should it stand in direct narration?—5. *Dissidenti:* what is understood?

[3] 1. Is *partes excipere* a usual construction?—2. *Conjurationem confirmat:* what is the meaning of *confirmat* here?

[4] 1. Explain *elata.*—2. What is understood after *conveniunt?*

[5] 1. *Non modo non—sed:* what is Hand's expla-

---

versus. 4. *Callidus* denotes the *tact* and *skill* acquired by personal experience: *ad fraudem acutus* relates to his *natural* disposition. 6. *A man without a conscience.* 7. Yes: but the *being without* any *fides* is a *stronger notion* in the descending scale of wickedness: it is a *worse* thing. 8. No. 9. *A d me a d i r e quosdam memini,—qui dicerent*, &c., ad Fam. 3, 10: the construction with *ad* is the *usual* one, to express the simple notion of going to a person or place: the construction with the acc. only is *the more common*, when the verb has the accessory notion of visiting a man to make a request, or to consult or advise with him, &c.

[2] 1. *Magno periculo esse:* '*to be in danger*' is, *in periculo esse, versari*, &c.: but the *in* is usually omitted when *periculo* has an adjective agreeing with it. 2. It means *some one* definite person, though without mentioning the individual: *quis* is the indefinite '*any.*' Pr. Intr. 392, and note x. 3. No: we have *inimici ejus* below. 4. *Si hunc inveneris—cognosces.* 5. *Dissidenti* sc. *a Dione.*

[3] 1. No: *partes s u s c i p e r e* is the usual construction, but *excipere* is also used occasionally, where *suscipere* is the usual form: thus *s u s c i p e r e simultates, inimicitias*, less commonly *excipere: s u s c i p e r e labores* and *excipere.* 2. *Firmiorem facit:* strengthens.

[4] 1. = *Enuntiata.* Pausan. 4, 6. 2. *Eum.*

[5] 1. That the *sed* states something *greater* and *stronger* that

nation of *sed* after *non solum*, *non modo*, &c., as compared with *sed etiam?*—2. Is *conata* neut. pl. as common as *conatus?*

EXERCISE ON CH. VII. VIII.

I am filled with the greatest alarm. I do not know how [all] this will end. It cannot be denied that great sums are spent every day. If such sums are spent every day, money will soon begin to run short. I know that one Callicrates, a man without a conscience, was his enemy. I have nothing to lay my hands upon, except the possessions of the aristocracy. There is no doubt, that if all are filled (*partic.*) with such alarm, you will lose the favor of the aristocracy. Dion commissions one Callicrates to pretend to be his enemy. If you find this person fit-for-your-purpose, all will betray their real sentiments to him.

Ch. IX. [1] 1. What festival was it?—2. What is *conventus?*—3. In what parts of a Greek or Roman house were the apartments to which a person would retire to sleep, or generally to avoid noise and interruption?—4. Explain *conscii.*

[2] 1. What is *ornare?*—2. What then is *armatis ornare?*—3. Give an instance from Cæsar of *exercēre remiges.*—4. How may *quo fugeret ad salutem* be construed?—5. What is understood?

[4] How is *notitia* used in *propter notitiam*

---

takes the place of what has been *wholly rejected.* Pr. Intr. ii. 504. See Thras. 1, [5]. 2. No: but it has sufficient authority: e. g. *conata perficere*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3.

Ch. IX. [1] 1. The festival of Proserpina, who was worshipped in Sicily with great honors. 2. In the sense in which it is here used of a *religious assembly*, a *festival*, it is rare in the golden age. 3. In the upper part of the house, or in the rooms that looked into the atrium. 4. = *Conscii conjurationis;* i. e. *conjurati.*

[2] 1. *Ornare* frequently means to *furnish* or *equip* any thing; to supply it with all that was necessary, to put it in a complete state. 2. To *man* a ship; to put into a ship its full complement of fighting men. 3. *Per causam exercendorum remigum*, B C. 3, 24. 4. A place of refuge. 5. *If* such a place should be required; *if* he should fail.

[4] In a passive sense: in consequence of their being known to

[5] 1. What is *singularis potentia?*—2. Translate "*I had rather be feared than loved*" in two ways. [Pr. Intr. 145, 146.]

[6] 1. Who are meant by the *illi ipsi custodes?*—2. Is *propitia* generally used in the same sense as here? —3. Give an instance of its application to men.

EXERCISE.

With this view Dion stayed at home and took no part in the festival. He mans (*partic.*) a trireme, and gives the command of it to a trusty person. I will give the command of this party (*Say:* of these) to a certain person, who is not to leave the door. I gave the command of this party to a trusty person, who was not to leave the door. He says that they shall have no where to fly to for security. It is said that one Lyco gave [them] through the window a sword to kill Dion with. [Pr. Intr. 478.] If you are well disposed towards me, you may save me. If you had been well disposed towards me, you might have saved me.

Ch. X. [1] 1. What are the two meanings of *concīdere?*—2. Give an instance of the latter meaning. [Hann. 3, 4.]—3. Construe *celeri rumore dilato.*

[2] 1. *Hujus de morte ut palam factum est:* is this a usual construction?—2. Give instances of *de* being used in this way to describe vaguely and generally an event

---

them. So *virtus—notitiam seræ posteritatis habet,* Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 48.

[5] 1. The government of a single person: so *singulare imperium,* &c. Regg. 2, 2.

[6] 1. In § 1, it is said: *domum custodiis* (= *custodibus*) *sepit:* these guards admitted the Zacynthians. 2. No: it is usually applied to the gods only. 3. *Parentes propitii.* Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 6.

Ch. X. [1] 1. To *cut down suddenly,* or *cut to pieces utterly.* 3. 'The rumor being *quickly* spread.' See note on *quotidiani* above, 7, [2].

[2] 1. No: the usual construction is *palam facere aliquid:* as; *Hac re palam facta,* Hann. 7, 7. 2. *Addunt de Sabini morte,* Cæs. B. G. 5, 41: *de defectione patris detulit,*

with its attendant *circumstances*.—3. Give an instance of *sic* with an adverb.—4. Explain the tenses of *possent*, *cuperent*. [Pr. Intr. 439; and Alcib. 2, [1], 7.]

[3] 1. What is *celeber* of place?—2. What is *publice?*—3. What is the Latin for *in a public place?*

EXERCISE.

There is no doubt that so dreadful a crime displeases many. Anger succeeded to pity so suddenly, that it seemed as if they would kill him themselves, if they could. Having left nothing behind him to pay for his funeral (*see Arist.* 3, [2],) he was buried at the public expense. Those who call me a tyrant in my life-time, will after my death extol me as the father of my country.

IPHICRATES.

CH. I. [1] 1. *Non tam magnitudine rerum gestarum, quam disciplina militari nobilitatus est:* does this form disparage his *res gestæ?*—2. Give an instance from Cicero of *nobilitari* in the sense of what *had become famous*.

[2] 1. Distinguish between *multum* and *sæpe*. [Milt. 8, [2], 2.]—2. Distinguish between *nusquam* and *numquam*.—3. What are *unclassical* forms for *no where?*—4. When only can *partim—partim* be used?

Dat. 7, 1. So τὰ περὶ τὸν φόνον. 3. *Græcas litteras—sic avide arripui quasi*, &c. Cic. de Senect. 8, 26. See Pr. Intr. ii. 779.

[3] 1. *Crowded, thronged, public*, &c. e. g. *portum Caietæ celeberrimum atque plenissimum navium.* Cic. pro Leg. Man. 12, 33. 2. At the public expense. 3. *In publico.*

CH. I. [1] 1. Not[1]: but states that his *disciplina militaris* was even more remarkable, and more *famous;* the *nobilitatus est* being the point insisted on. 2. *Nobilitata crudelitas.* Off. 2, 7, 26.

[2] 3. *Nuspiam* and *nullibi.* 4. When an *actual division* is to be expressed. Pr. Intr. ii. 281.

[1] We must then suppose *fuit enim talis dux*, &c. to mean that he was *in that respect* (i. e as a master of the theory and practice of the military art) inferior to none.

[3] Why is *uterentur* used, not *usi essent?*

[4] 1. What does Bremi, after Görenz, say of *e contrario?*—2. What does Hand say to this?—3. Does Nep. use *e contrario* in other passages?—4. Distinguish between *parma* and *pelta.*—5. Why is *appellantur* in the present?—6. What does *modus* mean here?—7. What are *sertæ* (*loricæ*)?—8. Are *sertæ atque æneæ* two kinds of *loricæ?*—9. How is *et* used in, *quod æque corpus tegeret, et leve esset?*—10. Give an instance of *et* = *et tamen.*—11. What is peculiar in the use of *curavit* here?—12. Give an instance.

EXERCISE.

Iphicrates was so great a general, that he never lost a battle by any fault of his own. Is any general of earlier times to be preferred to Iphicrates? Iphicrates is said never to have lost a battle by his own fault. Iphicrates enriched the art of war by many new inventions and many improvements. Though we diminish the weight [of their armor], their persons will be equally well defended, and the soldiers themselves will be able to move and charge with greater activity.

Ch. II. [1] 1. *Præfuit ut—fuerint:* explain the tense of *fuerint.* [Pr. Intr. 418, *a.* See Milt. 5, [2].

---

[3] Because the meaning to be expressed is, that they had been in the *habit of having*, &c.

[4] 1. That *contrario* has no authority; that *e contrario* is used by Nep. and Quintilian; *ex contrario* by Cicero. 2. That *e contrario* = *contra; ex contrario* = *ex altera parte contraria:* and that there is no reason for rejecting *e contrario* in Cic. de Fin. 5, 12, 36. 3. Yes: Eum. 1, 5; Hann. 1, 2; Att. 9, 3. 4. Död. *scutum.* See Dict. of Antiqq. 5. To denote that it was their *regular* constant appellation. 6. The *length.* 7. Cuirasses consisting of metallic plates connected by leather thongs and sowed to a skin or piece of strong linen. 8. No: the *atque* is explicative = '*and those of bronze,*' implying that they were *therefore* exceedingly heavy. 9. To connect two notions of which the latter might seem inconsistent with the former: = '*and yet*' '*and nevertheless.*' Pr. Intr. ii. 220. 10. *Magister hic Samnitium summa jam senectute est, et quotidie commentatur.* Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86. 11. It is seldom used in this sense *absolutely*, that is, without another verb. 12. *Signa, quæ nobis curasti,* &c. Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2.

3.]—2. Why is *ut nullus*, not *ne quis*, used here? [Pr Intr. 81.]—3. *Dicto audientem esse alicui*: parse *dicto*: and distinguish between *parēre, obedire, dicto audientem esse, obsequi, obtemperare.*

[2] 1. What is the meaning of *eam* in, *eam consuetudinem*?—2. What is *consistere*?

[3] 1. Explain *mora.*—2. How does it appear to be used here?—3. What is *intercipere*? and what does *inter* mean in composition?—4. *Tota Græcia*: why not *in tota Græcia*?

[4] 1. What must be supplied before *appellati sunt*?—2. From whom were they called *Fabiani*?

Ch. III. [1] 1. Explain the use of *autem* here.

[2] 1. Give the meaning of *parum.*—2. Give an instance of *quum—tum maxime* from Cicero.

[4] 1. *Contra ea*: what authors of the golden age

Ch. II. [1] 3. Död. *parēre.*

[2] 1. = *Such*: '*that*' is sometimes used in this sense in English. 2. The regular military term for *taking up a position.*

[3] 1. *Mora* = μόρα, μοῖρα [= 4 λόχοι] was a regiment of the Spartan army, consisting of 4, 5, 6, 7, or even 9 hundred men, at different times and according to different authors.[1] 2. To designate a body of *Lacedæmonian* troops, as *phalanx* for a body of Macedonians. 3. *Inter* in composition denotes the *interposition* of some obstacle between an attempt and its success: thus *interdicere* and *intercedere.*—*Intercipere* = to take them before their purpose was accomplished; hence to *intercept, to cut off,* especially by a *stratagem* or *sudden* attack. 4. The ablative without *in* is used to express, not *some point within* a whole, but *extension over* the whole.

[4] 1. *Cum laude*, or some such expression, *implied* by the following clause. 2. From *Fabius cunctator,* the first successful opponent of Hannibal.

Ch. III. [1] 1. It is the weak *autem* of transition = δέ. Pr. Intr. ii. 481.

[2] 1. It always implies that the quantity is not only *little*, but *less than it should be*: *too little.* 2. *Quum multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, tum maxime in amicitiis et diligendis et colendis.* de Amicit. 22, 85, (Klotz): and de Off. 3, 11, 47. [Pr. Intr. ii. p. 207, *w*) 1.]

[4] 1. Cæs. and Livy,—not Cicero

[1] The Dict. of Antiqq. makes the original number 400: but in Xenophon's time 600.

use this form = *contra?*—2. Give other instances from Nep. [Pref. [6]: Alcib. 8, 4: Con. 5, 4: Epam. 10, 4[1].

EXERCISE ON CH. II. III.

Iphicrates is said to have preserved an extremely strict discipline. Iphicrates won great glory by cutting off a Lacedæmonian mora. Artaxerxes applied to the Athenians for a general, to train his mercenary troops, and bring them to a high state of discipline. He will not retire till he has taken the city, [and] burnt it to the ground. Will you inspire any one with admiration by your personal appearance? [No.] Menestheus the son of Iphicrates by a Thracian lady, was asked which he respected most, his father or his mother?

CHABRIAS.

CH. I. [2] 1. What cases does *fidere* govern?—2. Give an instance of the abl. from Cicero.—3. What is *Agesilao victoria fidente?*—4. What is there peculiar in this construction?—5. Can you give any other instance of this?—6. Is '*phalanx*' used elsewhere of any Greeks, except the Macedonians?—7. What is *obnixo*

CH. I. [2] 1. The dat. or the abl. 2. *Hac* [*Cynosura*] *fidunt duce nocturna Phœnices in alto.* poet. in N. D. 2, 41: *hæc sunt opera magni animi et excelsi, et prudentia consilioque fidentis.* de Off. 1, 23, 81. 3. *Agesilaus—feeling sure of victory.* 4. That the abl. does not express the ground of this confidence, the thing *in which* he trusts, as in *consilio fidere*, &c., but the *object* of it, the thing which he confidently expects. 5. The nearest is the common phrase *fidens rebus suis:* in poetry the object is usually expressed by the inf., as in *parum fidens pedibus contingere matrem*, Luc. 4, 615: *fisus cuncta sibi cessura pericula Cæsar*, Id. 5, 577. 6. Yes: *quæ prima phalangem prostravit Laconum:* Pel. 4, 2. 7. 'Resting their

[1] Hand says: "*Bremius observavit, Cornelium contra non nisi,* Alc. 8, 1: Ages. 7, 4; *et* Epam. 6, [1], *contraque dixisse. Id fortasse argumentum erit quæstionis de auctore hujus libri instituendæ.*" Vol. ii. p. 124.

genu scuto?—8. Describe the position.—9. What is more usual than *projicere hastam?*—10. What is, *id novum contuens?*—11. Which is the stronger, *contuens* or *intuens, cernens?*—12. With what verb would you compare *contueri?*

[3] 1. *Tota Græcia:* when is the abl. used without *in?* [Iphicrat. 2, [3], 4.]—2. What is *status?*—3. Who are the *artifices* here meant?

Ch. II. [1] 1. *Sua sponte gessit:* construe this. [Cim. 3, [3], 7.]—2. May *sua sponte* and *sponte sua* be used indifferently? [Milt. 1, [4], 5.]—3. *Regnum ei constituit:* is *constituere* more than *parare?* if so, what *is* its force?

[2] *Neque prius inde decessit, quam totam insulam bello devinceret:* 'he did not depart till *he had conquered* the whole island'—how is it that the Latin language, which generally marks the *completion* of a *preceding action* more carefully than our own, here uses the *imperf.* where *we* should use the *pluperf.?*

[3] What is *magnas prædas facere ab aliquo?*

---

shields on [one] knee.' 8. 'The soldier places his right foot forward, bends the right knee, and stretches out his left foot behind him. He points his spear with both hands, and also rests the bottom of the shaft on his shield which is placed before his breast, supported by that and the right knee. The spear thus resting on the shield, the shield being supported by the soldier's body, and the weight of his body being thrown on the left leg, which is extended backwards, the greatest possible force is exerted against the enemy, whose charge is received in this position.' *Möser.* 9. *Porrigere hastam*[1]. 10. 'When he saw this which was a new position:' = τοῦτο τὸ καινόν; or τοῦτο, καινὸν ὄν. 11. *Contuens* = '*beholding with attention* or *astonishment*.' 12. With *conspicere* = *attentius intueri:* e. g. *quos ubi Afranius procul visos cum Petreio conspexit, nova re perterritus—constitit.* B. C. 1, 65.

[3] 2. Position: posture, attitude. 3. Actors, musicians, &c.

Ch. II. [1] 3. *Constituere* = *parare et firmum reddere.*

[2] Probably to mark out that his not withdrawing till he had conquered the whole island, was, not only an *historical event*, but also *a purpose:* that he was *determined* not to leave the island, and accordingly *did not leave* it, till he had conquered the whole.

[3] *Prædæ*, pl., is here used for any *gain:* so Cic. Verr. 2, 3,

[1] δόρατα ὀρθὰ προτειναμένους, Polyæn. ii. 1, 2.

EXERCISE ON CH. I. II.

It is certain that Chabrias has fought a battle before Thebes. It cannot be denied that Chabrias has marched to the assistance of the Bœotians. The rest of the main-body would not retire. A statue was erected to Chabrias, for having taught his men to kneel down behind their shields and await the charge of the enemy with a line of pointed spears. Chabrias wished that his statue should be represented in the [kneeling] posture, which, by his directions, his men had assumed, and which had gained them the victory. I will not withdraw till I conquer the whole island.

CH. III. [1] 1. *Questum, quod—gereret:* why is *gereret* in the subjunctive? [Pr. Intr. ii. 833, and 836.] —2. Is *queri* always followed by *quod?* [Ib.—See Z. § 629.]—3. What is *cum Ægyptiis?*—4. What is *denuntiare?*—5. What is *neque* here equivalent to?

[2] 1. When does *non* stand first in a sentence? [Pr. Intr. ii. 102.]—2. Construe *liberalius, quam ut posset effugere.* [Pr. Intr. Diff. of Idiom, 94.]

[3] 1. Explain the use of *ut* in: *ut invidia gloriæ comes sit.*—2. *Neque intuuntur:* from what verb does *intuuntur* come?

[4] 1. *Fecerunt idem:* explain this use of *facere.*—2. What does it mean in the next chapter: *id ceteri facere noluerunt?*—3. *Dissimilis horum et factis et moribus:*

59, *maximos quæstus prædasque fecisse.* The phrase seems here to mean *all* that the *Egyptians gave Agesilaus for his services.*

CH. III. [1] 3. = *una cum Ægyptiis: eos adjuvans.* 4. To *declare* in a *positive, threatening* manner. 5. *Neque tamen; neque vero.*

[3] 1. Pr. Intr. ii. 826: where for *noun* read *pronoun.*—See Z. § 621, and *Notes.* 2. From *intuor* for *intueor:* which frequently occurs in Plautus.—So *strido, fervo, scato,* for which the longer forms *strideo, ferveo, scateo,* were afterwards used.

[4] 1. It is used as the *representative* of a *preceding* verb (as *we* use *to do*), even where no *action* has been spoken of. It is here = *libenter aberant Athenis.* 2. = *non maluerunt perire.* 3. *Horum* may be the gen. after *dissimilis; factis* and *moribus* being the abl. of manner (= 'in actions and character'); or *factis* and

explain the different *possible* constructions of this passage.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. What was the *bellum sociale?*—2. What is *privatus?*—3. Is *magistratus* often used to denote military command? [Alcib. 7, [3], 2.]—4. What is the usual word for military command?—5. What must be supplied after *quam?*—6. What is *adspicere* here?

[2] *Dum studet—fuit:* explain this tense of *studet* [Pr. Intr. 509.]

[3] 1. What is *suberat?*—2. *In tutum:* explain this. [Them. 9, [3], 1.]

EXERCISE.

They complained that Chabrias was waging war against them. Unless you return before the appointed day, we will condemn you to death. Know that I do not like to be in the presence of my fellow-citizens. He speaks too freely[1], to escape the enmity of his fellow-citizens. I think that every step from you is a step from unpopularity. I think that every step from you will be a step from unpopularity. You will be able to escape, if you throw yourself into the sea. Is there not a ship at hand to receive you?

---

moribus may be datives after *dissimilis, horum* being the dependent genitive after these substantives. In this case, a *person* is said to be *unlike things;* but this irregularity is not uncommon: e. g. *præoptaret equitis Romani filiam generosarum nuptiis.* Att. 12, 1.

Ch. IV. [1] 1. A war between the Athenians and some of their principal allies,—Byzantium, Chios, Rhodes, and Cos. Iphicr. 3, 3. 2. Without any command: = *sine magistratu.* 4. *Imperium.* 5. *Quam eos, qui,* &c. 6. To look to him as the person in whom they had the most *confidence.*

[3] 1. = *in propinquo erat:* so Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: *quod mons suberat.*

[1] *Libere.*

TIMOTHEUS.

CH. I. [1] Distinguish between *impiger* and *laboriosus.*

[2] 1. What is worth remarking in *hujus præclare facta?*—2. Give a similar instance.—3. What does *ia* refer to?—4. What is this kind of construction called in grammar?—5. What are the words for '*any*' after *sine?* [P. I. 390 (*a*), and note v.]—6. What is the usual word for to *pay into the treasury?*—7. Why is *in ærarium referre* used here?

[3] 1. What is *pecunia numerata?*—2. *Cives suos—augeri maluit, quam id sumere,* &c.: give a similar instance from Nep. of the connection of a passive and an active infinitive with *malo.*—3. *Quam id sumere, cujus—posset:* why the subjunctive? [Pr. Intr. 483, (2).]—4. Explain *domum suam ferre.*—5. Give a similar instance.

CH. II. [1] 1. *Circumvehens Peloponnesum:* what is the Lat. for, to *sail round* a place?—2. To what then

---

CH. I. [1] *Impiger* denotes one, who without any hesitation or delay sets to work with great activity and zeal: *laboriosus* is he who carries on his work with extreme perseverance, sparing no pains to bring it to a successful conclusion.

[2] 1. That *facta,* as a participle, has an adverb with it, and, as a substantive, governs a genitive case. 2. *Dolere alterius improbe facto.* Cic. de Fin. 2, 17, 54. 3. To such a substantive as *æs* or *argentum* implied in the preceding *mille et ducenta talenta.* Comp. Cim. 3, [2], 8, 11. 4. *Synesis:* from σύνεσις, *intelligentia:* the agreement being with *a noun* which is *known* to be meant, though that actually used was different. 6. *In ærarium deferre.* 7. Because the same sum was paid in, which had been expended; so that the sum was *repaid.*

[3] 1. So much *ready money;* so much in *hard cash.* 2 *Violare clementiam, quam regis opes minui maluit.* Alcib. 10, 3. 4. To take it home for his own purposes; hence to appropriate to his own use. 5. *At hic nihil domum suam præter memoriam nominis sempiternam detulit.* Cic. de Off. 2, 22, 76

CH. II. [1] 1. *Circumvehi aliquem locum.* 2. To *dum*

is *circumvehens* equivalent?—3. Give similar instances—4. *Classem e o r u m;* to whom does *eorum* refer?—5. What is a construction of this kind called? [Ch. 1, [2], 4.]—6. Give a similar instance.—7. *Mare illud adjacent:* what are the different constructions of *adjacēre?*—8. Is *jacēre* used of a *nation* as well as of a *country?*

[2] What is a *pulvīnar*, and from what must it be distinguished?

[3] 1. *Huic uni ante id tempus contigit:* what time is meant?—2. Distinguish between *contigit* and *accidit.*

EXERCISE.

It cannot be denied that he was very skilful in the government of the state. Many instances are recorded of this man's wickedness. I do not choose to accept any thing, of which I could appropriate a portion to my own use. Timotheus had a piece of good fortune, which had happened to no one before him[1]. It was Timotheus's good fortune to reduce Corcyra under the dominion of the Athenians.

---

circumvehebatur: se may be *supposed* omitted. 3. *I n v e h e n s belluis,* Cic. de N. D. 1, 28, 78: *quum p r æ t e r v e h e n equo—vidisset,* Liv. 22, 49, 6. Nearly so: *anno v e r t e n t e,* Ages 4, 4; *ad se f e r e n t e m,* Dat. 4, [5.]—See Z. §§ 145, 147. *Note* 4. To *Lacedæmoniorum* implied by *Laconice.* 6. *Uni versa I t a l i a.—Q u o r u m ut fortuna atrox, ita causa fuit jus tissima.* Vell. Paterc. 2, 15. 7. *Adjacēre mari,* or *mare,* and *ad Syrtim adjacent,* Pomp. Mela 1, 7. 8. Yes: e. g. Dat. 4, [1]: *quæ g e n s j a c e t supra Ciliciam.*

[2] "Sacrifices being of the nature of feasts, the Greeks and Romans on occasion of extraordinary solemnities placed images of the gods reclining on couches with tables and viands before them, as if they were really partaking of the things offered in sacrifice. This ceremony was called [by the Romans] a *lectisternium.*" Dict. of Antiqq. *Pulvīnar* was the *cushion* or *pillow* used on these occasions: *pulvīnus* that ordinarily used at entertainments: see Pelop 3, 2.

[3] 1. The time of Timotheus.[2]

[1] Translate it more regularly, than Cornelius has done: imitate Cæs. B. G 2, 35: *quod ante id tempus accidit nulli;* should *accidit* or *contigit* be used?

[2] Others read *ante hoc tempus,* i. e. Cornelius's time: *ante id tempus* has the awkwardness of making Timotheus the only person to whom this had happened *before his days.*

CH. III. [1] 1. *Magno natu:* give another instance of this construction.—2. How does Dähne justify the use and position of *Macĕdo?*—3. What is *jam tum valens?*

[2] 1. *Quorum consilio uteretur:* why subj.? [Pr. Intr. 483, (6).]

[3] *Supprimere classem:* what word is more usual in this sense?

[4] *Sibi proclive fuisse:* how is *fuisse* governed, and for what is it used?

[5] *Lis æstimatur:* explain this. [Milt. 7 [6], 5.]

CH. IV. [1] 1. *Multæ novem partes detraxit:* how many are *novem partes?*—2. Explain the Roman mode of calculating fractions.

[2] 1. How may *quum pleraque possimus proferre testimonia* be construed? [Pr. Intr. Diff. of Idiom, 116.] —2. How is *quum* here used?—3. How is *pleraque* here used?

[3] *Ut mallet se—adire:* explain the use of *se* here. [Pr. Intr. 145, 146.]

EXERCISE.

The Athenians, being sorry for the judgment they had passed, are going to remit six-sevenths of the fine. I

CH. III. [1] 1. *Scismas, maximo natu filius.* Dat. 7, [1]: see note on that passage. 2. He thinks that it is placed *emphatically* with *valens* = 'that powerful Macedonian:' but it seems to be against this, that *valens* is modified by *jam tum.* 3. 'Who was *even then*, or *already* powerful;' implying that he became much more powerful afterwards.

[3] *Reprimere:* but *iter supprimunt*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 66.

[4] Pr. Intr. 460, (*c*), 1:—for *futurum fuisse.*

CH. IV. [1] 1. Nine-tenths. 2. When the *numerator* is only *one less* than the *denominator*, they express the number of parts by a *cardinal numeral* with *partes;* so that *quatuor partes* $= \frac{4}{5}$. For other fractions they used an *ordinal* (agreeing with *partes*, understood) to denote the *denominator*[1]: *decima pars* $= \frac{1}{10}$: *duæ decimæ*, $\frac{2}{10}$: *tres decimæ* $= \frac{3}{10}$.—Z. § 120.

[2] 2. For *licet, etsi.* 3. For *permulta.*

[1] On the mode of expressing fractions by the divisions of the *as*, see Pr. Intr. 553.

hear that the Athenians are going to remit three-sevenths of the fine. From this it may easily be conjectured, what the instability of fortune is. I had rather run the risk of my life, than desert a friend, whose reputation is at stake. I shall repair the walls at my own expense. Instead of producing, [as I could,] many instances of this man's victories, (see Ch. 1, [2],) I shall be content with two

---

DATAMES.

Ch. I. [1] 1. *Venio nunc ad:* give instances of this form of transition.—2. Give instances in which qualities are marked by an adjective and an attributive gen. or abl. case.

[2] 1. *Hoc plura:* parse *hoc.*—2. Explain *plerique.* [Pref. [1], 7.]—3. What is the force of *et—et* here? [Milt. 5, [3], 7.]—4. What is *ratio?*—5. What is *apparēre* here?

[3] *Et manu fortis, et bello strenuus:* distinguish between the two.

[4] 1. *Militare munus fungens:* what peculiarity is there here? [Pr. Intr. 533.]

Ch. II. [2] 1. Is Nep. correct in saying that in

Ch. I. [1] 1. *Venio nunc ad voluptates agricolarum.* Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: so 16, 56. 2. Dion, 9, 3, *quum audacissimos, tum viribus maximis:* Suet. Nero, 2, 6: *vir neque satis constans et ingenio truci.*

[2] 4. *Ratio* comprehends all that is necessary to make their character understood: the events, their circumstances, order, causes, &c.: it is therefore more extensive than *causæ:* including not only *causes* and *motives* but *means.* 5. *To be seen in their true light.*

[3] *Manu fortis* relates to personal bravery: *bello strenuus* to his *resolution, activity,* and *perseverance* as a commander.

Ch. II. [2] 1. No: Homer says he was killed by *Menelaus.* Il

Homer *Pylæmenes* is killed by *Patroclus?*—2. Give other instances of similar mistakes.—3. Explain *dicto audientem esse alicui.*

[5] For *nihilo segnius* some read *nihilo s e c i u s*: give a similar instance of *segnius.*

EXERCISE ON CH. I. II.

Let us now come to the c o n d u c t and a b i l i t y[1] of this very brave man. I fear that you will not succeed in this [attempt.] How few[2] are found, who are both personally brave, and [also] active commanders. What I am, will appear presently. Of Æschylus I shall relate the more for this reason, because his services were very great in the war which the Athenians waged against the king of Persia. Thyus wished to try first to put him to death secretly. He had privately put to death a little boy, his sister's son.

Ch. III. [1] 1. *Hominem maximi corporis terribilique facie:* give a similar instance of the connection of a genitive with an abl. in this construction.—2. Is this example quite similar?—3. What is the supposed difference between the abl. and the gen. in this construction? [Pr. Intr. p. 62: note 1.]—4. What is the distinction given by Bremi, after Ramshorn?—5. Is this opinion tenable?—6. What seems to be the *general,*

5, 576. 2. Cic. in the 2d Book de Divin. 39, ascribes to *Ajax* what was really done by *Ulysses;* and in the very same book, c. 30, puts the words of *Ulysses* into the mouth of *Agamemnon.* 3. Död. *parēre.*

[5] *Nihilo s e g n i u s bellum parare:* Sall. Jug. 75, fin.

Ch. III. [1] 1. (Pompeius) *oris improbi, animo inverecundo.* Sall. Fr. 2. No: for the latter quality is a mental one. 4. That the gen. denotes a property simply as *belonging to the subject:* the abl. the *impression* it makes upon others. 5. No: the example *oris improbi, animo inverecundo* itself overthrows it. 6. That the genitive describes the real nature and character of the subject; the abl. rather particular manifestations or circumstances of it[p]

[1] *Consilium.* [2] *Quotusquisque.* [Pr. Intr. 477.]

[p] After making this distinction, Krüger remarks upon this passage, that qualities of the body, so far as they relate to the *whole* body, belong to its real nature, and can, for that very reason, be in the genitive. Other qualities of the body are, therefore, expressed by the ablative only. Lat. Gram. p. 532.

though not *universal* distinction?—7. When *must* the gen. be used?—8. In what phrases must the abl. be used?

[2] 1. *Agresti duplici amiculo:* explain the use of the two adjectives here.—2. Give similar instances.—3. In *feram bestiam* is *feram* superfluous?

[3] 1. What is the meaning of *prospicerent* here?—2. *Primo non accredidit:* is *accredere* a common verb?—3 What does it mean?

Ch. IV. [1] 1. What peculiarity is there in *quæ gens jacet*, &c.?—2. Give an instance of *jacēre*, or one of its compounds, with *gens*. [Timoth. 2, 1.]

[2] 1. What is *vexare regionem?*—2. *Quæ portarentur:* why the subj.?

[3] 1. What mood does *etsi* usually take?—2. *Quamvis magno exercitu:* construe *quamvis* here.—3. Is *quamlibet* ever so used?—4. Distinguish between *imprudens* and *imparatus*, when the former relates to *want of preparation.*

[5] 1. *Ad se ferentem:* explain *ferentem* here.—2

---

7. Of *numbers*, e. g. *classis trecentarum navium.* 8. In *bono animo esse; animo forti et erecto*, &c., *ea mente.*

[2] 1. *Duplex amiculum* is equivalent to a *compound substantive.* 2. *Prælium equestre adversum: frumentaria magna largitio.* 3. No: *bestia* is an *irrational animal*, which is *fera*, so far as it is not *tamed.*

[3] 1. *To look at with attention.* 2. No: it occurs however in Cic. Att. 6, 2: *vix accredens, communicavi cum Dionysio.* 3. *To believe with difficulty:* nearly = our *credit.*

Ch. IV. [1] 1. He had before used *Cataonia* a *country*, which he now denotes by *gens*, and uses with it *jacēre*, which is properly used of *countries* only.

[2] 1. To harass it by plundering and devastating incursions, &c. 2. It does not describe *particular things* which were actually on their way to the king *on a given occasion*, but *such things* as were *regularly* conveyed to the king: the expression is *indefinite* both with respect to the *class* of *things* and to the *time.*

[3] 1. The indicative. 2. = '*ever so great.*' Pr. Intr. 451, note u. 3. Yes: Suet. Vesp. 5. *quicquid—volveret—animo, quamlibet magnum.* 4. *Imprudens* implies that the *cause* of the want of preparation was, that the person *did not perceive the necessity* of it.

[5] 1. It is used intransitively = *ferentem se, bringing himself* = *advancing.* 2. *Circumvehens* = *circumvehens se*, or *dum*

What similar instance have we lately had?—3. Give instances of other verbs of *motion* that are so used.—4 *Pertimescit:* explain its meaning here.

EXERCISE ON CH. III. IV.

He will take good care that the report of this action does not reach you before himself. I have ordered you to be equal in command with Pharnabazus. I have written to order you to set out for Egypt. Aspis refused obedience to the king (chap. 2, [2]), because the country he dwelt in was mountainous, and well fortified. Let us intercept the king's dues. A few men [indeed,] but [those] brave [ones,] put their horses to their speed, and prepare to charge. He beheld a few men indeed, but brave ones, coming against him.

CH. V. [1] 1. *A quanto bello ad quam parvam rem misisset:* quote a similar construction from Nep.—2. *Se ipse reprehendit:* why not *se ipsum?*—3. *Convenit:* what is understood?

[3] 1. *Amicus Datami:* what other construction might have been used? [Milt. 3, [6], 4.]—2. What is *perscribere?*—3. *In quibus:* what does *quibus* agree with?

[4] 1. *Ut tribuant:* what is the nom. case?—2 What does *obedire* mean here?

[5] 1. *Talibus:*—what is the force of *talibus?* [Them. 2, [8], 1.]

---

circumvehebatur. [Timoth. 2, [1], 1] 3. *Movens, vertens, mutans;* from *moveri, verti, mutari.* 4. It implies a *sudden dread* or *panic.*

CH. V. [1] 1. *Quem et ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam detrusisset*, xx. 2, 2. 2. That would mean he blamed *himself*, not some other person; whereas the emphasis is here on the *person blaming;* he *himself* felt how unwisely he had acted. 3 Sc. *eos.*

[3] 2. To write a complete and full account. 3. *Litteris* implied in *perscripta mittit.*

[4] 1. *Reges*, implied by *consuetudinem regiam* = *consuetudinem regum.* 2. = *obaudire*, to *give ear to;* to follow their advice.

Ch. VI. [1] 1. Give an instance of *prospere procedant.*—2. *Prius—pervenire cupiebat, quam de re male gesta fama ad suos perveniret:* why subj.? [Pr. Intr. 500.]

[2] 1. *His locis—ut—posset:* how is *hic* here used? is this usual?—2. Quote some such instances from Nep.—3. Does Cic. use *hic* = *talis?*

[3] 1. What is *in turbam exire?*—2. What does *relictum* mean here?

[4] 1. *Et omnes confestim sequi:* what is the force of *et* here? [Pr. Intr. ii. 233.]—2. Is there any other peculiarity in the sentence?

[5] 1. Give instances of *tantum quod.*—2. Do any of these exactly agree with the passage before us?

[6] 1. Explain *composito.*—2. What is *ab aliquo stare?*—3. What other forms are used?

[8] For what is *cogitatum* here used?

Ch. VI. [1] 1. *Sed tamen, ut omnia—prospere procedant, multum interest te venire,* Cic. ad Div. 12, 9: so also *prospere succedere,* Liv. 21, 7.

[2] 1. *His locis* = *iis, talibus locis:* '*is*' is more common in this sense, but *hic* is sufficiently justified by many passages. 2. Eumen. 5, 2: *neque umquam ad manum accedere licebat, nisi his locis, quibus pauci multis possent resistere.* Ages. 3, 6: *his locis manum conseruit, quibus plus pedestres copiæ valerent.* 3. Yes: *hoc animo in nos esse debebis ut,* &c., ad Div. 2, 1: and without following *ut* or *qui: sed duros et quasi corneolos habent introitus (aures),—quod his naturis relatus amplificatur sonus* de Nat. Deor. 2, 57, 144.

[3] 1. To become generally known: so Cic.: *exire atque in vulgus emanāre;* pro S. Roscio, 1, 3. 2. 'Deserted.'

[4] 2. Yes: *par esse* must be borrowed from the preceding sentence, the *non* being rejected.

[5] 1. Cic. ad Fam. 7, 23, 1: *tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, quum mihi a te litteræ redditæ sunt.* Ad Att 15, 13: *hæc quum scriberem, tantum quod existimabam ad te orationem esse perlatam.* Suet. Aug. 63, 1: *Juliam—Marcello—tantum quod pueritiam egresso—nuptum dedit.* 2. No: it would be like the first, if *quum* were expressed: *quum—jubet.*

[6] 1. The usual form is *ex composito:* but *composito* alone occurs, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 29: *composito factum est:* on which Donatus remarks: *Sic veteres: nos, ex composito.* 3. *Stare cum aliquo,* Eum. 8, 2: and *cum aliquo adversus aliquem* Ages. 5, 4.

[8] *Excogitatum* would be the more usual form.

EXERCISE ON CH. V. VI.

Artaxerxes does not blame himself, *but* sends him written directions [to leave] this great war [and] proceed to an inconsiderable affair. How few there are [Pr. Intr. 477] who if any mischance happens, blame themselves! Datames drew upon himself the enmity of the courtiers the more, because the king had ordered that he should share the command [chap. 3, end] with Pharnabazus. You will be in great danger, if any thing goes wrong in Egypt, while you have the command. There is no doubt that you will have for your bitterest enemy the man, whose advice the king principally follows. Written orders were sent him by the king, to march into Cilicia with not very numerous forces. Nothing shall hinder me from preparing the Egyptians o resist.

Ch. VII. [1] 1. *Maximo natu filius:* is this a usual form?—2. *De defectione patris detulit:* explain *de defectione.* [Dion 10, [2],]—3. *Quam conari:* what does *conari* here mean?

[2] 1. *Ciliciæ portæ:* what are *portæ* here?—2. Give Cicero's description of this pass.

[3] *Ancipitibus locis:* give the derivation and the declension of *anceps.* [Them. 3, [3], 2.]

Ch. VIII. [1] 1. *Statuit congredi, quam,* &c.: explain this construction.—2. Give some instances of

---

Ch. VII. [1] 1. Not in this sense: as *magno natu* is 'old,' so *maximo natu* should be '*very old*:' but it is here used for *maximus natu*, '*the eldest.*' 3. To make an actual attempt: to begin to act.

[2] 1. A narrow pass: = *angustiæ.* 2. *Duo sunt aditus in Ciliciam ex Syria, quorum uterque parvis præsidiis propter angustias intercludi potest, nec est quidquam Cilicia contra Syriam munitius.* Ad Fam. 15, 4.

Ch. VIII. [1] 1. *Potius* is omitted before *quam;* as μᾶλλον often is before ἤ in Greek. 2. *Ea (Fortuna) res cunctas ex lubidine quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque;* Sall. Cat. 8. *tanta vis hominis leniunda quam exagitanda videbatur,* &c. Id. 48, 5. *beneficiis quam metu imperium agitabant,* &c. Id. 9, 5.

the ellipse of *potius* or *magis*.—3. Give instances of *sedēre* = *to remain inactive.*

[3] 1. What does *loci natura* here mean?—2. *Hujus:* to whom does this relate?—3. What solution of this difficulty does Bremi offer?—4. *Non amplius hominum mille:* explain this construction.

[4] What is *callide cogitare?*

[5] 1. What is *bellum ducere?*—2. *Ad pacem amicitiamque hortatus est, ut cum rege in gratiam rediret:* is the last clause, which seems superfluous, necessarily to be rejected?

[6] What is *conditio* here?

EXERCISE ON CH. VII. VIII.

[If] we seize upon the wood, the enemy cannot pass by without being distressed by the difficulty of the ground. If a battle had been fought here, the numbers of the enemy would not have hurt [me] much, small as my force was. Autophradates resolved to fight a battle, rather than to be entangled in difficult ground. The news having been brought about the approach of Autophradates, Datames endeavored to seize the Cilician gates. Autophradates will not be able to march by [us] without being enclosed in the narrow pass.

CH. IX. [2] 1. *Quum nuntiatum esset quosdam sibi*

Claudii—oratio fuit precibus, quam jurgio similis: Liv. 3, 40. 3. *Quin immo Arretii ante mœnia sedeamus:* Liv. 22, 3 *ubi sedens prospectaret hostem:* Ib. 14.

[3] 1. The *advantages* of his ground. 2. To Autophradates, though *Datames* is the nearest substantive. 3. That it refers by *synesis*, [Milt. 5, [1], 4] to *numeri*, implied by the preceding *has copias.* 4. *Quam* is omitted. See also Milt. 5, [1], 5.

[4] To lay his plans with great ability or ingenuity.

[5] 1. To *draw out* or *lengthen out* the war: Alcib. 8, 1, we had *ut bellum quam diutissime duceret.* 2. No: such explanatory clauses are not uncommon. See Milt. 1, 2, *Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, qui consulerent Apollinem.*

[6] *Proposal:* See Cim. 1, [4].

CH. IX. [2] 1. If Nep. had said *quum audisset*, &c., *sibi* would have been quite correct: as *quum nuntiatum esset*, sc. *ei*, has virtually the same meaning, and no mistake can arise, the use of *sibi* seems to be quite justifiable.

insidiari: is *sibi* used correctly here?—2. *Qui in amicorum erant numero,* this being a subordinate clause in oblique narration, why is *erant* in the *indicative?* [Pr. Intr. 466.]

[3] 1. *Simillimum sui:* what is the usual difference between *similis sibi* and *similis sui?* [Pr. Intr. 212, note w.]—2. Is the rule without exception?—3. Give instances of its violation.—4. What is meant by *eo loco?* —5. Some critics think *vestitu* should be rejected, since *ornatus militaris* is the usual term for *regimentals:* how would you justify its retention?

[4] 1. What is *prædixerat* here?—2. *Parati essent facere:* give an instance from *prose* classics of the inf. after *paratus,* instead of *ad faciendum.*—3. *Conjicere tela:* what does *con* often imply in composition?

CH. X. [2] 1. *Hanc—missam:* what do these words agree with?—2. Why not with *fidem?*—3. Then what do you suppose *dextra* to mean here?

---

[3] 2. Certainly not, but the preponderance of authority is in favor of it. 3. (1) Gen. of *external* resemblance: *Phidias sui similem speciem inclusit in clypeo Minervæ.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: *plectri similem linguam nostri solent dicere, chordarum dentes, nares cornibus iis, qui ad nervos resonant in cantibus,* Id. N. D. 2, 59; where observe the gen. and dat. used indifferently. *Prætoris admodum similem fuisse constat.* Val. Max. 9, 14.—(2) Dative of *internal* or *moral* resemblance: *non ego eum cum summis viris comparo, sed simillimum deo judico.* Cic. pro Marcello, 3. 4. *Loco* sc. *agminis, quo dux incedere solebat.*
5. Cic. joins the two words in the very same way: *vestitu et ornatu regali:* de Fin. 2, 21, 69: *vestitus* is the *dress* generally, *ornatus* is the more general term for his whole *equipment.*

[4] 1. = *præceperat.* Them. 7, [3], 3. 2. Cic. p. Quint. 2, 8: *id quod parati sunt facere.* Sall. Cat. 20, fin. *nisi—vos servire magis quam imperare parati estis.* Cæs. B. C. 1, 7: *sese paratos esse—defendere,* &c. 3. Vigor, promptitude, earnestness, attention, &c.

CH. X. [2] 1. *Dextram.* 2. Because the phrase δεξιὰν πέμπειν occurs in Greek, and is imitated by other Latin authors. Thus δεξιὰν αὐτοῖς ἔπεμψε νόμῳ Περσικῷ, Polyæn. 7, 28, 1: so Xen. Ages. 3, 3; and δεξιὰν φέρειν, Anab. 2, 4, 1. In Justin 11, 15, we read: *in quam rem unicum pignus fidei regiæ dexteram se ferendam Alexandro dare.* And Tac. Hist. 1, 54: *Miserat civitas Lingonum, vetere instituto, dona legionibus, dextras, hospitii insigne.*
3 Either an assurance, sent by letter or by an ambassador, that the

[3] 1 *Persuasit homini:* has *homo* any *depreciating* force here?—2. Give a similar instance from Cicero.—3. When does *persuadeo* take *ut?* when the *inf.?*—4 What is *infinitum bellum* here?—5. *Amicitiam gerere*—explain this use of *gerere.*

EXERCISE ON CH. IX. X.

Autophradates, when he perceived that Datames could not be enclosed in the pass, resolved to lengthen out the war. Datames resolved to lengthen out the war, [rather] than fight a battle in difficult ground. Be prepared to do, whatever you see me [do.] I will direct him, to do whatever he sees me [do.] I directed him to do, whatever he saw me [do.] I will hurl missiles against them, before they arrive at [my] substitute. I will slay Datames, if you will permit me to do whatever I please with impunity. Mithridates, after he had received from the king by letter his plighted-hand, promised to slay Datames.

Ch. XI. [1] *Deque ea re:* others read *de quà re;* quote passages to justify the *ea.*

[2] 1. *Ante aliquot dies:* is this correct according to the usual practice of the best writers?—2. *Atque ipsos*

---

promiser made *as solemn an oath* as if he *had given his right hand* (which perhaps he *really* had done to some *sponsor,* as it were, of the absent person): or the *actual device* of a *right hand,* as a *pledge,* that the promiser had bound himself by a solemn oath It is most probable that Tac. alludes to some such *device,* the *dexteræ* being an *insigne hospitii:* but this, of course, does not *prove* that the Persians had a similar custom.

[3] 1. No. 2. *Quid enim abest huic homini?* i. e. *Pompeio,* pro Corn. Balb. 4. See Paus. 1, [1], 1–6. 3. It takes *ut* when the person is *persuaded to do something;* the inf. when he is *persuaded* (= convinced) that *any thing* is so and so. 4. 'A war of extermination:' *bellum internecinum.* 5. Possibly it implies that the *garb* of friendship was assumed; but *gerere amicitiam* occurs without any implied notion of this kind, Cic. ad Fam. 3, 8, 5: *de amicitia gerenda præclarissime scripti libri.* So *inimicitias gerere,* Att. 11, 5; *odium, simultatem gerere,* &c.

Ch. XI. [1] *Deque his,* Cic. de N. D. 1, 1, 2: *deque eo,* de Fin. 5, 6, 17. Comp. Milt. 6, 2.

[2] 1. No: *ante aliquot dies* is '*a few days ago;*' with reference to the *speaker.* It should be *aliquot diebus ante.* 2

scrutarentur; who are the *ipsi?*—3. *Qui explorarent—mittunt:* explain the use of the imperf. subj. with the present *mittunt.* [Pr. Intr. i. 414, *b.*]

[3] 1. What is *telum?*—2. Have we had any other instance in Nep. of *telum* for *gladius?*

[4] Distinguish between *digredi* and *degredi.*

EXERCISE.

He pretends to be returning to the same place. He pretends to have carefully noted the ground. He promised to show him a good place for a camp. He promised the king to take Datames by treachery. The enemy, after they had unsheathed their swords[1] and hid them under their clothes, returned to the same place.

Datames and Mithridates: but from the *utrique,* the meaning is *themselves and their followers.*

[3] 1. *Telorum appellatione omnia, ex quibus saluti hominis noceri possit, accipiuntur,* Julius Paulus, *sentent. recept.* 5, 3, 3: = '*weapons of offence;*' though properly *missiles.* 2. Yes: Alcib. 10, 5, *subalare telum.*

[4] *Degredi* is simply *to go away:* *digredi* is *to go away,* when those, with whom I have been, *also go away* in another direction. In other words, *degredi* denotes *departure* simply; *digredi* implies *departure* and *reciprocal separation.*

[1] Use *gladius*

NOTES

XV. EPAMINONDAS.

SYNOPSIS.

I. General caution in regard to the circumstances amid which Epaminondas was educated. II. His poverty, and accomplishment in various pursuits III. Mental and moral character; devotion to jurisprudence and philosophy; his friendly offices, and kindness. IV. Artaxerxes attempts to bribe him, but does not succeed. V. His eloquence; scene with Meneclides. VI. Reply to Callistratus; speech against the Spartans. VII. His forbearance under injuries; for the good of his country, incurred the risk of capital punishment. VIII. Tried but acquitted. IX. Died at Mantinea. X. Unmarried; his patriotism

I.—**1. Hæc .... lectoribus.** "It seems necessary to premise these circumstances to the reader."—*Pari fuisse.* "Were regarded in the same light by *or* among others."

3. Exprimere imaginem. Literally, "to express the image,' i. e. "to draw a correct picture," "to give a faithful portraiture *or* representation."—*Consuetudinis atque vitæ.* "Of the ordinary habit = the daily deportment, and life."—*Ad eam declarandam.* "To the explaining it," i. e. "to explain it," "to place it in a clear light."—*Anteponuntur*, "are preferred."

II.—**1. A majoribus,** "by ancestors."—*Eruditus*, "well-taught," i. e. "learned."—*Magis.* "More so."—*Citharizare*, "to play on the *cithara, or* harp."—*Chorda* is, properly, "an intestine," (χορδή;) *et cantare ad chordarum sonum,* "and to chant *or* sing to the sound of the strings of a musical instrument *or* of musical instruments."—*Qui non minore fuit gloria.* "Who was not less eminent." *Sum* with the *ablat.*—*Tibia*, meaning originally *a bone*, applied to a musical instrument with notes because it was first made of *bone*.

2. Deditus, "devoted."—*Anteposuerit*, "preferred."—*Condiscipulos*, "fellow-students."—*Artibus*, "pursuits."

3. Ad .... consuetudinem = to the English expression, "according to our ideas."

4. Ephebus, a youth from sixteen to twenty years of age.

III.—**1. Bona**, referring to *virtues.*—*Temporibus . . . . utens* "Skilfully availing himself of favorable occurrences."

2. Celans commissa, "concealing secrets intrusted to him."—*Discrte*, "discreetly."

4. Perpessus est, "he bore." From dep. *perpetior*, (*per*, *patior*.) *Amicorum . . . . caruit*, "he did not avail himself of the wealth of his friends for his own maintenance."

IV.—**1. Abstinentia**, "uprightness."—*Magno . . . . auri*, "with a large amount of money."—*Diligèbat*. Trace the derivation.

2. Orbis terrarum divitias. Like our expression, "wealth of the Indies."

3. Non miror, "I am not surprised."

4. Tua causa, "for thy sake."—*Ad . . . . pervenisse*, "I had taken by force."

6. Proferre possemus, "We could adduce."—*Quorum . . . explicarunt*. "Whose lives (sc. *vitas*) many authors, before us, have detailed separately, in many thousand lines = at great length."

V.—**1. Neque . . . . ornatus.** "Not less concise in the brevity of response than ornate in continued speech."

2. Obtrectatorem, "detracter."

3. Florere, "was successful and shone."

4. Utendum est vobis, "you must employ."

6. Contra, "on the contrary."—*Totam*, "all."

VI.—**1. Societatem**, "alliance."—*Legatus*, "legate."

VII.—**1. Locorum angustiis**, "in a narrow defile."—*Obsidione*, "from blockade."

3. Maxime autem fuit illustre. Supply *testimonium patientiæ injuriarum suorum civium.*—*Prætores*, "commanders."

4. Populiscitum *or* **plebiscitum**, "a decree of the people." It is opposed to *senatus consultum*, for, in regard to decrees and ordinances, the people (*populus*) were divided into two classes, *plebs* and *senatus*. A decree of the whole people, or, which is the same thing, of the two above-named classes, was properly called *populi jussum.*—*Imprudentiam*, "inconsiderateness, *implying also*, want of foresight."—*Multabat* or *mulctabat*. The verb *multo* implies, in connection with *punishment, loss* or *deprivation;* in this case, *deprivation of life.*

VIII.—**1. Sua opera**, "by his means."

2. Neque . . . . subiret. "Nor did he deny but that he should undergo the punishment of the law."—*In periculo suo*. "In his bill of condemnation"—"the record of his judicial sentence."

3. Apud, "before *or* near by."

4. Retraxit, "snatched—saved."—*Universam . . . . vindicavit* "Asserted the liberty of all Greece."

5. A judicio, &c. See Lexicon, under the word *Caput.*

IX.—**3. Mortiferum,** "bearing death, i. e. deadly."

X.—**1. Maleque eum consulere patriæ,** "that he neglected the interest of his country."

4. Nemo eat inficias. "Nobody can deny."—*Caput ... Græciæ.* "was at the head of all the Grecian states"

XVI. PELOPIDAS

SYNOPSIS.

I Is driven into exile. II. With others returns in disguise to Thebes. III. Pelopidas restores liberty to his fellow-citizens, the tyrants having been slain and the garrison driven from the citadel. IV. This exploit the work of Pelopidas; in most of his other deeds, he shares the glory with Epaminondas. V. Struggling with adverse fortune, he revenges the affront put upon him by Alexander of Thrace, with whom he waged successful war, though he himself fell therein. The Thessalian cities honor his memory.

I.—**1. Quemadmodum exponam.** "In what manner I may set them forth."—*Si tantummodo summas* (sc. *res*) *attigero,* "if I shall touch only on his chief actions."—*Medebor cum satietate tum ignorantiæ lectorum,* "I shall provide against both the satiety and the ignorance of my readers."

2. Laconum rebus studebant, "favored the interests of the Lacedæmonians."—*Idque ... consilio.* "And he did that of his own private judgment, without the sanction of the public."

3. Thebanis .... esse. "That they had to do with, i. e. that they must contend with *the Thebans*."—*Patria carebat,* "lived in exile."

II.—**1. Contulerant se.** "Had betaken themselves."—*Ut .. obtulisset.* "They might endeavor by the first occasion which fortune should present."

2. Sentiebant idem, "agreed in sentiment and feeling."—*Ad .... opprimendas,* "for overwhelming their enemies."—*Eum,* "that *namely*."

3. Omnino, "all-together."

5. Ut .... pervenire. "That they might reach Thebes at twilight," (when the sky was closing in evening.)—*Vestitu agresti,*

"r. ustic clothing."—*A quo . . . datus*, "who appointed both the day and the hour."

II.—**1. Libet**, "I am disposed," *interponere*, "to insert."—*Devenisse*, "had repaired."

2. Omnia perscripta erant, "all the particulars were fully written out."—*Sub pulvinum subjiciens*, "casting under the pillow or bolster *on which he reclined*."—*In . . . . severas*, "I defer, he says, matters of toil, *or* severe measures, until to-morrow."

3. Ex agris, "from the country."

IV.—**1. Sicut . . . docuimus**, "as we have taught above."—*Dimicatum est*, "the warfare raged."—*Hæc . . . . Pelopidæ*, "this credit of freeing Thebes belongs to Pelopidas."

3. Affuit, "he was present." When *f* follows the preposition, *d* is often changed into *f*; thus *adfui* or *affui*. See Lexicon, *Adsum*.

V.—**1. Initio**, "at the very outset."—*Exsul . . . . caruit*, briefly, "he was expatriated."—*Tectum*, "protected."—*Consuesset*, "was wont."

2. Violatus erat, "he had been abused *or* injured."

3. Summa, "chief direction."—*Non dubitavit*, "he did not hesitate."—*Confligere*, "to engage *with them*."

4. Incensus ira, "incensed by a just resentment." Some read, *incitus*.

XVII. AGESILAUS.

SYNOPSIS.

I. Agesilaus preferred to his nephew for the Spartan throne. II. By a sudden stroke of policy, he meets the Persian general in Asia before he is aware that Agesilaus had even set out on his march; his reasons for adhering to his faith, though faith was broken by the Persian general. III. The truce ended; while the enemy expect him in Caria, he devastates Phrygia; the manner in which he stimulated the energies of his army for its reorganization at Ephesus; the same wary policy characterizes him his successes; mode of success. IV. His obedience characterized; the battle at Coronea; his veneration. V. The Corinthian victory; reasons for not storming Corinth and other Grecian cities. VI. Declines to go to Leuctra; saves Sparta; his knowledge of human nature. VII. His public gifts; his own moderation. VIII. Personal uncomeliness—diminutive and lame; his forbearance of comforts; his gratuities.

I.—**1. Eo . . . familiarissime**, "for he enjoyed his most intimate friendship."

3. Alter . . . . alter, "one . . the other."—*Fieri*, regem *understood.*—*Deligebatur*, "he was chosen."

4. Agnorat for *agnoverat*, "had acknowledged."—*Suum*, "his own *son*."

II.—1. Imperii potitus est, "he obtained the chief power."–*Regi*, "against its king."—*Pedestres exercitus*, "infantry."

2. Tanta celeritate, "so great expedition."—*Copiis*, "his troops."—*Eum profectum*, "that he had set out."—*Factum est*, "it was brought about—it happened."—*Imprudentes*, "off guard—unawares."—*Offenderet*, "he did strike."

3. Ut . . . . conveniret, "that the Lacedæmonians might come to an agreement with the king."—*Re vera*, "in very truth—in reality."

4. Sine dolo, "without fraud."

5. Jusjurandum servabat, "he kept inviolate his oath."—*Suis rebus*, "from his cause." — *Religio*, "good faith."—*Quum animadverteret*, &c., "when they (the army) perceived that the divinity of the gods was on his side," &c.

III.—3. Præstitissent, "had surpassed."—*Magnis . . . . muneribus*, freely, "he would honor more highly with his gifts."—*Effecit*, "he brought it about."—*Ornatissimum et exercitatissimum*, "the best equipped, and in a surpassing state of discipline."

5. Quum . . . . fefellisset, "when the opinion deceived him," i. e. "when he was disappointed in his expectation."—*Victumque . . . . consilio*, "and beheld himself vanquished in stratagem."

6. Nunquam . . . . potestatem, "he never afforded an opportunity of attacking him (never exposed himself) on level ground."—*Conserere manum*, or *manus, pugnam, prœlium*, "to join battle, fight hand to hand, come to close quarters, engage in close combat."

IV.—2. Pietas, signifies "such conduct as is conformable to duty, scrupulousness, conscientiousness."—*Suspicienda est*, "is to be looked upon with admiration, esteemed."—*Quam virtus bellica*, "than his ability in war."—*Modestia*, "humility," implying "forbearance."—*Ut . . . . Spartæ*, "as if he had been a private individual in an assembly of the people at Sparta."

4. Anno vertente, "in the revolving year."

6. Qui . . . . minuerent, "who impaired the respect due to religion."

V.—2. Græciæ . . . . potuisse, "that the Greeks might have taken vengeance on the Persians."

VI.—1. Ut . . . . divinaret, "as if he did divine the issue."—*Noluit*, "he was reluctant—he refused."—*Præbuit se*, "he showed himself."

2. Discrimen, "crisis."—*Editum locum*, "an elevated position."

Ut . . . fecissent, "as if they had done it with good intent."—*Consilium*, "judgment."

VII.—**1. Se . . recuperarunt,** "never recovered themselves, nor regained their ancient power."—*Non destitit*, "did not cease."

2. Sublevavit, "he relieved."

3. Victus, "manner of living."

4. Intrârat for *intraverat*.—*Contra*, "on the contrary."—*Inopis*, "of the humble."

VIII—**1. Sic . . . . corpore,** "so he found her unpropitious in (in regard to) his bodily frame."—*Nam . . . . exiguo*, "for he was of humble stature, and diminutive body."—*Claudus altero pede*, "lame of one foot."

2. Quod . . . . venit, "this happened to him."—*Huc*, "thereupon."—*Vestitu . . . . obsoleto*, "in mean and well-worn clothing."—*Non beatissimi*, "not the most favored of fortune."

3. Fides facta est, "credit was given."

4. Et . . . . opsonii, "and other species of this kind of food."—*Desiderabat*, "did require."—*Secundamque mensam*, "and the second course," consisting of dessert, fruits, &c.—*Referri*, "to be returned."

6. Qui vocatur (supply *portus*) **Menelai.**—*In decessit*, "having fallen into a disease, he died"

XVIII. EUMENES.

SYNOPSIS.

I. General remarks; serves both Philip and Alexander in a post of great responsibility. II. He receives Cappadocia, and serves Perdicas. III. His fidelity; governs part of Asia; stratagem by which he ingeniously brings his troops to face the enemy. IV. His success; particulars of the battle. V. Pursued by Antigonus; besieged, his resources in a siege. VI. His advice to Olympias; his fidelity. VII. Manages in the name of Alexander VIII. Fights with Antigonus; insubordination and licentiousness of Macedonian Phalanx; Antigonus's device. IX. Is circumvented by Eumenes. X. Eumenes is basely betrayed to Antigonus XI. Incidents of his captivity. XII. His death. XIII. His services, and power.

I.—**3. Domestico summo genere,** "of the highest rank in his own country."—*Vincebat*, "he did surpass."—*Cura*, "in anxiety"

4. In intimam familiaritatem, "into close intimacy."

5. Habuit eum ad manum, "he had him in attendance."

6. Quæ Hetærice appellabatur, "which was called the social band," (from the Greek word ἑταῖρος, a companion.)

II.—**2. In . . . . pervenissent,** "should reach the age of puberty, i. e. when they became their own masters."—*Quod . . . . posset*, "which can easily be understood."—*Dicta*, "spoken of *thus*."

4. Ac . . . . societatem, "and should make alliance with himself."

III.—**4. Dilapsuras,** "would be about to slip away."

IV.—**4. Illo usus erat familiariter,** "he had been intimate with him."—*Ossa*, "his bones—his remains."

V.—**1. Hæc dum geruntur,** "while these transactions are going on."—*Et . . . . defertur*, "and the supremacy is transferred."—*Suffragium ferre*, "to carry one's vote *to the urn*," (*sitella;*)"hence, "to vote."—*Damnare capitis*, "to condemn to death." Sometimes it refers to *one's welfare, weal*, or *good name;* especially *civil life* in the *judicial sense*, that is, *the sum of all the rights and privileges of a Roman citizen*, (which, if he loses, he loses his *caput*.) *Causa capitis, accusare capitis*, are commonly (except *in causa* perduellionis) to be understood of *exilium*. Exile referring to these three things and privileges, viz., freedom, rights of citizenship, family.—*Exiles res*, "little things."

3. Extremo tempore, "finally."

4. Equos militares, "his warlike chargers."—*Agitandi*, "of *or* for exercising *them*."

5. Prioribus pedibus, "with fore-feet;" *plane*, "fully."—*Excutiebat*, "was constantly striking out *while the motion lasted*—did strike out."—*Decurreret*, "should run out, *in the sense*, should be exercised."

6. Factum est, "was done, brought about, accomplished."—*Jumenta*, "animals." *Jumenta* for *jugmenta*, from *jungo*, strictly, "draught-cattle." The Greek ὑποζύγιον.—*In campestribus locis*, "in a champaign country; open, flat places, level ground."

7. In hac conclusione, "during this siege."—*Alias . . . . alias*, "at one time . . . . at another."

VI.—**1. Et . . . . occuparet,** "and take possession of that government."

2. Raperetur, "she should be drawn."—*Omnium . . . . oblivisceretur*, "should bury in oblivion all injuries."

3. Gessit, "bore, carried, conducted."—*Opem*, "assistance."

4. Subsidio sibi, "to her assistance."

5. Satius duxit, "considered, esteemed it better."—*Referentem*, "rendering."—*Ingratus*, "an ungrateful *one*, an ingrate."

VII.—**2. Principiis.** See infra, VII.—*Administrare*, "to manage."

3. Nam . . . . regia, "not at the tent of Eumenes, but at the royal tent." *Principia* was a broad open space, extending the whole breadth of the camp, and separating the lower part of the camp from the upper. Here was erected the tribunal of the general, when he either administered justice or harangued the army.

VIII.—**1. Acie instructa,** "with army drawn up *in battle array.*"—*Male acceptum,* "roughly handled."—*Non . . . . voluntas,* "not according to his own wish, but as the will of the soldiers compelled him."

2. Inveterata . . . . licentia, "long accustomed both to glory, and likewise to insubordination."—*Periculum est,* "there is always danger."

5. Commeabant, "were accustomed *or* wont to go."

6. Sin . . . . contenderet, "if he should march with expedition through lonely (*or* retired) places."

7. Cocta, "cooked."—*Quam minime,* "as little as possible."—*Constituerat,* "he had resolved."

IX.—**1. Quid . . . . facto,** freely, "what was to be done?"

3. Obvii, "lying *or* being in the way—which one falls in with."

6. Decerneret, "he might fight."

X.—**2. Superior prœlio discessisset,** "he had come off superior in battle."

XI.—**1. Servari,** "to be treated."

2. Fructum . . . . capere, "to derive pleasure from the sight of his misfortune."—*Formam,* "the general appearance."—*Qualis,* "of what description *or* nature."

3. Quin, "but that."—*Missum fieri,* "to be set at liberty."

5. Neque id falsum, "nor was that a false *or* mistaken view of nis case—nor was that untrue."—*Dignitate honesta,* "of dignified demeanor."—*Neque . . . . venusta,* "nor of so great size, as comely person."

XII.—**1. Adeo . . . . habiti,** "they had been so much annoyed."

2. In . . . . tantum, "on whom solely, *or* alone, so much depended."—*Negotium,* "business, implying difficulty and trouble."

4. Jugulatus est a custodibus, "had his throat cut, i. e. was butchered *or* slain by his keepers *or* guards."

XIII.—**1. Philippo apparuisset,** "had attended Philip, *as his secretary.*"—*Unum . . . . alæ,* "ono wing of the cavalry."

3. Ornatum, "insignia."

XIX PHOCION

SYNOPSIS.

I. More notorious for integrity of life than for military genius, hence termed *the Good;* rejects the gifts of Philip. II. Accused of ingratitude to Demosthenes, and of want of fidelity to the state. III. Two factions at Athens; is driven away; goes to Macedonia; is there imprisoned, and finally taken back to Athens for trial. IV. The people very much exasperated against him; he is refused defence; after a mock trial, is condemned; his death, and ignoble sepulture.

I.—**1. Ex quo,** "from which circumstance," referring to "integrity of life."

II.—**2. Plebiscito.** See Note, Epam. VII. 4.

3. Causam capitis. See Note, Eum. V. 1 *Damnare capitis.*

III.—**1. Optimatum,** "of the nobles."

2. Capitis damnatos. See Note, Eum. V. 1.

3. Causam .... dicere, "he was ordered to plead his cause, nominally before King Philip, but in reality before Polysperchon."

IV.—**1. Pedibus jam non valeret.** It may be translated, "he was now lame."

2. Inde .... viris, "then being judicially condemned, certain legal forms being gone through with, he was given up to the *undecemviri,*"—eleven magistrates at Athens, whose office it was to take charge of those committed to prison, and to see the sentence of the law executed on criminals.

XX. TIMOLEON.

SYNOPSIS

I. General remarks: equable: procures death of his brother, Timophanes, who had violently seized upon the Corinthian government; his mental sufferings consequent thereupon. II. Sent by the Corinthians, he drives Dionysius out of Syracuse, but freely spared his life; vanquished Icetas, the Carthaginians, and Mamercus. III. Repeoples the deserted cities, his good works; love entertained for him by people of Sicily. IV. His resignation and humility; singular coincidence; some further particulars —wisdom, moderation; his death and public honors.

I.—1. **In pristinum.** Supply *statum.*

2. **Non . . . est,** "he had to contend with a variety of fortune."—*Et*, &c. A just remark, to which the attention of the young reader is particularly called.

3. **Et parere legibus, quam, &c.** Again note, for the reason just given in note above.

4. **Ipse . . . . attulit,** "he himself not only did not lay violent hands on."

II.—1. **Felicitate,** "success."

III.—3. **Propugnacula,** "strong-holds."

IV.—1. **Moderate,** "patiently."

2. **Neque . . . . gloriosum,** "nothing either proud or boastful."

3. **Gratias . . . . habere,** "thanks did give and entertain."

4. **Sacellum Αὐτοματίας constituerat,** "had built a chapel to Fortune."—*Sanctissime colebat,* "most holily—most sacredly cherished" *Colebat* from *colo,* (probably from the obsolete word κολέω, which appears in βουκολέω,) to bestow care upon, to till, to cultivate, *hence* to cherish, *also* to venerate.

V.—1. **Ad . . . . casus.** "To this surpassing goodness of the man, wonderful chances were added."

2. **Vadimonium imponere vellet,** "wished to oblige him to give bail for his appearance." *Vadimonium*, a promise or obligation to appear, at a time appointed, in a court of justice, either personally or by an agent.—*Qui . . . . conarentur,* "who endeavored to curb or restrain the impertinence of the man by force."—*Oravit,* "implored." —*Ne id facerent,* "not to do it."

XXI. DE REGIBUS.

SYNOPSIS.

I. Kings of Sparta in *name*, not in power; the more illustrious in actua sovereignty, Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, the two Alexanders, kings of Persia II. Philip, Alexander, Pyrrhus, and the elder Dionysius. III. Demetrius. Lysimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemæus, &c.

I.—**1. Hi . . . . duces,** "these were almost all the generals of Greece."

3. Macrochir, "long-handed," an epithet of the elder Artaxerxes, from μακρός, "long," and χείρ, "a hand;" generally "Longimanus" among Latin authors.

4. Manu fortior, "more personally brave *or* courageous."

5. Naturæ . . . . reddiderunt, "paid the debt of nature," i. e "died."

II.—**1. Ludos,** "games."

2. Quem . . . . putaret, "whom he suspected of treason, *or* whom he suspected of plotting against it."

XXII. HAMILCAR.

SYNOPSIS.

I. Changes the declining fortune of the Carthaginians; makes peace, but retains his arms. II. Saves Carthage, and does even more than this. III. Is sent into Spain at the head of an army; takes with him his son Hannibal, and Hasdrubal, on whom he bestows his daughter; his victories, and death.

I.—**1. Sed temporibus,** "but towards its termination."

3. Paci serviendum, "that he should endeavor to procure peace."

5. Tanta fuit ferocia, "he displayed so much pride."

II.—**2. Totam abalienarunt,** "alienated the affections of all Africa."

4. Oppida abalienata, "the disaffected towns."

III.—**1. Ex sententia,** "according to his wish."

2. A præfecto morum, "by the superintendent of the public morals."

XXIII. HANNIBAL.

SYNOPSIS.

I. His superiority as a general, how shown; envy towards him; his hatred of the Romans. II. His influence with Antiochus; he narrates to him III. Made commander of Carthaginian forces at the age of twenty-five, at the head of three armies; crossed the Alps; various exploits. IV. He fights with the most eminent Roman generals, and is victorious. V. His march on Rome; his various successful conflicts. VI. Recalled to his own country, he is conquered by the Romans at Zama; makes a stand at Adrumetum. VII. Peace is made; he serves in different capacities; to save himself from the Romans he flees to Antiochus in Syria; conduct of the Carthaginians towards him. VIII. Sails to Cyrene, is unfortunate; engaged in a sea-fight with the Rhodians. IX. Ingenious device for concealing and securing his wealth from the grasp of the Cretians. X. He excites Prusias, king of Pontus, against the Romans; contending with Eumenes, king of Pergamus, he sets forth on a naval expedition, his single object being to destroy that regal general himself. XI. His queer stratagem for effecting his purpose. XII. He is surrounded in his castle, and commits suicide. XIII. Died at the age of seventy; his cultivation of letters.

I.—**2. Semper . . . . superior,** "he always came off victorious."

II.—**3. Utpote,** "as it were."

III.—**2. Fœderatam civitatem,** "a city in alliance with the Romans."—*Tres . . . comparavit,* "he raised three very large armies."

4. Concidit, "he cut down."—*Itinera muniit,* "he paved roads."—*Elephantus ornatus,* "an elephant accoutred—fully equipped."

IV.—**3. Cum delecta manu,** "with a chosen band."

V.—**2. Fabio dedit verba,** "he imposed on Fabius."—*Juvencorum,* "of oxen—young bullocks."

4. Prœlia, "his exploits."

VI.—**2. Facultates,** "the resources."—*Bellum componere,* "to conclude the war by treaty."—*Valentior,* "with more vigor—in greater strength."—*Conditiones . . . . convenerunt,* "their mutual proposals were not agreed to."

VII.—**1. Acerrime,** "most ardently."

2. Gratias agerent, "should tender congratulations."—*Peterent,* "should supplicate."

6. Sui exposcendi gratia, "for the purpose of demanding him-

self."—*Priusquam . . . daretur*, "before the senate was given to them, i. e. before an audience of the senate was given to them."

VIII.—**1. Antiochi spe fiduciaque**, "by hope and confidence in the aid of Antiochus."

2. Memoria prodita est, "record has been transmitted."

4. Quo, prœlio *understood.*

IX.—**2. Nisi quid prævidisset**, "unless he should use some precaution."

3. In propatulo, loco *understood.* "Openly—in open view."

X.—**1. Poenus**, "the *wily* Carthaginian."

4. Decreturi erant, "they were about to fight."

5. Harum . . . . multitudinem, "when he had collected together a great number of these venomous reptiles."—*Hisque præcipit*, "and enjoins upon them."—*Omnes ut . . . . navem*, "that they all simultaneously should unite upon the one ship," &c.—*A ceteris . . . . defendere*, "they should reckon it sufficient merely to defend themselves from the rest."

XI.—**1. Tabellarium . . . . mittit**, "he sends a messenger in a boat, with a herald's rod." The *caduceus* was a rod like Mercury's wand, carried by ambassadors, and serving the same purpose as a flag of truce. At sea it was usually fixed on the prow of the ship or boat.

3. Ad irridendum eum pertineret, "unless it should have an aim to mock him."

6. Nautica castra, "an encampment, including ships drawn to land."

7. Pedestribus copiis, "with infantry."

XII.—**2. Patres conscripti**, "the Roman senators." The senate, when first established by Romulus, consisted of a hundred citizens, who, on account of their age, rank, and wisdom, were styled "Senatores," *Elders*, and "Patres," *Fathers* When the Sabines were incorporated with the citizens of Rome, a hundred of their principal men were admitted into the senate. These new members were called "conscripti," and the *senators* were now styled, "Patres et Conscripti," or "Patres Conscripti."

3. Ne usu eveniret, "lest that should happen."

4. Qui, i. e. "Hannibal."

5. Quam *vitam.*

XIII.—**1. Acquievit**, "finally rested—died."—*Quibus consulibus*, existentibus *understood.* "In whose consulship, in what year." Two consuls or chief magistrates were elected annually at Rome. Instead, therefore, of giving the *year* of any event, the names simply of the consuls are given, which answers all the purpose of chronology.—*In*

annali suo, "in his own annals."—*At Polybius*, "But, &c"—*Sulpicius autem*, "Sulp. however."

2. Tantus vir, "so remarkable man;" *tantisque bellis districtus*, "intensely engaged in so important wars."—*Nonnihil*, "some portion." *Græco sermone confecti*, "written in the Greek language."—*Rebus gestis*, "the exploits."

3. Memoriæ prodiderunt, "have handed down to posterity—committed to writing, recorded, related."

4. Explicare imperatores, "to unfold the *exploits of commanders.*"

XXIV. M. PORTIUS CATO.

SYNOPSIS

I. His early life; tribune of soldiers, Questor, Ædile, Prætor; brought poet Ennius to Rome. II. Consul, Censor, manner in which he discharged his duties. III. Sketch of his character; his attainments; his Works.

I.—**1. Priusquam .... daret**, "before he engaged in the pursuit of honors."—*Versatus .... Sabinis*, "lived in the country of the Sabines."—*In foro esse cœpit*, "he began to be engaged in public business."

2. Primum stipendium meruit, "he served his first campaign."—*Castra .... Neronis*, "he served under Caius Claudius Nero"

3. Cum .... vixit, "with whom he did not live in terms of intimacy suitable to the official connection which subsisted between them."

II.—**3. Severe .... potestati**, "exercised that office with rigor."

III.—**1. Probabilis orator**, "a respectable orator."

2. Quarum .... arripuerat, "though he was old when he commenced the study of letters."

XXV. T. POMPONIUS ATTICUS.

SYNOPSIS.

I. His descent; early instruction, character and mental qualities as a youth II. Disquietude in state affairs, the course he pursued therein; his liberality. III. Estimation in which he was held; honors preferred to him. IV. His intimacy with Sylla; manner in which he employed himself. V. His uncle; his family connections. VI. His course in regard to public affairs; various excellence of character. VII. In the Cæsarian civil war, he offends neither Pompey nor Cæsar. VIII. Cæsar being slain, he grants to Brutus in adversity, what he would refuse to him in prosperity. IX. Is the friend of Antony, condemned and hated, and protects and aids the persecuted members of his family. X. In the mutations of fortune, his kindness is rewarded, when Antony returns to power. XI. His further acts of kindness. XII. His liberality; use of wealth to relieve distress; disregard of mere station and honor. XIII. His manner of life; domestic habits; inmates of his dwelling. XIV. His entertainments; his moderation. XV. His integrity; capacities for business. XVI. Fit companion for the old or young; his friendship eagerly sought. XVII. Equanimity of his life. XVIII. Fond of antiquity, skilled in genealogies, a lover of poetry—his conciseness therein. XIX. Not ambitious of distinction; alliance with him is sought. XX. His friendships with Cæsar and Mark Antony. XXI. His general good health, disease, closing interview of counsel. XXII. His last days; his death.

I.—**1. Ab .... generatus,** "descended of one of the oldest Roman families."—*Perpetuo .... acceptam,* "received by uninterrupted succession from his ancestors."

2. Quibus .... debet, "in which the age of boyhood ought to be instructed."

3. Generosi condiscipuli, "his high-spirited schoolfellows."

II.—**2. Pro .... vivendi,** "of living suitably to his rank."—*Cujus sublevavit,* "whom he relieved in his exile with money."

4. Versuram facere, "to borrow from one person for the purpose of paying another," "to hire money."

III.—**1. Omnes honores haberent,** "paid him all honors."

2. Actorem auctoremque, "agent and adviser."

IV.—**4. LLS. ducenta et quinquaginta millia,** "two hundred and fifty thousand sesterces." *Sestertius,* the most common coin of the Romans, was equal in value to two pounds of brass and a half, and hence it is usually marked by the letters LLS. for libra, libra,

semis ; or by abbreviation HS. It is often called simply *numus*, or *nummus*. The *sestertius* or *nummus* was equal to about three cents and a half.

5. Ut . . . . indicaret, "that they expressed with tears their grief for the privation they were to suffer."

V.—**1. Difficillima natura,** "of a churlish disposition."—*Cujus . . . veritus est,* "of whose harshness of temper he stood in such reverential awe."—*Summam,* "extreme."

2. Hæredem ex dodrante, "heir to three-fourths of his property or estate." *Dodrans* means three-fourths of the *as*, applied, in general, for three-fourths of any thing ; taken from the phrase *facere hæredem ex asse,* "to make universal heir."—*Circiter centies LLS.* Refer to Note IV. 4. *Sestertium* is a sum equal to a thousand *sestertii.* When a numeral adverb is joined to *sestertium,* it denotes so many hundred thousand sesterces. Thus *centies LLS.* is the same as *centies centena millia sestertiorum,* i. e. 10,000,000 sesterces, and is equivalent to about, in our money, $387,500.

VI.—**1. Optimarum partium,** "of the patrician party."

3. Ad . . . . accessit, "he never attended the censor's sales," when the public revenues were let to the highest bidder. It was the custom, at public auctions, to erect a spear where the crier stood—a custom probably derived from this circumstance, that those things only which were taken in war were sold in that manner. All the taxes and public revenues were let publicly by the censors to the highest bidder.—*Nullius . . . . factus est,* "he was neither surety nor principal in farming the public revenue." Those who farmed the public revenue were called *mancipes* or *publicani :* they gave securities to the public, called *praedes ;* and had generally partners, *socii,* who shared with them the profit and loss.—*Neminem . . . . accusavit,* "he accused no person either as the direct prosecutor or his second."

VII.—**1. Usus est . . . . vacatione,** "he availed himself of the exemption from military service, to which he was entitled by his age." Persons above fifty years of age enjoyed immunity from the duties of war.—*Ex sua familiari re,* "from his own personal fortune *or* estate."

2. Conjunctum, supply, *cognatione.*

VIII.—**6. LLS. centum millia.** See Note IV. 4 ; V. 2, circiter centies LLS.

IX.—**2. Familiares (Antonii) insequebantur,** "they persecuted his friends."

4. Ut nullum . . . . Attico, "that she never appeared as defendant in a court of law, according to bail, without Atticus." In a lawsuit, the defendant was obliged to give security for his appearance in

court on the day appointed; he was then said, *promittere vadimonium*, to promise to appear; if he was present, he was said, *vadimonium sistere, vel obire*, to present himself, to appear in court on the day appointed.

XIII.—**2. Plus . . . . habebat,** "displayed more taste than expense;" was rather elegant than magnificent.

3. Usus est familia, &c., "he kept an establishment of slaves of the best kind, if we are to judge by utility but if by external show, below mediocrity."

4. Quod a plurimis videas, *sc.* concupisci.

5. Ut . . . . posset, "that it might neither be remarkable for richness nor meanness."

XIV.—**1. Aliud . . . anagnosten,** "heard any other musical (or theatrical) performer than a reader." It was customary among the Romans, at their private entertainments, to introduce, for the amusement of their guests, actors and musicians, called *acroamata*, who sung or recited, with theatrical gestures, select passages of plays; or persons, usually slaves, who read some favorite author, and who were denominated *anagnostæ*.

2. Parique . . . . fortuna, "and maintained the same rank in both states of his fortune."

XV.—**2. In nitendo . . . . annuisset,** "in endeavoring to accomplish what he had once agreed to undertake."

XVI.—**3. Historiam . . . . temporum,** "a regularly composed history of those times."

4. Divinatio, "the foreseeing or predicting of future events," (μαντεία. μαντική.) " Thence, skill in taking measures effectually to prevent or avert any threatening evil, divine or uncommon wisdom and forecast. Augurium, is an omen derived from the flight or singing of birds, (οἰώνισμα, οἰωνοσκοπία;) hence, a forewarning, prediction. Divinatio seems to have the more general meaning, and augurium a special signification, though this is by no means always the case.

XVII.—**1. Pietas,** "such conduct as is conformable to duty," hence it refers to the different affections and acts of both religious and moral duty.—*Gloriantem*, "priding himself upon, rejoicing in," (καυχάομαι.) —*Se . . . . redisse*, "that he had never required to be reconciled to his mother, i. e. had never quarrelled with his mother."—*Simultas* is from *simul*, and is, accordingly, equivalent to "jealousy," "rivalry," when two persons are striving for the same end. *Doed.* finds no confirmation of the idea that *simultas* especially signifies a secret enmity, one which rests upon hypocrisy, consequently a grudge.

2. Nefas, "what is unlawful, criminal." *Nefas* is an offence against God and nature, an act of impiety. *Scelus*, an offence against

the peace of society or the rights of others, a crime. *Flagitium*, an offence against one's self.

XVIII.—**1. Mos, moris,** "the will of a person, one's humor; self-will, wilfulness, caprice," hence the various modification of meaning of the word.—*Quo . . . . ornavit*, "in which he has enumerated in order," &c.

2. Subtexere, literally "to weave below or under" any thing.

XX.—**1. Sponsalis,** (νυμφικός.) *Sponsalia* also means "presents made to betrothed persons." Here it has the usual meaning of "espousals."

4. Neque vero a M. Antonio minus colebatur literis, "nor did Mark Antony the less maintain a correspondence with him by letter."

XXI.—**6. Stat mihi,** "I am resolved."

XXII.—**3. Pridie Calendas Aprilis,** "the day before the calends of April, i. e. on the 31st of March." Somewhat similar to the Olympiads of the Greeks, were the *Lustra* of the Romans. At the end of every five years, a *census*, or review of the people, was made which was closed with a solemn sacrifice, called *Lustrum*. This word, accordingly, is put for the term of five years—thus *duo lustra*, ten years; *decem lustra vidit*, he is fifty years of age. These Lustra, however, were not, like the Olympiads, used in reckoning dates, but merely to denote a certain space of time. The method of reckoning dates among the Romans was by consulships, or from the foundation of the city Consuls were first elected, on the abolition of royalty, in the year of the city 244. The first consuls were Lucius Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus. Hence, *Lucio Junio Bruto et Lucio Tarquinio Collatino consulibus*, in the 244th year of Rome This method of reckoning dates, however, was difficult and uncertain; because the consuls frequently died during their office, and were succeeded by others before the usual time of election. That, therefore, of computing from the foundation of the city was easier and more definite. The year was divided by the Romans into twelve months. These months were adapted to the course of the sun, by Julius Cæsar, with the aid of Sosigenes, an astronomer of Alexandria, and distributed into the number of days still assigned to each. Hence the year thus divided, is called the Julian, or Solar Year. The months were divided into three parts, by Kalends, Nones, and Ides. The first day was called *Kalendæ* (*a calando*) from a priest calling out to the people that it was new moon; the Ides, which divided the month, derived their name from the obsolete verb *iduare*, to divide; and the Nones were so called because, counting inclusively, they were nine days from the Ides. The Ides generally fell on the 13th of the month, and the

Nones on the 5th ; but in March, May, July, and October, the Nones fell on the 7th, and the Ides on the 15th. In marking the days of the month, the Romans counted backwards; thus, to denote the 31st of December, they said, *Pridie Kalendas,* (i. e. *ante kal.*) *Januarii ;* or, *Pridie Kalendarum Januarii,* marked shortly, *Prid. Kal. Jan* The 30th of December, *Tertio Kalendas Januarii,* i. e. *tertio die ante,* &c. ; or, *ante diem tertium Kal. Jan.* 29th, *Quarto Kalendas, Januarii,* &c.

4. Ad quintum lapidem, " at the fifth mile-stone." From the earliest period of Roman history, it was unlawful to bury within the city. By the laws of the twelve tables it was expressly prohibited in these terms, HOMINEM. MORTUUM IN URBE. NE. SEPELITO. NEVE URITO

LEXICON.

A. Aulus. See Hist. and G. Index.

A, ab, prep. From, by.

Abaliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ab, alieno.) To alienate, estrange, *Ages.* ii.; to convey property from one to another.

Abdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (ab, do.) To hide, conceal, put out of the way.

Abdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ab, duco.) To lead away.

Abeo, īre, īvi, et ĭi, ĭtum, irreg. neut., (ab, eo.) To go away.

Abhorreo, ēre, ui, —, (ab, horreo.) To dread; abhor, be averse from, *Mil.* iii.; differ greatly.

Abjectus, a, um, adj. Abject, debased, mean, low, contemptible.

Abjectus, a, um, part. See *Abjicio.*

Abjĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (ab, jacio.) To throw away, reject; despise.

Abreptus, a, um, part. See *Abripio.*

Abrĭpio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (ab, rapio.) To take away by force, intercept, *Datam.* iv.; to snatch, or sweep away.

Abrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ab, rogo.) To repeal, annul; take from, *Epam.* vii.

Abscēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, neut., (abs, cedo.) To depart from; desist, *Epam.* ix.

Absens, tis, part. and *adj., (absum.)* Absent.

Absolutus, a, um, part. See *Absolvo*

Absolvo, ĕre, vi, utum, (ab, solvo.) To absolve, acquit.

Abstĭnentia, æ, f. A withholding from, abstinence opposed to covetousness, moderation, *Arist.* i.; temperance.

Abstĭneo, ēre, inui, entum, (abs, teneo.) To keep from, abstain.

Abstrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (abs, traho.) To draw from. It implies more violence or force than *Abdūco.*

Absum, esse, fŭi, irreg. neut., (ab, sum.) To be absent, be wanting.

Abundans, tis, part. and *adj., (abundo.)* Abounding, affluent.

Abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ab, unda.) To overflow, abound.

Ac, conj. And; also; than; as.

Accēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (ad, cedo.) To approach, go to, agree to, *Milt.* iii.; be added; accede; *ad rempublicam,* to engage in the business of the state; *ad amicitiam,* gain friendship, *Eum.* i.

Accĕlĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, celero.) To hasten, accelerate, urge on.

Acceptus, a, um. See *Accipio.*

Accerso, or *arcesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum.* To send for, call, invite; summon, arraign.

Accessio, ōnis, f., (accedo.) An approaching; addition, accession.

Accĭdo, ĕre, i, —, (ad, cado.) To fall to, come to, happen, befall

Accĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, (ad, capio.) To take, receive, accept; to learn, *Att.* i.: to hear, *Han.* ii.; to entertain; *acceptus male*, being defeated, *Eum.* viii.

Accrēdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (ad credo.) To believe, assent to, credit.

Accresco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (ad, cresco.) To increase, to grow in size *or* quantity.

Accŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum, (ad, cubo.) To recline at table; to lie down; to be near.

Accūrāte, adv., (accuratus.) Accurately, carefully, strictly; particularly.

Accūsātor, ōris, m., (accuso.) An accuser, plaintiff, informer.

Accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, causa.) To accuse, arraign, impeach; blame, reprehend.

Acer, or acris, cris, cre, adj., (aceo.) Sharp, tart, pungent; eager; passionate, bold.

Acerbĭtas, ātis, f., (acerbus.) Harshness *or* bitterness of taste; distress; severity; rigor.

Acerbus, a, um, adj., (acer.) Unripe, bitter; harsh, cruel; premature, *Cim.* iv.

Acerrĭme, adv. See *Acriter.*

Acies, ēi, f. The edge *or* point of a weapon; the eye *or* sight; an army in battle array.

Acquiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (ad, quiesco.) To repose *or* rest; acquiesce, to be pleased *or* satisfied with; die, *Han.* xiii.

Acrĭter, adv., comp. rius, sup acerrĭme, (acer.) Sharply; keenly; bravely; fiercely, vehemently.

Acrius See *Acriter.*

Acroāma, ătis, n. A symphony, interlude; musician, singer; reciter, narrator of humorous stories.

Acta, æ, f., (ἀκτή.) A shore, a pleasant retired place on the beach.

Actæus, a, um, adj., (Acte, Gr. 'Ακταῖος.) Attic, Athenian. From *acta, ἀκτή, litus*, relating to the sea-shore.

Actor, ōris, m., (ago.) An agent; manager; pleader; accuser; actor in a play.

Acūmen, ĭnis, n., (acuo.) A sharp point, edge: acuteness, ingenuity, smartness.

Acuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. To whet, sharpen, point.

Acūtus, a, um, adj., (acuo.) Sharp, pointed; shrill, high, piercing; acute, subtle, ingenious.

Ad, prep. To, at, before; *ad tempus*, about the time.

Adămo, āre, (ad, amo.) To love greatly.

Addo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (ad, do.) To add, put to.

Addubito, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, dubito.) To doubt, be in doubt

Addūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, (ad, duco.) To lead, bring to; induce, persuade, influence.

Ademptus, a, um, part. See *Adimo.*

Adeo, adv., (ad, eo.) So, so much.

Adeo, ire, ivi, ii, itum, irreg. neut., (ad, eo.) To go to; speak to, address; undergo, *Timol.* iv.; encounter.

Adeptus, a, um, part. See *Adipiscor.*

Adfui or *affui.* See *Adsum.*

Adgredior. See *Aggredior.*

Adhĭbeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (ad, habeo.) To use; admit; apply.

Adhuc, adv., (ad, hoc.) As yet hitherto; besides, moreover.

Adĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, (ad emo.) To take to one's self take; take away, remove.

Adĭpiscor, ipisci, eptus, dep., (ad, apiscor.) To get, obtain.

Adĭtus, ûs, m., (adeo.) An approach; access, liberty of approach; a passage.

Adjăceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (ad, jaceo.) To lie near, border upon *or* be contiguous to.

Adjungo, gĕre, xi, ctum, (ad

jungo.) To join to, to annex; attach, gain over.

Adjūtor, ōris, m., (ad, juvo.) A helper, assistant; colleague, *Con.* iv.

Adjŭvo, uvāre, ūvi, ūtum, (ad, juvo.) To assist, aid; favor.

Admĭnistro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, ministro.) To work, do service; manage *or* govern; execute, discharge *or* perform.

Admirabĭlis, is, e, adj., (admiror.) Wonderful; admirable, worthy of admiration.

Admīrandus, a, um, adj., (admiror.) Wonderful, admirable.

Admīrātio, ōnis, f., (admiror.) Admiration; surprise.

Admīror, āri, ātus, dep., (ad, miror.) To wonder greatly, be astonished; admire.

Admitto. ĕre, īsi, issum, (ad, mitto.) To admit, give access to; commit, perpetrate.

Admŏdum, adv., (ad, modus.) Very, exceedingly, beyond measure.

Admŏneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (ad, moneo.) To admonish, put in mind.

Admŏnĭtus, ûs, m. An advising, warning, suggesting, advice.

Adolescens, tis, m. and *f., (adolesco.)* A young man *or* woman till the age of maturity.

Adolescentia, æ, f., (adolescens.) Youth.

Adolescentŭlus, i, m., adolescens.) A little young man.

Adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, opto.) To adopt, assume.

Adorior, īri, tus, dep., (ad, orior.) To attack; attempt; accost.

Adortus, a, um, part. See *Adorior.*

Adscisco, or *assisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (ad, scisco.)* To adopt; *alia (scil. civitate) adscita,* having become a citizen of another state; acquire; assume; borrow.

Adscitus, Ascitus, a, um, part. See *Adscisco.*

Adsimŭlo. See *Assimulo.*

Adspectus, ûs, m. A looking at, beholding, the sight; look, air aspect.

Adspicio. See *Aspicio.*

Adsum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., (ad, sum.) To be present; assist attend.

Adūlor, āri, ātus, dep. To fawn as a dog; flatter.

Adulterium, i, n., (adulter.) Adultery.

Advĕnio, īre, ēni, entum, (ad, venio.) To come to, arrive.

Advento, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. of advenio.) To approach, come frequently.

Adventus, ûs, m., (advenio.) A coming, arrival.

Adversārius, a, um, adj., (adversus.) Contrary, opposite to: *subs.,* an adversary, opponent or enemy.

Adversus, a, um, adj., (ad, verto.) Opposite, fronting; contrary hostile, adverse.

Adversus, and *Adversum, prep* Against, towards, opposite When followed by a dative, or governing no case, *adversus* and *adversum* are taken as adverbs; *tenet adversum proficiscentibus Athenis,* blows right against persons sailing from Athens. *Milt.* i.

Adversor, āri, ātus, dep., (adversus.) To oppose, resist, oppugn, thwart.

Advŏco, āre, (ad, voco.) To call to; summon.

Ædes, et Ædis, is, f. A temple, (*properly one apartment;*) *plur.,* a house consisting of several apartments; *primum tenet locum ædium,* occupies the first place of the house, viz. the hall, *or atrium, in which the nuptial couch was spread, and the mistress of the family, with the maid-servants, were employed in spinning and weaving.*

Ædificātor, ōris, m., (ædifico.) A builder.

Ædificium, i, n., (*ædifico.*) A building, edifice, house.

Ædifico, āre, (*ædes, facio.*) To build, frame.

Ædīlis, is, m., (*ædis.*) An ædile, *a Roman magistrate, who took care of the temples, theatres, and other public buildings of the city, and superintended the markets and taverns, regulated weights and measures, and exhibited the solemn games.*

Æger, ra, rum, adj. Sick; weak; distressed in body *or* mind; anxious, sorrowful.

Æmulātio, ōnis, f., (*æmulor.*) A desire to excel; emulation, rivalship; envy, jealousy.

Æmŭlor, āri, ātus, dep. To desire to excel, rival, emulate; imitate:—*in these senses it governs the accusative; with the dative it signifies,* to envy.

Æneus, a, um, adj., (*æs.*) Of brass, brazen.

Æquālis, is, e, adj., (*æquus.*) Equal, constant; of the same age, contemporary, *Aristid.* i.

Æque, adv., (*æquus.*) Equally; *with quam, or ac, it must be translated,* as.

Æquipăro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*æquus, para.*) To equal; compare.

Æquĭtas, ātis, f., (*æquus.*) Equality; justice, equity.

Æquus, a, um, adj. Plain, level; equal; favorable, advantageous; *locus æquus,* advantageous ground.

Ærārium, i, n., (*æs.*) A treasury, the place where the public money is kept; the exchequer.

Æs, æris, n. Brass, copper *or* bronze; money.

Æstas, ātis, f., (*æstus.*) Summer, commencing on the 9th of May, and ending on the 7th of August; heat.

Æstīmo, āre, āvi, ātum. To estimate, value, rate, appraise; *æstimare litem,* to estimate the damages, determine what fine a criminal should pay.

Ætas, ātis, f. Age, time of life, time; a season; an age *or* space of thirty years.

Affābĭlis, is, e, adj., (*ad, fari.*) Easy to be spoken to, affable, courteous, accessible.

Affecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*adficio.*) To affect, desire *or* aim at; aspire to.

Affectus, a, um, part. See *Afficio*

Affĕro, rre, attŭli, allātum, (*ad, fero.*) To carry *or* bring to; report *or* bring word; *vim vel manus,* offer violence; *detrimentum,* occasion loss; *multa nova in re militari,* invent *or* devise.

Affĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (*ad, facio.*) To affect, influence, move: *this verb takes the meaning of the noun with which it is connected; as, afficere honore,* to honor; *laude,* to praise; *pœna,* to punish; *muneribus,* to present.

Affīnis, is, e, adj., (*ad, finis.*) Adjoining, contiguous; related by marriage; allied; privy to, accessary, concerned in.

Affīnĭtas, ātis, f., (*affinis.*) Affinity, alliance by marriage.

Affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad, firmo.*) To affirm, declare.

Afflictus, a, um, part. See *Affligo.*

Afflīgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (*ad, fligo.*) To dash to the ground; to vex, to distress *or* afflict.

Affluens, entis, part. See *Affluo. Part.* and *adj.* Abundant, profuse, superabundant.

Affluentia, æ, f., (*affluens, affluo.*) abundance, affluence.

Affluentius, comp. of *Affluenter* More profusely, more copiously *or* plentifully.

Affui. See *Adsum.*

Agellus, i, m., (diminutive from *ager.*) A little field.

Ager, ri, m. A field *or* farm; land, ground; district *or* territory.

Aggrĕdior, di, ssus, dep., (ad, gradior.) To go to; accost *or* address; attempt; attack *or* assault; accuse.

Agĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. from *ago.*) To drive, toss; exercise; *aliquid mente vel animo,* to think, meditate.

Agmen, ĭnis, n., (ago.) An army on march.

Agnosco, ĕre, ōvi, ĭtum, (ad, nosco.) To know, discern; recognise, acknowledge; approve.

Ago, ĕre, ēgi, actum. To drive; act, do; treat, transact; *gratias,* give thanks; *cum aliquo,* treat with, converse; *bellum,* conduct; *causam populi,* espouse the cause of the people, favor the popular faction; *nullis agi casibus,* be moved from his purpose by no misfortunes; *qui nihil aliud egĕrunt,* who applied to nothing else; *id agitur,* it is proposed *or* intended.

Agrestis, is, e, adj., (ager.) Of the country, rural, rustic, clownish.

Agrĭcŏla, æ, m., (ager, colo.) A tiller of the ground, husbandman, farmer.

Aio, def. I say.

Ala, æ, f. A wing of a bird; arm; wing of an army.

Alăcer, or *alăcris, cris, cre, adj.* Cheerful; brisk, active; courageous.

Alias, adv., (alius.) At another time; in another respect, otherwise.

Alienātus, a, um, part., (alieno.) Disaffected, estranged.

Aliēnĭgĕna, æ, m. and *f., (alienus, gigno.)* A foreigner.

Aliĕno, āre, (alius.) To cast off; estrange, alienate; to transfer the property of a thing to another.

Aliēnus, a, um, adj., (alius.) Belonging to another; foreign, adverse; *alienus locus,* disadvantageous ground.

Alio, (alius,) adv. To another place, thing, person; end, purpose, intent, use.

Aliquamdiu, or *Aliquandiu, adv., (aliquis, diu.)* For some time.

Alĭquando, adv., (aliquis, quando.) At some time; sometimes, at last.

Alĭquanto, alĭquantum, adv., (aliquid, quantum.) Somewhat, a little, considerably.

Alĭquis, qua, quod or *quid, pron., (alius, quis.)* Some, somebody, some one.

Alĭquot, adj. pl. indecl. Some, several, a few.

Alĭquoties, adv., (alius, quoties.) Several times, sometimes.

Alĭter, adv., (alius.) In another manner, otherwise.

Aliŭbi, for *alibi, adv., (alius, ubi et ibi.)* Elsewhere, in another place.

Alius, a, ud, adj., gen. alius Other, another; different, contrary.

Allatūrus, a, um. See *Affero.*

Allātus, a, um, part., of *Affero.*

Alo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, or *altum.* To maintain, support; nourish, foster.

Alpĭcus, a, um, adj. See *Alpīnus, Hist. and Geog. Index.*

Alte, adv., (altus.) On high, high, highly, aloft; from on high, from a great height; deeply, low, to a great depth. *Fig.,* high, &c., deeply, &c.

Alter, a, um, adj., gen. ĭus. Another; one of two; the second.

Alterŭter, ra, rum, adj., (alter, uter.) One or other, one of two.

Altĭtūdo, ĭnis, f., (altus.) Height, depth.

Altius, adv. comp. alte, pos., (altus.) More highly.

Amātor, ōris, m., (amo.) A lover, gallant.

Ambĭtio, ōnis, f., (ambio.) A going round; soliciting *or* canvassing for any public employment; ambition; ostentation, pomp. *Dion.* ii.

Ambītus, ûs, m., (*ambio.*) A going round; canvassing for public office; bribery *or* corruption.

Ambrŏsia, æ, f. Ambrosia, *the food of the gods.*

Amice, adv. In a friendly manner, cordially, kindly, benevolently.

Amīcus, a, um, adj., (*amo.*) Friendly, benevolent; favorable, courteous.

Amīcus, i, m. A friend.

Amīcitia, æ, f., (*amicus.*) Friendship.

Amīcŭlum, i, n., (*amicio.*) A strait outer garment, little cloak.

Amissus, ûs, m., (*amitto.*) Loss.

Amīta, æ, f. An aunt, father's sister.

Amitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (*a, mitto.*) To send away; let go; lose.

Amo, āre, āvi, ātum. To love, take delight in.

Amœnītas, ātis, f., (*amœnus.*) Pleasantness.

Amœnus, a, um, adj. Pleasant to the sight; agreeable, delightful.

Amor, ōris, m., (*amo.*) Love, affection.

Amoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (*a, moveo.*) To remove, banish, get rid of, shake off.

Amphŏra, æ, f., (*am, fero.*) A vessel having two handles, and containing nine gallons; a jar.

Amplector, xi, xus., dep., (*am, plico.*) To fold in one's arms, to embrace, to clasp; to hold, to comprehend.

Amplitūdo, īnis, f., (*amplus.*) Bulk, extent; greatness; honor.

Amplius, adv. comp. ample, et ampliter, pos., (*amplus.*) More, more copiously *or* largely; moreover, besides.

Amplus, a, um, adj., (*am, plus.*) Large, ample; great, noble.

An, adv. and *conj.*, *interrogative or indefinite, used in asking a question*, or *expressing doubt.* Whether, or.

Anagnostes, æ, m. A reader, servant employed to read during entertainments, or at other times.

Anceps, ipĭtis, adj., (*am, capio.*) Double, on both sides, *Them.* iii.; two-edged; doubtful; dangerous.

Ancilla, æ, f. A handmaid, a woman-servant.

Anchŏra, (or *ancora*,) *æ, f.* An anchor; *metaphorically*, a support, stay, refuge.

Anfractus, ûs or *i, m.*, (*am, frango.*) A winding *or* bending of a way; a circuit *or* compass.

Angustia, æ, f., (*angustus.*) Narrowness; *plur.*, straits, defile; difficulties.

Angustus, a, um, adj., (*ango.*) Narrow, strait; scanty, pinching.

Anīma, æ, f. Air, breath; the soul *or* vital principle; life.

Animadversus, a, um, part. See *Animadverto.*

Anīmadverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (*animus, ad, verto.*) To turn the mind to, consider, attend to; punish.

Anīmātus, a, um, part. and *adj.*, (*animo.*) Alive, animate; disposed *or* affected towards; *bene animatus insulas*, well-affected islands. *Cim.* ii.

Anĭmus, i, m. The soul; will; passion; courage.

Annālis, is, e, adj., (*annus.*) Of a year; *subst.*, a book containing the register of each year's transactions; journal, memoir.

Annīcŭlus, a, um, adj., (*annus.*) One year old.

Annŭlus, i, m., (*annus.*) A ring

Annuo, ĕre, i, —. To nod to consent, grant.

Annus, i, m. A circle; a year; that period in which the earth performs an entire revolution round the sun.

Annuus, a, um, adj., (*annus.*) Yearly, annual.

Ante, prep. gov. acc. as it respects

time, place, and persons. Before. *With persons it signifies comparison, unus ante alios carissimus.*

Antea, adv., (ante, ea, acc. pl. of is.) Before that, before, formerly.

Anteactus, a, um, adj., (ante, ago.) Done before, past.

Antĕcēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (ante, cedo.) To go before; excel, surpass.

Anteeo, īre, īvi or *ii, ĭtum, (ante, eo.)* To go before; excel; prevent.

Antĕfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (ante, fero.) To carry before; prefer.

Antepōno, ĕre, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, (ante, pono.) To place *or* set before, bear *or* carry before, prefer, give the preference to.

Antequam, adv., (ante, quam, πρὶν ἄν, πρὶν ἤ.) Before, before that.

Antesto and *antisto, āre, stĕti, stĭtum* and *stātum, (ante, sto.)* To stand before; be superior, excel *or* surpass.

Antīquĭtas, ātis, f., (antiquus.) Antiquity.

Antīquus, a, um, adj., (ante, æquus.) Old, ancient.

Antistes, ĭtis, m. and *f., (antisto.)* A chief priest *or* priestess, a great lawyer.

Antisto. See *Antesto.*

Apĕrio, īre, ui, tum, (ad, pario.) To open; uncover, disclose, discover; unfold *or* explain.

Appărātus, ûs, m., (ad, paro.) A preparing, getting ready; provision; splendor, state, equipage, magnificence.

Appāreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (ad, pareo.) To appear, be visible, be evident; attend as a servant, *Eum.* xiii.

Appăro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, paro.) To prepare *or* make ready; prepare *or* make provision for.

Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, pello.) To call, name; to address, speak to.

Appello, ĕre, ŭli, pulsum, (ad, pello.) To drive, make go; *navem*, bring a ship to land.

Appĕto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (ad, peto.) To desire greatly; catch at; endeavor to lay hold of; approach; draw near to; assault, attack.

Applĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, and *ui, ĭtum, (ad, plico.)* To lay one thing to another; attach, join, *Arist.* ii.; apply.

Appōno, ĕre, sui, sĭtum, (ad, pono.) To put *or* place near to *or* upon; appoint, add.

Apporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, porto.) To bring *or* carry to, conduct, convey, bring on, bring with.

Apprīme or *adprīme, adv., (ad, primus.)* Very, especially, particularly, chiefly.

Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, propinquo.) To approach, draw near, come on, approximate.

Aptus, a, um, adj. Fit, suitable, meet, proper.

Apud, prep. At, to, nigh, with, before, among.

Aqua, æ, f. Water.

Aquĭlo, ōnis, m. The north wind; any violent wind.

Ara, æ, f. Any elevation of earth, stone, &c., an altar.

Arbitrium, i, n. The sentence of an arbiter; judgment, will, pleasure, inclination, choice, disposition.

Arbitror, āri, ātus, dep., (arbiter.) To decide a dispute referred to one as arbiter; judge, think.

Arbor and *arbos, ŏris, f.* A tree

Arcesso. See *Accerso.*

Argentum, i, n. Silver, money.

Arguo, ĕre, ŭi, ŭitum and *ūtum* To show, indicate; prove; accuse, *Alcib.* vii.; convict, *Paus.* iii.

Arma, ōrum, n., (armus.) Arms

or armor, weapons offensive and defensive.

Armatūra, æ, f. Method of arming; accoutrements; *magnum numerum levis armaturæ,* (sc. *militum.*) A great number of light-armed soldiers.

Armilla, æ, f., (armus.) A bracelet; a ring or ornament worn on the left arm by soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle.

Armo, āre, āvi, ātum, (arma) To arm; excite to war; equip; rig *or* fit out a ship.

Arrĭpio, ĕre, ŭi, reptum, (ad, rapio.) To take *or* snatch by violence, seize; learn quickly, engage in eagerly.

Ars, tis, f. Art, skill, ability; invention, method, *Milt* v.; trade; deceit.

Artĭfex, ĭcis, adj. Artificial; artful, cunning; *subst.*, an artificer, an artist.

Aruspex. See *Haruspex.*

Arx, cis, f. Fortress, castle, tower; citadel; place of refuge.

Ascendo, ĕre, di, sum. To go up, mount, ascend, climb.

Ascisco. See *Adscisco.*

Aspectus, ûs, m., (aspicio.) Seeing, sight; appearance, aspect.

Aspergo, ĕre, si, sum, (ad, spargo.) To besprinkle; asperse, revile.

Asperitas, ātis, f., (asper.) Roughness; sourness; harshness, moroseness, austerity.

Aspernor, āri, ātus, (ad, sperno.) To despise, disdain, scorn, reject.

Aspĭcio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (ad, specio.) To look at, see, behold; look up to, esteem.

Asporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (abs, porto.) To carry *or* convey to, carry away, conduct away.

Assecla, æ, m. and *f., (ossequor.)* A mean attendant, a servant; *assecla prætoris,* the prætor's lieutenant, *Att.* vi.

Assiduus, a, um, adj., (assideo.) Constant, continual; diligent, industrious, assiduous.

Assimŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ad, simulo.) To resemble; liken *or* compare; counterfeit, *Eum.* ix.

Astu, n. indecl. The city Athens, *Them.* iv.

Asylum, i, n. An inviolable temple; a sanctuary, *or* place of refuge, an asylum.

At, conj. But, yet.

Athlēta, æ, m., (ἀθλητής.) A wrestler, *or* any one who contended at the public games, prize-fighter, champion, athlete.

Atque, conj. And. *With an adjective of comparison,* as; *cum totidem navibus atque profectus erat,* with as many ships as; than, *as, alio atque videri volebant,* to another purpose than they wished to appear, *Them.* vi.

Attendo, ĕre, di, tum, (ad, tendo.) To attend, to apply; *attendisset animum ad cavendum,* he had applied his whole attention to guard against their machinations, *Alc.* v.

Attingo, ĕre, ĭgi, actum, (ad, tango.) To touch gently; touch upon, mention, *De Reg.* i.; study, bestow some attention upon, *Att.* xviii.; touch *or* arrive at, *Dion.* v.

Attŭli. See *Affero.*

Au! interj. expressing fear or deprecation. Hold! prythee! peace!

Auctor, ōris, m. seldom *f., (augeo.)* An author, founder; adviser, proposer *or* instigator; inventor.

Auctorĭtas, ātis, f., (auctor.) Authority, influence, interest, weight.

Auctus, a, um. See *Augeo.*

Audācĭter, or *audacter, adv* Boldly, with audacity, impudently.

Audacius, comp. See *Audaciter, Audacter.*

Audax, ăcis, adj., (audeo.) Bold, daring, courageous, resolute.

Audeo, ēre, ausus sum. To dare, attempt, adventure, presume, endeavor, undertake.

Audenter, adv. Boldly, bravely, courageously, daringly.

Audiens, part. See *Audio.*

Audio, īre, īvi, ĭi, ītum. To hear, listen; regard, obey; *audiens dicto,* obedient.

Aufĕro, auferre, abstŭli, ablātum, (ab, fero.) To take away, carry off, withdraw, remove.

Augeo, ēre, xi, ctum. To increase, enlarge, *Timol.* i.

Aulĭcus, i, m., (aula.) A courtier, an attendant on the palace or court; *aulicus, a, um, adj.,* relating to a palace or court.

Aureus, a, um, adj., (aurum.) Of gold, golden.

Auris, is, f. The ear.

Aurum, i, n. Gold, money.

Aut, conj. Or, either.

Autem, conj. But, now, truly, indeed.

Auxilium, i, s. n., (augeo.) Aid, help, assistance; a remedy; support; redress.

Avārè, adv., (avarus.) Covetously, greedily, avariciously.

Avārĭtia, æ, f., (avarus.) Avarice, covetousness, greediness.

Avārus, a, um, adj., (aveo.) Covetous, greedy of money, avaricious, sordid, stingy.

Aversus, a, um, part. See *Averto.*

Averto, tĕre, ti, sum, act., (a, verto.) To turn away, to drive away, avert, remove, bear away.

Avidĭtas, ātis, f., (avidus.) An eager desire; covetousness, avidity, earnestness.

Avŏco, āre, act., (a, voco.) To call off, to withdraw, abstract, divert.

Avuncŭlus, i, m., (avus.) An uncle, a mother's brother.

Avus, i, m. A father's *or* mother's father, grandfather, an ancestor

B.

Barba, æ, f A beard; *promissa,* long.

Barbărus, a, um, adj. Foreign, *the Romans called all nations barbarians or foreigners, except themselves and the Greeks;* savage, cruel, barbarous.

Beātus, a, um, adj. Blessed, happy; rich, *Ages.* viii.

Bellĭcōsus, a, um, adj., (bellum.) Warlike, fierce.

Bellĭcus, a, um, adj., (bellum.) Of *or* pertaining to war; *bellica virtus,* his valor in war, *Ages* iv.

Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, (bellum.) To wage war, fight, carry on war, contend.

Bellum, i, n. War.

Bene, adv., (bonus.) Well, happily; *comp. melius, sup. optime.*

Benĕfĭcium, i, n., (benefacio.) A deed of kindness, benefit, favor; privilege.

Benevolentĭa, æ, f., (bene, volo.) Benevolence, kindness; favor, good-will.

Benignĭtas, ātis, f., (bene, ago.) kindness, benignity; liberality, bounty.

Bestia, æ, f. A beast, the irrational brute; *fera bestia,* a beast of prey, a wild animal.

Bibo, ĕre, i, ĭtum. To drink, quaff, imbibe.

Biduum, i, n., (bis, dies) The space of two days, two days.

Bini, æ, a, adj., (bis, unus.) Two by two, two and two; *binus, a, um,* double, twofold.

Bis, adv. Twice, on two occasions.

Blandus, a, um, adj. Kind, soothing, fond, pleasing, courteous; flattering, fawning.

Bonĭtas, ātis, f., (bonus) Good-

ness, virtue, *Timol.* iv.; generosity, *Att.* xxi.; excellence.

Bonus, a, um, adj. Good, virtuous; bountiful; skilful; well disposed, friendly.

Boreas, æ, m. The north wind; the N. N. E. wind.

Brevis, is, e, adj. Short, brief, concise; small.

Brevitas, ātis, f., (*brevis.*) Shortness, brevity, conciseness.

Brevĭter, adv., (*brevis.*) Shortly, briefly, in a word; narrowly.

C.

C. Caius. See Hist. and Geo. Index.

Cado, ĕre, cecĭdi, cāsum. To fall, be overturned; happen, occur; incur, *as, cadere in suspicionem.*

Caduceus, i, m., et caduceum, i, n. The wand of Mercury, rod, staff, *with the figure of snakes twisted round it, carried by ambassadors who sued for peace.*

Cædes, is, f., (*cædo.*) Slaughter, havoc, massacre.

Cædo, ĕre, cecĭdi, cæsum. To beat, strike, cut, kill.

Cælum. See *Cœlum.*

Cæremonia and *Cærimonia.* See *Ceremonia.*

Cæsariānus. See *Hist.* and *Geo. Index.*

Cæter and *cæterus, a, um, adj.* The rest, other.

Cæterum, adv., (*cæter.*) But, in other respects, as to the rest.

Calamĭtas, ātis, f., (*calamus.*) Calamity, misfortune, distress.

Calefacio, ĕre, ēci, actum, (*caleo, facio.*) To make warm; pass., *calefīo, fieri, factus,* to be made warm.

Calendæ, ārum, f. See *Kalendæ.*

Calidus. See *Callidus.*

Callĭdè, adv., (*callidus.*) Shrewdly, expertly, skilfully; cunningly.

Callĭdĭtas, ātis, f., (*callidus.*) Expertness, shrewdness, cunningness.

Callĭdus, a, um, adj., (*calleo.* Shrewd, sagacious, wise, expert; cunning.

Calx, cis, m. and *f.* The heel; end of a thing, goal.

Campester or *ris, ris, re, adj.*, (*campus.*) Of *or* pertaining to a plain, champaign *or* level.

Campus, i, m. A plain, level field.

Canis, is, m. and *f.* A dog, a bitch.

Cano. ĕre, cecĭni, cantum. To sing; foretell, predict.

Canto, āre, (freq. from *cano.*) To sing *or* chant; play on a musical instrument, *Auc. Præf.*

Capesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (*capio.*) To take; *rempublicam,* to take the management of; *pericula,* to undergo.

Capillus, i, m., (as if *capitis pilus.*) Hair.

Capio, ĕre, cepi, captum. To take, receive; contain; seize; *consilium,* to form a scheme *or* resolution.

Capitulātim, adv., (*caput.*) In a summary manner, briefly.

Captīvus, a, um, adj., (*capio.*) Captive, taken in war; *subs. m.*, a prisoner, captive.

Captus, a, um, part. See *Capio.*

Caput, ĭtis, n. The head; whole man, person; state *or* condition, life, safety, liberty; *accusatus capitis,* accused of a capital crime; *damnatus capitis,* condemned to death; *a judicio capitis discessit,* he was acquitted of a capital charge, *Epam.* viii.; top *or* extremity; a capital city; source of a river; chapter.

Care, adv., (*carus.*) Dearly, affectionately; of high price *or* value.

Careo, ēre, ui To be without, want; stand in need of; dispense with; be excluded from; *carere patria,* be exiled *or* banished.

Carĭtas, ātis, f., (*carus.*) Dearness, dearth, a high price; love, esteem, affection, charity.

Carmen, ĭnis, n., (*cano.*) A verse, song, ode, poem; a set form of words; prediction.

Carus, a, um, adj. Dear *or* loved; expensive, precious, valuable.

Casa, æ, f. A cottage, soldier's hut.

Castellum, i, n., (*diminutive from castrum.*) A little fort, castle, redoubt, a small fortified place *or* town.

Castrum, i, n. A fortress, castle, intrenchment, fortified town.

Castra, ōrum, n. A camp; *stativa*, standing camp; *æstiva*, summer camp; *hiberna*, winter quarters; *nautica*, place where ships are laid up; *ponere castra*, pitch a camp; *movere*, decamp; *metari*, measure out ground for a camp.

Casus, ûs, m., (*cado.*) A fall; chance *or* misfortune; case.

Caterva, æ, f. A multitude of men who belong together, a troop of soldiers.

Causa and *Caussa, æ, f.* A cause; suit at law; *causâ, abl.*, for the sake of.

Caveo, cavēre, cāvi, cautum. To beware, avoid, be on one's guard; use precaution; provide.

Cedo, cedĕre, cessi, cessum. To give place, depart; yield; *cesserunt hæc ei prospere*, these things fell out luckily for him; *cedere vitâ*, to die.

Celĕber, or *ris, ris, re, adj.* Frequented; renowned, celebrated.

Celebrĭtas, ātis, f., (*celeber.*) A great resort; renown, celebrity

Celebro, āre, (*celeber.*) To frequent; celebrate, make famous; solemnize; *celebrare funus*, perform funeral solemnities.

Celer, or *ĕris, ĕris, ĕre, adj.* Swift, nimble, speedy, quick.

Celĕrĭtas, ātis, f., (*celer.*) Swiftness, quickness, speed, dispatch.

Celĕrĭter, adv., (*celer.*) Quickly speedily.

Celo, āre. To conceal, hide.

Cena. See *Cœna.*

Ceno. See *Cœno.*

Censeo, ēre, ui, um. To think, judge; deliver one's opinion, decree; estimate the fortunes of the people, in order to tax them.

Censor, ōris, m., (*censeo.*) A censor. *At Rome there were two magistrates, called Censors, elected every five years, to take an account of the number and fortunes of the citizens, and to take cognizance of the public morals.*

Censōrius, a, um, adj., (*censor.*) Of *or* pertaining to the censor; *homo censorius*, one who has been censor.

Censūra, æ, f., (*censeo.*) The office of censor, censorship; censure.

Centies, adv., (*centum.*) A hundred times.

Centum, pl. adj., indecl. A hundred.

Cera, æ, f. Wax; book, writing-tablet, *because the Romans wrote upon tablets covered with wax.*

Ceremōnia, cæremōnia, æ, f. A ceremony; veneration, sanctity, *Themist.* viii.; splendor pomp.

Cerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum. To separate with a sieve; see, discern, distinguish; deliberate, judge, determine.

Certāmen, ĭnis, n., (*certo.*) Contest, battle; rivalship.

Certe and *certo, adv.*, (*certus.*) Certainly, at least.

Certus, a, um, adj., (*cerno.*) Sure, certain; trusty, steady; resolved; stated, appointed, fixed.

Ceterum. See *Cæterum.*

Ceterus, a, um, adj *Not used in nom. sing masc* The other the rest.

Chiliarchus, i, chiliarcha, æ, m

A commander of a thousand men.

Chorda, æ, f. The string of a musical instrument; cord, rope.

Cibāria, ōrum, n., (cibus.) Meat, victuals, food, provisions.

Cibus, i, m. Meat, food, victuals, provender.

Cingo, ĕre, cinxi, cinctum. To gird, tie about, surround.

Circa, prep. About, around, round, round about.

Circĭter, adv. About, near, somewhere about.

Circŭlus, i, m., (dim. from *circus.)* Circle; company of people standing or sitting together in a ring.

Circumdo, ăre, ĕdi, ătum, (circum, do.) To put *or* place round, to surround, encompass, environ, invest.

Circumeo, īre, īvi and *ii, ĭtum, (circum, eo.)* To go round, encompass, surround.

Circumfundo, ĕre, ūdi, ūsum, (circum, fundo.) To pour around, to surround.

Circumfūsus. See *Circumfundo.*

Circumsedeo, circumsīdeo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (circum, sedeo.) To besiege, invest, blockade.

Circumvĕho, ĕre, exi, ectum, (circum, veho.) To carry round, sail round; *classe circumvehens Peloponnesum,* sailing round the Peloponnese.

Circumvehor, vĕhi, vectus sum, dep. To sail round, carry *or* go round.

Circumvĕnio, īre, ēni, entum, (circum, venio.) To come round, surround; circumvent, overreach, cheat.

Circumventus. See *Circumvenio*

Citerior, us, adj., comp. from *citer, obsolete, sup. citimus;* nearer, hither; *sup.* nearest, hithermost.

Citharizo, āre, (cithăra.) To play on the harp.

Cito, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. from *cieo.)* To summon *or* call; to rouse, excite; to mention; celebrate, *Auc. Præf.*

Civīlis, is, e, adj., (civis.) Of *or* pertaining to a citizen; affable, humane, civil; polite, courteous.

Civis, is, m. and *f.,* (perhaps *cieo.)* A citizen, free man *or* woman of a city, fellow-citizen.

Civitas, ātis, f., (civis.) An assemblage of citizens living in the same place, and enjoying the same laws; city, *or* state; the inhabitants of a whole kingdom *or* country, having the same privileges and laws; right of citizens.

Clam, adv. Secretly; *prep.,* without the knowledge of.

Clandestīnus, a, um, adj., (clam.) Secret, clandestine.

Clare, adv., ius, issime. Clearly, evidently; brightly; loudly.

Claritas, ātis, f., (clarus.) Clearness, brightness; celebrity, renown.

Clarus, a, um, adj. Clear, bright; renowned, famous, illustrious.

Classiārius, i, m., (classis.) One who fights in a fleet; a marine.

Classis, is, f. A number of ships, fleet; class of citizens; class of boys in a school.

Claudo, ĕre, si, sum. To shut, close; surround, encompass, begirt; stop, stay; *fig.,* preclude.

Claudus, a, um, adj. Lame, halting.

Clava, æ, f. A club, a cudgel.

Clemens, tis, adj. Mild, calm gentle, merciful.

Clementia, æ, f., (clemens.) Gentleness, mercy, clemency.

Clypeus, i, m. A shield, buckler *or* target.

Cn. Abbreviation for Cnæus, Cneus.

Coarguo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (con, arguo.) To detect, prove; rebuke; convict.

Coctus, a, um. See *Coquo.*

Cœlum, i, n., pl. cœli, ōrum, m. Heaven; the sky, air

Cœna, æ, f. Supper; the principal meal among the Romans.

Cœno, āre, (cœna.) To sup; be at supper.

Cœpi, sse, and *cœptus sum, def.* To begin; undertake.

Coeo, ire, īvi or *ii, ītum, (con, eo)* To go *or* come together; meet, conspire.

Coerceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (con, arceo.) To restrain, check, confine.

Cogĭtātio, ōnis, f., (cogito.) Thought, meditation, reflection.

Cogitatum, i, n. A thought, cogitation, reflection; plan, design, intention.

Cogĭto, āre, āvi, ātum. To think, consider, meditate; devise, intend.

Cognatio, ōnis, f., (con, nascor.) Relation *or* connection by blood; *fig.*, connection, likeness, resemblance.

Cognātus, i, m., (con, nascor.) A relation by blood; a kinsman, either by male or female descent.

Cognitus, a, um, part. See *Cognosco.*

Cognosco, ĕre, ōvi, ĭtum, (con, nosco.) To find out, discover; know, understand; examine.

Cognomen, ĭnis, n., (con, nomen.) A surname, *added to one's name for something remarkable.*

Cogo, ĕre, coēgi, coactum, (con, ago.) To gather together, assemble, collect; compel.

Cohortātio, ōnis, f., (hortor.) An encouraging; exhortation.

Collabefacio, ĕre, ēci, actum, (con, labefacio.) To cause to fall, ruin, supplant.

Collabefio, iĕri, factus sum. See *Collabefacio.*

Collatus, a, um, part. See *Confero.*

Collaudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, laudo.) To praise, commend.

Collectus, a, um. See *Colligo.*

Collēga, æ, m., (con, lego.) A colleague, partner in office.

Collĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, ligo.) To tie, bind together; connect; comprehend.

Collĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, (con, lego) To gather together, collect.

Collis, is, m. A hill.

Collŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, loco.) To place together; settle in a place, *Milt.* ii.; settle in marriage, *Arist.* iii.; place money at interest.

Collŏquium, i, n., (con, loquor.) A dialogue, conversation; conference.

Collŏquor, qui, cūtus or *quutus, dep., (con, loquor.)* To speak with one, speak together, have a conference.

Colo, ĕre, ui, ultum. To till, cultivate; inhabit; esteem; worship.

Colōnia, æ, f., (colo.) A colony, number of citizens sent to inhabit a foreign district; district so occupied.

Colōnus, i, m., (colo.) A husbandman, farmer; colonist, individual of a colony.

Comes, ĭtis, m. and *f., (con, eo.)* Attendant, companion.

Comĭnus, commĭnus, adv., (con, manus.) Hand to hand; in close combat; forthwith, instantly.

Comis, is, e, adj. Mild, gentle, good-natured; affable, courteous, polite.

Comĭtas, ātis, f., (comis.) Good humor, complaisance, affability

Comĭtium, i, n., (con, eo.) A place near the Forum, in Rome, where the people assembled for the purpose of enacting laws, &c.; a popular assembly.

Comĭtia, ōrum, n. An assembly of the Roman people.

Comĭtor, āri, ātus, dep., (*comes.*) To accompany, attend; wait upon.

Commeātus, ûs, m., (*con, meo.*) Liberty of going and coming, passport, furlough, leave of absence; concourse of people; provisions.

Commĕmŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con, memor.*) To relate, mention, recount.

Commendātio, ōnis, f., (*commendo.*) Commendation, recommendation; *commendatio oris,* a prepossessing appearance.

Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, act., (*con, mando.*) To intrust, commit; recommend; commend, praise.

Commeo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con, meo.*) To come, go; move.

Comminiscor, i, dep. To design, imagine, invent, contrive, devise.

Commīsĕror, āri, ātus, dep., (*con, miseror.*) To pity; deplore, lament.

Commissum, i, n., (*committo.*) A fault, crime; secret intrusted.

Commissus. See *Committo.*

Committo, ĕre, īsi, issum, (*con, mitto.*) To join; *committere prœlium,* join battle; intrust; commit a trespass.

Commŏdè, adv. comp. ius, sup. issīme, (*commodus.*) Fitly, conveniently; well; advantageously.

Commŏdum, i, n., (*commodus.*) Advantage, profit, convenience.

Commŏdĭtas, ātis, f., (*commodus.*) Convenience, advantage, utility.

Commotus. See *Commoveo.*

Commŏveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (*con, moveo.*) To move together; excite; alarm, disquiet.

Commūnio, īre, īvi, ītum, (*con, munio.*) To fortify, strengthen, secure.

Commūnis, is, e, adj., (*con, munus.*) Common; belonging to one as well as another.

Communitas, ātis, f. A community, having all things in common, common right, fellowship, society.

Commūnĭter, adv., (*communis.*) Promiscuously, in common; commonly.

Commūtātio, ōnis, f., (*commuto.*) A change.

Commūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con, muto.*) To change, alter; barter, exchange.

Compāreo, ēre, ui, (*con, pareo.*) To appear, be seen.

Compăro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con, paro.*) To procure, prepare, purchase; compare; *exercitum,* levy.

Compello, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con, pello, obs.*) To address, speak to; to sue at law, to accuse.

Compello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, (*con, pello.*) To drive together; force, compel, restrain.

Compĕrio, īre, ĕri, ertum, (*con, pario.*) To find out; ascertain by inquiry; know accurately.

Complector, cti, xus, dep., (*con, plecto.*) To embrace, clasp; join; comprehend; express.

Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. To fill up; complete, finish.

Complexus. See *Complector.*

Complūres, es, a and *ia, adj.,* (*con, plures.*) Several; good many; considerable number.

Compōno, ĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum, (*con, pono.*) To place together *or* in order; settle; *componere bellum,* finish a war by treaty.

Composite, adv., (*con, pono.*) In order; properly, neatly, elegantly.

Composito, adv., (*con, pono.*) On purpose, designedly.

Compositus. See *Compono.*

Comprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*con, prehendo.*) To lay hold of, apprehend, seize; perceive, comprehend.

Comprīmo, ĕre, essi, essum, (*con,*

premo.) To press together, check, repress, restrain.
Comprobo, āre, āvi, ātūm, act., (*con, probo.*) To prove; approve, ratify, *Han.* iii.
Conatum, i, n., (*conor.*) An attempt, endeavor. *This word is generally used in the plural.*
Conatus, a, um, part. See *Conor.*
Canātus, ûs, m., (*conor.*) An endeavor, effort, attempt.
Concalefio. See *Calefio.*
Concēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (*cedo.*) To yield, give place; depart, *Them.* viii.; grant, allow; agree, give up.
Concīdo, ĕre, di, sum, (*con, cædo.*) To cut in pieces, slay, kill.
Concĭdo, ĕre, i, —, (*con, cado.*) To fall down; be slain; be ruined.
Conciliātor, ōris, m., (*concilio.*) One who reconciles, peacemaker; procurer.
Concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, act., (*concilium.*) To call together, unite; conciliate, gain over, gain the affections; attach one to another; procure; reconcile.
Concilium, i, n., (*con, calo.*) A council, assembly; place of meeting.
Concinnus, a, um, adj., (*con, cinnus.*) Concise, neat, elegant, *Epam.* v.; agreeable, entertaining.
Concio, contio, ōnis, f., (*con, cio.*) An assembly of people, *met to be harangued;* speech, harangue, popular address.
Concitutus. See *Concito.*
Concito, āre, āvi, ātum, act., (*con, cieo.*) To move greatly; stir up, excite, provoke; *equum*, spur on.
Conclāve, is, n., (*con, clavis.*) An inner room; apartment under lock and key.
Conclūdo, ĕre, si, sum, (*con, claudo.*) To shut up, confine; contain; conclude.

Conclūsio, ōnis, f., (*concludo.*) Long confinement, *Eum.* v.; an end, conclusion.
Concupisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (*con, cupio.*) To desire earnestly, covet; aspire to.
Concurro, currĕre, curri and *cucurri, cursum,* (*con, curro.*) To run *or* meet together; engage in battle; join, agree.
Concursus, ûs, m., (*concurro.*) A running *or* meeting together, concourse; conflict, onset in battle.
Concutio, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (*con, quatio.*) To shake violently; alarm.
Condiscĭpŭlātus, ûs, m., (*condiscipulus.*) Fellowship at school.
Condiscĭpŭlus, i, m., (*con, discipulus.*) A schoolfellow.
Condĭtio, Condicio, ōnis, f., (*condo.*) A state *or* condition, fortune; offer, proposal; terms of peace.
Condĭtor, ōris, m., (*condo.*) A founder *or* builder; author, inventor; writer, composer; compiler.
Condo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum. To lay up; found, build; hide, conceal; compose.
Condūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (*con, duco.*) To bring together, bring along with; hire, *Auc. Præf.;* undertake at an estimated price.
Conductĭtius, a, um, adj., (*conduco.*) Hired, mercenary.
Confectus. See *Conficio.*
Confĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (*con fero.*) To bring together, collect; *se*, go; convey; *pecuniam*, contribute; *arma*, fight *facta illustrium virorum*, compare.
Confestim, adv. Immediately forthwith.
Conficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (*con, facio.*) To finish, accomplish; subdue; kill; *orationes*, write.
Confīdo, ĕre, īsus, (*con, fido.*)

To trust, confide; to be assured.
Confīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, (con, figo.) To fix, fasten together; pierce.
Confīnis, is, e, adj., (con, finis.) Adjoining, contiguous, bordering on.
Confirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, act., (con, firmo.) To strengthen, confirm, increase; affirm, declare solemnly.
Confīteor, ēri, essus, dep., (con, fateor.) To confess.
Confixus. See *Configo.*
Conflicto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. and *conflictor, ari, atus, dep., (con, fligo.)* To contend, struggle; encounter, fight.
Conflīgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con, fligo.) To contend, fight; strive.
Conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, flo.) To blow together; *metallum,* melt; *bellum,* raise; *æs alienum,* contract debt.
Confluo, ĕre, xi, xum, (con, fluo.) To flow together; flock together, assemble.
Confodio, ĕre, ōdi, ossum, (con, fodio.) To dig; pierce, stab.
Confugio, ĕre, ūgi, ugītum, (con, fugio.) To flee for refuge.
Congero, ĕre, essi, estum, (con, gero.) To fill up, heap together, collect.
Congredior, di, ssus, dep., (con, gradior.) To meet, go together; accost, address; engage in battle; dispute.
Congruo, ĕre, ui, —. To agree, accord.
Conjectus. See *Conjicio.*
Conjectus, ûs, m. A throwing, casting.
Conjicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (con, jacio.) To throw together; aim; cast; conjecture.
Conjugium, i, n. A joining together, conjunction; marriage, matrimony, wedlock.
Conjunctè, adv. comp. ius, sup. issīme, (conjunctus.) Conjointly; in a friendly manner; intimately.
Conjunctim, adv., (conjungo) Conjointly, together.
Conjunctus. See *Conjungo.*
Conjungo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con, jungo.) To join together; unite in marriage; associate, procure.
Conjūrātio, ōnis, f., (conjuro.) A conspiracy, combination.
Conlatus, (collatus.) See *Confero.*
Conor, āri, ātus, dep. To endeavor, try, attempt.
Conquīro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, (con, quæro.) To search, seek for diligently; collect; acquire.
Conscendo, ĕre, di, sum, (con. scando.) To climb, mount; *navem,* to embark.
Conscisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum. To vote together by common consent; determine, resolve, decree.
Conscius, a, um, adj., (con, scio.) Privy to, being witness to, *Milt.* iii.; conscious, guilty.
Conscrībo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (con scribo.) To write, enroll, enlist
Conscripti, m., (sc. patres.) Conscript fathers, *the title by which the Roman senators were addressed.*
Conscriptus. See *Conscribo.*
Consector, āri, ātus, dep., (freq. *consequor.)* To follow after diligently, pursue; overtake; obtain.
Consecutus. See *Consequor.*
Consensio, ōnis, f., (consentio.) Agreement, consent; combination.
Consentio, īre, si, sum, (con, sentio.) To agree in sentiment, consent; combine, conspire.
Consequor, qui, quutus and *cūtus, dep., (con, sequor.)* To follow, pursue; overtake; get, obtain
Consero, ĕre, ui, tum, (con, sero.) To join, knit together; *manum,* to fight in close combat.
Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con

servo.) To keep; preserve; observe

Consideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (con, sedeo.) To sit together, sit down; encamp; abide, remain in one place.

Consīdĕro, āre, āvi, ātum. To consider, to observe.

Consīdo, ĕre, ēdi, essum, (con, sido.) To rest, alight as a bird; sit down; settle.

Consilium, i, n., (consulo.) Advice, counsel; design; wisdom, conduct; talent, *Alc.* i.; scheme, purpose.

Consimilis, is, e, adj. Like.

Consisto, ĕre, tĭti, tĭtum, (con, sisto.) To stand firmly, settle; consist in; depend upon.

Consobrīna, æ, f. A female cousin, daughter of a mother's sister.

Consōlor, āri, ātus, dep. To comfort, console; alleviate sorrow.

Conspectus, ûs, m., (conspicio.) Sight, view; presence.

Conspicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (con, specio.) To see, behold; consider; *pass.*, be conspicuous *or* remarkable.

Conspicor, āri, ātus, dep., (conspicio.) To see, behold.

Constans, tis, adj., (consto.) Constant, steady; uniform, regular, consistent.

Constituo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (con, statuo.) To place, erect, build; establish; appoint; determine, resolve.

Consto, āre, ĭti, ĭtum and *ātum.* To stand together, continue, be steady; consist; cost; be evident.

Consuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (con, suesco.) To be accustomed; *act.*, to accustom.

Consuetūdo, ĭnis, f., (consuesco.) Custom, habit; acquaintance, familiarity.

Consul, ŭlis, m., (consulo.) A consul. *The two consuls were the supreme magistrates of Rome: they were elected annually with regal authority, preceded by twelve lictors, and distinguished by the other ensigns of royalty.*

Consularis, is, e, adj. Of *or* belonging to a consul, consular.

Consulatus, ûs, m. Consulship, consulate: *it refers both to office and term of service.*

Consulo, ĕre, ui, tum. To consult, ask *or* give advice; *consulo te*, I ask your advice; *consulo tibi*, I provide for your welfare.

Consultus, a, um, part (consulo.) Adj., experienced, practised, skilful.

Consumo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (con, sumo.) To waste, consume, spend.

Contĕgo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (con, tego.) To cover all over; hide, conceal.

Contemno, ĕre, psi, ptum, (con, temno.) To despise, contemn.

Contendo, ĕre, di, tum, (con, tendo.) To stretch; strain; act with great effort; go *or* hasten to a place; contend, fight; affirm confidently, *Att.* xii.

Contentio, ōnis, f., (contendo.) A strong exertion, earnest endeavor; contest, dispute.

Contentus, a, um, part., (con, tendo.) Stretched, strained.

Contentus, a, um, adj., (con, teneo.) Content, satisfied.

Contexo, ĕre, ui, tum, (con, texo.) To weave, join, *or* knit together; *historia contexta*, continued history, *Att.* xvi.

Continens, tis, adj. and *part., (contineo.)* Moderate, temperate, *Epam.* iii.; adjoining, successive, uninterrupted; *terra*, the continent, main land.

Continentia, æ, f. The contents· continuity, proximity; moderation, forbearance, restraint.

Contineo, ēre, inui, entum. To

hold together; keep close, contain; restrain.

Contingit, ĭgit, ingĕre, imp., (*con, tango.*) It happens.

Contingo, ĕre, ĭgi, tactum. To touch, touch upon.

Contra, prep. Against; opposite to; contrary to.

Contraho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (*con, traho.*) To draw together, assemble; contract *or* gather; bring on, cause; shorten; contract *or* bargain.

Contrario, adv., (*contrarius.*) On the contrary.

Contrarius, a, um, adj., (*contra.*) Contrary, opposite; *e* or *ex contrario,* on the contrary.

Contueor, ēri, ĭtus, dep., (*con, tueor.*) To see, behold steadily; survey.

Contumācĭter, adv. comp. us, sup. ssime, (*contumax.*) Obstinately, proudly; rebelliously, *Cim.* ii.

Contumēlia, æ, f., (*con, tumeo.*) An affront, insult, reproach, *Them.* i.; bad usage, injury.

Convenio, īre, ēni, entum, (*con, venio.*) To come together, meet with; agree; suit; be agreed on; *imp.,* it is agreed.

Conventus, ûs, m., (*convenio.*) A meeting, assembly, agreement.

Converto, ĕre, ti, sum, (*con, verto.*) To turn, apply, convert, change.

Convictus, ûs, m., (*convivo.*) Living *or* boarding with; familiarity, acquaintance, society.

Convīva, æ, m. or *f.,* (*convivo.*) A person invited to an entertainment, guest.

Convŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con, voco.*) To call together, summon, assemble.

Coorior, īri, ortus sum, dep., (*con, orior.*) To arise with violence; burst forth, *Epam.* viii.

Copia, æ, f. Plenty, abundance; ability, leave; *pl.,* forces.

Copiōsus, a, um, adj., (*copia.*) Copious, plentiful, abundant; rich.

Copŭla, æ, f. A chain, fetter bond, tie.

Coquo, ĕre, xi, ctum. To boil, to cook, *or* dress meat.

Coram, prep. Before, in presence of; *adv.,* openly.

Cornu, n. sing. indecl., plur. cornua, um. A horn, trumpet; extremity of any thing; wing of an army.

Corōna, æ, f. A crown, garland, ring *or* circle of people.

Corōno, āre, āvi, ātum. To crown, surround.

Corpus, ŏris, n. A body; person, stature; substance; society *or* corporation.

Corripio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (*con, rapio.*) To snatch *or* seize hastily; hasten; blame, censure.

Corrumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum, (*con, rumpo.*) To spoil, corrupt; bribe.

Corruptus, a, um. See *Corrumpo.*

Coss., for *consulibus, dat.* and *abl. pl.* of *consul.*

Crastĭnus, a, um, adj., (*cras.*) Of to-morrow; of the time to come.

Creber, ra, rum, adj. Frequent; thick, close.

Crēdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum. To believe; trust; think, suppose.

Cremo, āre, āvi, ātum. To burn.

Creo, āre, āvi, ātum. To create, make; beget; elect.

Cresco, ĕre, vi, tum, (*creo.*) To grow, increase; increase in wealth *or* power; grow great.

Crimen, ĭnis, n. A crime; impeachment, accusation.

Crudēlis, is, e, adj., (*crudus.*) Cruel, inhuman.

Crudelĭtas, ātis, f., (*crudelis.*) Cruelty, inhumanity.

Crudelĭter, adv., (*crudelis.*) Cruelly.

Cruento, āre, āvi, ātum, (*cruor.*) To stain with blood.

Cubĭtus, i, m., (*cubo.*) The el-

bow; arm from the elbow to the end of the middle-finger; cubit, measure of a foot and a half.

Cubo, āre, ui, ītum. To lie down, be in bed, recline at table, dwell, reside.

Culeus and *culleus, i, m.* A leathern sack *or* bag; *the greatest liquid measure among the Romans, containing twenty amphoræ.*

Culpa, æ, f. A fault, miscarriage, blame, guilt; involuntary offence.

Cultus, ûs, m., (colo.) Cultivation; worship; respect; dress; manner of living.

Cum, prep. With, together with.

Cum, adv. and *conj.* When, seeing that, since.

Cunctus, a, um, adj. All, whole.

Cupide, adv. comp. ius, sup. issime, (cupidus.) Eagerly, fondly.

Cupiditas, ātis, f., (cupidus.) Desire, eagerness; covetousness, ambition.

Cupidus, a, um, adj., (cupio.) Desirous, eager, fond; covetous; ambitious.

Cupio, ĕre, īvi, ītum. To covet, desire; wish.

Cur, adv. Why, wherefore; because.

Cura, æ, f. Care, concern; charge; darling.

Curatio, ōnis, f., (cura.) A taking care *or* charge of; cure, healing of disease.

Curo, āre, āvi, ātum, (cura.) To take care of; cause; refresh, cure.

Curro, ĕre, curri and *cŭcurri, cursum.* To run; pass away speedily.

Cursor, ōris, m., (curro.) A runner, footman; courier, post.

Cursus, ûs, m., (curro.) A running; race, course; voyage.

Custōdia, æ, f., (custos.) A keeping; charge; imprisonment, custody; prison.

Custōdio, īre, īvi, ītum, (custodia.) To guard, watch; keep, defend.

Custos, ōdis, m. and *f.* A guardian, guard, keeper; watch.

D.

D., Decimus; in titles of emperors, *Divus;* five hundred.

Damnātio, ōnis, f., (damno) Condemnation.

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, (damnum.) To condemn, reprove doom, consign over; *damnatus voti,* bound by his vow, *in consequence of having gained the object for which the vow was made.*

De, prep. Of, concerning, about, from; *de die,* by day; *diem de die,* day after day.

Dea, æ, f., (deus.) A goddess.

Debeo, ēre, ui, ītum, (de, habeo.) To owe, be indebted; be obliged; *with the infinitive it is translated* ought, *as, debeo ire,* I ought to go; *debui ire,* I ought to have gone.

Debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, (debilis.) To weaken, enfeeble; discourage.

Debitum, i, n., (debeo.) A debt.

Decedo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (de, cedo.) To depart; yield; *de vitâ,* die.

Decem, adj. indecl. Ten.

Decemplex, ĭcis, adj., (decem, plico.) Tenfold.

Decemviri, ōrum, m. Ten men united in office.

Decemvirālis, is, e, adj., (decem, vir.) Of *or* pertaining to the decemviri.

Decerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, (de, cerno.) To decree, determine, resolve, *Milt.* ii.; fight.

Decerto, āre, āvi, atum, (de, certo.) To contend vehemently, strive; fight.

Decessus, ûs, m., (decedo.) A departure, decease, death.

Decet, ere, uit, imp. It becomes; is proper *or* suitable.

Decīdo, ĕre, i, —, (de, cado.) To fall down; die.

Decipio, ĕre, ēpi, ptum, (de, capio.) To deceive, beguile, make to forget.

Declāro, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, clarus.) To show, make evident; declare.

Decōrus, a, um, adj., (decor.) Comely, beautiful; honorable.

Decrētum, i, n., (decerno.) A decree, statute.

Decreturus, a, um, part. See *Decerno.*

Decurro, ĕre, curri and *cŭcurri, cursum, (de, curro.)* To run down; run hastily, run a race; have recourse to.

Dedĭtio, ōnis, f., (dedo.) A surrender.

Deditus. See *Dedo.*

Dēdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (de, do.) To surrender, give up to, submit.

Dedūco, ĕre, xi, tum, (de, duco.) To bring down; lead out, conduct, *Milt.* iv.; derive; deduce.

Deductus, a, um, part. See *Deduco.*

Defatīgo, āre, āvi, ātum. To weary *or* tire greatly, tire out, fatigue.

Defectio, ōnis, f., (de, facio.) A revolt; failure of strength, weakness.

Defendo, ĕre, di, sum, (de, fendo, obs.) To keep off; defend; support, preserve.

Defensio, ōnis, f., (defendo.) A defence.

Defĕro, erre, tŭli, lātum, (de, fero.) To bring, carry, report, tell; inform against, accuse; defer

Defĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (de, facio.) To fail; be discouraged; revolt.

Deformitas, ātis, f., (de, forma.) Deformity, ugliness; disgrace, dishonor; indecency.

Degredior, ĕdi, gressus sum, dep., (de, gradior.) To depart.

Dehortor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (de, hortor.) To discourage, dissuade.

Dejicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (de, jacio.) To throw down, cast down; dispossess; degrade; remove.

Deinde, adv., (de, inde.) Then, thereafter, after that.

Delatus, a, um, part. See *Defero.*

Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, lacto.) To allure; please, delight.

Delectus, a, um, part. See *Deligo.*

Delectus, ûs, m., (deligo.) A choosing, election; levy of soldiers.

Deleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (de, leo, for *lino.)* To blot out, efface; destroy utterly, raze, terminate, quash, *Alcib.* viii.

Delībero, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, libero.) To deliberate, consult, consider.

Delicāte, adv., (delicatus.) Softly, delicately; wantonly, *Alc.* ii.

Delictum, i, n., (delinquo.) Fault, crime, offence, sin; error, oversight.

Deligo, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, ligo.) To bind up, tie, fasten.

Deligo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, (de, lego.) To choose, pick out, select.

Demens, tis, adj., (de, mens.) Mad, frantic, outrageous; silly

Dementia, æ, f., (demens.) Madness, phrensy; folly.

Demergo, ĕre, si, sum, (de, mergo.) To dip or plunge into water; drown; sink.

Demigrātio, onis, f., (demigro.) An emigration, change of place *or* abode.

Demigro, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, migro.) To remove, change one's place of abode, go from one place to another.

Demōlior, īri, ītus, dep., (de, molior.) To demolish *or* throw down a building; destroy.

Demonstro, āre, āvi, ātum. To

show, point out, prove evidently, demonstrate.

Demum, adv. At length, at last; *tum demum*, then, and not till then.

Denique, adv. Finally, in short, to conclude.

Denuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, nuncio.) To foretell, forewarn; denounce, threaten.

Depello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, (de, pello.) To drive away, repel, keep off.

Depingo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (de, pingo.) To paint, describe.

Depōno, ĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum, (de, pono.) To lay down; deposite; lay aside; resign.

Depopŭlor, āri, ātus, dep., (de, populus.) To lay waste, depopulate; pillage, ravage.

Deporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, porto.) To carry away, convey; banish.

Deprecor, āri, ātus, dep., (de, precor.) To pray for, pray earnestly, entreat; deprecate, pray against.

Deprimo, ĕre, essi, essum, (de, premo.) To press *or* keep down; sink; repress, check.

Depugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, pugno.) To fight eagerly; strive, contend.

Depulsus. See *Depello.*

Descendo, ĕre, di, sum, (de, scando.) To go down, descend, dismount; condescend.

Descisco, ĕre, īvi or *ii, ītum, (de, scisco.)* To revolt, rebel.

Descrībo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (de, scribo.) To write over, copy; describe, define; distribute; assign.

Desero, ĕre, ui, tum, (de, sero.) To leave, forsake, desert.

Desiderium, i, n., (desidero.) Desire *or* regret for a thing lost; longing.

Desīdĕro, āre, āvi, ātum. To desire *or* regret a thing lost; long for.

Desīno, ĕre, īvi or *ii, ītum, (de, sino.)* To leave off, give over; terminate.

Desisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (de, sisto.) To desist from; discontinue, cease.

Despectus, a, um. See *Despicio.*

Desperātio, ōnis, f., (despero.) Despair.

Despēro, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, spero.) To despair; be without hope.

Despicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (de, specio.) To look down upon, despise.

Despondeo, ēre, di or *spŏpondi, sum, (de, spondeo.)* To promise; betroth, promise in marriage; lose hope, despond.

Destino, āre, āvi, ātum. To bind *or* fasten; appoint, design.

Destituo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (de, statuo.) To forsake, disappoint; break promise.

Desum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., (de, sum.) To be wanting, be absent; fail.

Detĕgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (de, tego.) To uncover, expose; detect.

Deterior, ior, ius, adj. comp. Worse; *sup. deterrīmus*, worst.

Deterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (de, terreo.) To frighten from, deter; dissuade, discourage.

Detestor, āri, ātus, dep., (de, testor.) To witness against, *Timol.*; to pray that it may be removed; detest.

Detraho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (de, traho.) To draw *or* drag down; draw *or* pull off; take from, detract.

Detrīmentum, i, n., (detero.) Loss, damage, detriment.

Detrūdo, ĕre, si, sum, (de, trudo.) To thrust down; drive *or* thrust out; dispossess; compel.

Deus, i, m. A god, deity, divinity.

Deūtor, ti, sus sum, dep., (de, utor.) To make an ill use of; abuse.

Devĕho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (de, veho.) To carry down; convey.

Devĕnio, īre, ēni, entum, neut., (de, venio.) To come down; happen.

Deverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (de, verto.) To turn away, turn aside; wander, digress.

Devictus. See *Devinco.*

Devincio, īre, xi, ctum, (de, vincio.) To bind fast; oblige; attach, or gain the affections of.

Devinco, ĕre, īci, ictum, (de, vinco.) To subdue, vanquish completely.

Devius, a, um, adj., (de, via.) Out of the way *or* road, retired, sequestered; erring.

Devŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (de, voco.) To call; call away *or* aside; invite, *Cim.* iv.

Devotio, ōnis, f., (de, voveo.) A devoting *or* giving up; curse.

Devoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (de, voveo.) To vow; devote; curse.

Dexter, ĕra, ĕrum or *ra, rum, adj.* Right, on the right hand; prosperous, lucky.

Dextra, æ, f., sc. *manus, (dexter.)* The right hand.

Diadēma, ătis, n. A diadem, crown.

Dicis, gen., (nom. dix, obsol.) *Dicis gratiâ,* for form's sake; in word only, not in reality.

Dico, ĕre, xi, ctum. To speak, say, tell; name; appoint; plead.

Dictator, ōris, m., (dicto.) A dictator, *a Roman magistrate, created in times of extraordinary difficulty, with absolute power.*

Dictīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *dicto.*) To say commonly *or* frequently; give out.

Dictum, i, n., (dico.) A saying, word; wise saying, proverb.

Dies, ēi, m. and *f., plur. m.* A day; time, a season.

Diffĕro, erre, stŭli, latum, irreg. (dis, fero.) To scatter, disperse, spread abroad; differ; delay *or* put off.

Difficile, adv., (difficilis.) Hardly, with difficulty.

Difficilis, is, e, adj., (dis, facilis.) Difficult; morose, peevish, *Att.* v.

Diffido, ĕre, sus sum, (dis, fido.) To distrust, to despair of.

Digĭtus, i, m. A finger; finger's breadth; inch.

Dignitas, ātis, f., (dignus.) Dignity, authority.

Dignus, a, um, adj. Worthy, deserving of.

Digredior, di, ssus sum, dep., (dis, gradior.) To depart, go away *or* aside.

Dilābor, bi, psus sum, dep., (di, labor.) To slip *or* steal away, go away; fail *or* decay.

Dilatus. See *Differo.*

Diligens, tis, adj., (diligo.) Fond, studious, diligent, careful.

Diligenter, adv., (diligens.) Diligently, carefully.

Diligentia, æ, f., (diligens.) Diligence, attention.

Diligo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (di, lego.) To love, esteem highly.

Dimico, āre, āvi, seldom *ui, ātum, (di, mico.)* To fight, contend.

Dimĭdius, a, um, adj., (di, medius.) Half.

Dimitto, ĕre, si, ssum, (di, mitto.) To dismiss, disband; let go *or* let slip; discard; divorce; arrange *or* draw up an army; order.

Dirigo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (di, rego.) To direct, guide.

Diripio, ĕre, ipŭi, eptum, (di, rapio.) To take away by violence, plunder; tear in pieces.

Diruo, uĕre, ŭi, ŭtum, (di, ruo.) To pull down, overthrow, destroy.

Discēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (dis, cedo.) To go in another direction; go away, depart; die.

Discerno, ĕre, crēvi, crētum, (dis, cerno.) To separate; discern, distinguish; determine.

Disciplīna, æ, f., (discipulus.) Instruction, learning; discipline; skill.

Disco, ĕre, didĭci. To learn.

Discrīmen, ĭnis, n., (discerno.)

A difference, distinction; danger; contest.

Diserte, adv. Clearly, expressly; eloquently.

Disertus, a, um, adj., (dissero.) Clear and copious in expression; fluent, eloquent.

Disjicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (dis, jacio.) To disperse, scatter, *Milt.* ii.; cast down, overthrow.

Dispălor, āri, ātus, dep., (dis, palor.) To scatter up and down; wander here and there, straggle.

Dispenso, āre, āvi, ātum, (dispendo.) To manage, regulate *or* take care of, *Con.* iv.; to dispense, afford, distribute; determine.

Dispergo, ĕre, si, sum, (di, spargo.) To disperse, scatter.

Dispertio, īre, īvi, ītum, and *dispertior, īri, ītus sum, dep., (dis, partio.)* To divide, distribute.

Displiceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (dis, placeo.) To displease.

Dispono, ĕre, ŏsui, ĭtum., (dis, pono.) To arrange, put in order, dispose; appoint; distribute.

Dispŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (dis, puto.) To reason *or* discourse of, discuss; dispute.

Dissensio, ōnis, f., (dissentio.) Difference in sentiment *or* opinion, disagreement, dissent; strife, dissension.

Dissentio, īre, sensi, sensum, (dis, sentio.) To differ in opinion *or* sentiment, dissent, disagree.

Dissideo, ēre, ēdi, —, (dis, sedeo.) To be at variance; differ, quarrel.

Dissimilis, is, e, adj., (dis, similis.) Unlike.

Dissimilitūdo, ĭnis, f., (dissimilis.) Unlikeness, dissimilitude; diversity.

Dissocio, āre, āvi, ātum, (dis, socio.) To dissolve partnership; disjoin, disunite, separate.

Dissolutus. See *Dissolvo.*

Dissolūtus, a, um, adj. Loose careless; profligate, *Alcib.* i.

Dissolvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum, (dis, solvo.) To loose, dissolve; disengage; destroy; *æs alienum,* pay debt.

Distineo, ēre, ŭi, entum, (dis, teneo.) To hold *or* keep asunder; separate, divide; distract, perplex, *Att.* ix.

Distraho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (dis, traho.) To draw asunder *or* into different parts; separate, divide *or* distract.

Distringo, ĕre, nxi, ctum, (dis, stringo.) To bind fast, wound slightly, graze; rub; *pass.,* be much engaged.

Ditissimus, a, um, adj. sup., (dives.) Very rich; richest.

Diu, adv. comp. diutius, sup. diutissĭme, (dies.) Long, a long time

Diūtīnus, a, um, adj., (diu.) Long, lasting, continual.

Diuturnĭtas, ātis, f., (diuturnus.) Long continuance, length of time.

Diuturnus, a, um, adj., (diu.) Long, lasting.

Diverse, adv. Different ways, hither and thither; in different parts, here and there; in a different manner, differently.

Diversus, a, um, adj, (diverto.) Turned aside *or* out of the way; different.

Diverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (di, verto.) To turn aside *or* out of the way; take lodgings.

Dives, itis, adj. Rich, wealthy; able. *It wants the nominative, accusative, and vocative, plural neuter.*

Divīdo, ĕre, īsi, īsum, (dis, iduo, obs.) To divide, distribute; separate.

Divīnātio, ōnis, f., (divino.) The foreseeing *or* foretelling future events, divination; conjecture.

Divino, āre, āvi, ātum, (divinus.) To foresee *or* foretell, divine; judge, conjecture.
Divīnus, a, um, adj., (divus.) Divine, godlike, heavenly; *subst.*, a diviner, a soothsayer.
Divisus. See *Divido.*
Divitiæ, ārum, f., (dives.) Riches.
Divum, or *Dium, i, n.* The open air.
Divus, i, m. A god.
Do, ăre, dedi, datum. To give, to grant; *dare manus,* to yield, *Hamil.* i.; *dare fidem,* to promise, to swear.
Doceo, ēre, ui, tum. To teach; inform, tell.
Docīlis, is, e, adj., (doceo.) Apt to learn *or* to be taught, docile.
Docilitas, ātis, f., (docilis.) Aptness to learn, docility.
Doctor, ōris, m., (doceo.) A teacher, instructor.
Doctrīna, æ, f., (doctor.) Learning, instruction, doctrine.
Dodrans, tis, m. Nine ounces, *or* three-fourths of a pound; three-fourths of any thing.
Dolor, ōris, m., (doleo.) Grief, sorrow; pain.
Dolus, i, m. Deceit, guile, falsehood; wile, trick, stratagem.
Domestīcus, a, um, adj., (domus.) Belonging to a house *or* family; domestic.
Domicilium, i, n., (domus, colo.) A place of abode, lodging; dwelling-place, residence.
Domīnātio, ōnis, f., (dominus.) Power, sway, sovereignty; usurpation, tyranny.
Dominatus, ûs, m., (dominus.) Rule, power, sovereignty, tyranny.
Dominus, i, m. A master of slaves; owner; master, ruler; lord.
Domus, ûs, f. A house, a dwelling; *gen. domi,* at home.
Donec, adv. Until.
Donicum, conj. Until
Dono, āre, āvi, atum, (donum.) To give freely, present.
Donum, i, n. A gift, offering; bribe.
Dos, dōtis, f., (do.) A dowry, marriage portion; endowment of body *or* mind.
Dubīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (dubius.) To doubt; hesitate; distrust.
Dubium, i, n., (dubius.) Doubt, hesitancy, distrust.
Dubius, a, um, adj. Doubtful, dangerous, uncertain.
Ducenti, æ, a, adj., (duo, centum.) Two hundred.
Duco, ĕre, xi, ctum. To lead, conduct, bring; *tempus,* pass the time, delay; think, reckon, esteem.
Ductor, ōris, m., (duco.) A leader, commander, captain, general.
Ductus, a, um. See *Duco.*
Ductus, ûs, m., (duco.) A leading, conduct.
Dulcis, is, e, adj. Sweet; pleasant, delicious, *Att.* xviii.
Dum, adv. While, whilst; until, provided.
Duo, æ, o, adj. Two.
Duodĕcim, adj. pl. indecl., (duo, decem.) Twelve.
Duplex, ĭcis, adj., (duo, plico.) Double, twofold; crafty.
Duplīco, āre, āvi, ātum, (duo, plico.) To double, to increase twofold
Duritīa, æ, f., (durus.) Hardness; austerity, frugality, *Alc.* xi.; rudeness, cruelty, harshness.
Durus, a, um, adj. Hard, solid; hardy; rough, harsh, unpleasant.
Dux, ducis, m. and *f.*, (duco.) A guide; leader, general.
Dynasta or *dynastes, æ, m* A prince; ruler, governor.

E.

E or *ex*, *prep.* Of, out of, from; *e* or *ex contrario*, on the contrary; *e* or *ex regione*, over, against, opposite; *e* or *ex longinquo*, afar off; *e* or *ex vestigio*, instantly; *e* or *ex republicâ*, for the good of the commonwealth.

Edictum, i, n., (*edico.*) An edict *or* order, proclamation.

Edĭtus, a, um, part. and *adj.*, (*edo.*) Sprung *or* descended; published, declared; high, lofty.

Edo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (*e, do.*) To bring forth; utter, give out, *Dat.* vi.; publish, *Att.* xvi.; exhibit *or* show.

Edŭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*e, duco.*) To bring up, maintain; instruct; train, form.

Edūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (*e, duco.*) To lead forth *or* out; draw out; bring up.

Effĕro, erre, extŭli, elātum, (*ex, fero.*) To carry out; bury, *Cim.* iv.; extol, *Alc.* xi.; transport, elate, puff up, *Alc.* vii.; produce.

Effĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (*ex, facio.*) To finish; accomplish, effect; cause, bring about, *Ages.* iii.

Efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex, flo.*) To breathe out, exhale; *animam*, to die, to expire.

Effractus, a, um, part. See *Effringo.*

Effringo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (*ex, frango.*) To break open; break in pieces.

Effŭgio, ĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, (*ex, fugio.*) To flee from; escape, elude.

Effundo, ĕre, ūdi, ūsum, (*ex, fundo.*) To pour out, lavish, squander.

Effūsus, a, um, part., (*effundo.*) Lavished; too common, *Mil.* vi

Ego, mei, m. and *f.*, *pron.* I.

Egŏmet, meimet, pron. I myself.

Egrĕdior, di, ssus sum, dep., (*e, gradior.*) To go out; *navi*, disembark.

Egregius, a, um, adj., (*e, grex.*) Eminent, remarkable, excellent.

Ejectus. See *Ejicio.*

Ejĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (*e, jacio.*) To cast out; discard; banish; throw off.

Ejusmŏdi, (*is, modus.*) Of that sort.

Elābor, bi, psus sum, dep., (*e, labor.*) To slide *or* slip away; escape; fall out.

Elabŏro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*e, laboro.*) To labor greatly *or* diligently; procure by great labor

Elāte, adv., (*elatus.*) Proudly haughtily, loftily.

Elĕgans, tis, adj., (*e, lego.*) Elegant without splendor, *Att.* xiii.; handsome, polite.

Elegantia, æ, f., (*elegans.*) Elegance, politeness.

Elephantus, i, m. An elephant, ivory.

Elĭcio, ĕre, vi, ĭtum, (*ex, lacio, obs.*) To draw *or* bring out; allure; elicit *or* strike out.

Elĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, ectum, (*e, lego.*) To choose, elect.

Eloquentia, æ, f., (*eloquens.*) Eloquence.

Elūceo, ĕre, xi, —, (*e, luceo.*) To shine forth; be conspicuous.

Emax, ācis, adj., (*emo.*) Fond of buying.

Emendo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*e, menda.*) To amend *or* correct.

Emergo, ĕre, si, sum, (*e, mergo.*) To rise up, emerge; extricate, *Att.* xi.

Emĭneo, ēre, ui, —, (*e, mineo, obs.*) To rise *or* grow up as a tree; be raised above others be conspicuous *or* eminent.

Emĭnus, adv., (*e, manus.*) At a distance.

Emitto, ĕre, ĭsi, issum, (*e, mitto.*) To send out; throw away; let

go; discharge; *animam*, expire, die.

Emo, ĕre, emi, emptum. To buy; take; bribe.

Enarro, āre, āvi, ātum, (e, narro.) To relate from beginning to end; recite, declare.

Enim, adv. and *conj.* For, indeed.

Enimvero, conj. Truly, of a truth, indeed, surely.

Enumĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (e, numero.) To reckon up, recount; enumerate.

Enuncio, and *Enuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, (e, nuncio.)* To pronounce, utter; declare; publish.

Eo, īre, īvi, ītum, irreg. neut. To go.

Eo, adv. Thither, to that place; therefore.

Eōdem, adv. To the same place; to the same purpose.

Ephēbus, i, m. A youth; a young man who has reached the age of puberty, or fifteen.

Ephēmĕris, ĭdis, f. A journal; a book in which are recorded the events and transactions of each day.

Ephŏrus, i, m. One of the Ephori, or magistrates of Sparta. *They were five in number, elected annually, and their power was so great, as even to control their kings.*

Epigramma, ătis, n., dat. pl. atis, seldom *atibus.* An inscription; an epigram, *or* short pointed poem.

Epistŏla, æ, f. A letter, epistle.

Epŭlor, āri, ātus, dep., (epulum.) To feast.

Epŭlum, i, n., pl. æ, arum, f. A feast *or* banquet.

Eques, ĭtis, m., (equus.) A horseman; knight,—a title of rank among the Romans.

Equester, or *ris, ris, re, adj., (equus.)* Of *or* pertaining to a horse *or* cavalry; equestrian.

Equĭtātus, ûs, m., (eques.) Cavalry; the equestrian rank.

Equus, i, m. A horse.

Ereptus, a, um. See *Eripio.*

Erga, prep. Towards; over against; against.

Ergo, conj. Therefore, then; *ergo, adv.*, on account of, for the sake of, *governs the genitive.*

Erĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (e, rego) To raise up, erect, build; encourage.

Eripio, ĕre, ipui, eptum, (e, rapio.) To take *or* snatch by force, wrest from, *Con.* ii.; rescue.

Error, ōris, m., (erro.) A wandering; mistake *or* false opinion; offence.

Erŭdio, īre, īvi, and *ĭi, ītum, (e, rudis.)* To teach, instruct.

Erudītus, a, um, part. and *adj* Learned; skilful.

Erumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum, (e, rumpo.) To break *or* burst out; sally forth; attack with violence.

Eruo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum, (e, ruo.) To pluck *or* tear up by the roots; dig up; overturn; overthrow; search *or* find out; discover.

Eruptio, ōnis, f., (erumpo.) A bursting forth; sally; violent assault.

Escendo, ĕre, di, sum, (e, scando.) To disembark, land; ascend, mount, climb up to, step up.

Esse. See *Sum.*

Et, conj. And, both. *When it is repeated in successive clauses of a sentence, it first signifies* both, *then* and.

Etĕnim, conj. For; because that; truly.

Etiam, conj. Also; even; yes; *etiam atque etiam,* again and again.

Etsi, conj. Though, although.

Evādo, ĕre, si, sum, (e, vado.) To go out; escape; turn out, fall out, *Dion.* viii.; happen; become.

Evenio, īre, ēni, entum, (e, venio.) To come out; fall out *or* happen; *evenit, imp.*, it happens.

Evīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (e, vito.) To shun, to avoid.

Evŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (e, voco.) To call out; send for, summon; invite.

Ex, prep. Of, out of, from.

Exacuo, ĕre, ui, utum, (ex, acuo.) To whet *or* sharpen; irritate, *Phoc.* iv.

Exadversum, or *us, adv.* Opposite to; over against.

Exagīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, agito.) To drive out; harass *or* vex; agitate; excite.

Exanimo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, animus.) To astonish, terrify; frighten to death; kill; *pass.*, die.

Exardeo, ēre, si, sum, (ex, ardeo.) To blaze, be on fire; rage, *as* war *or* sedition; be inflamed with rage.

Exardesco, ĕre, arsi. See *Exardeo.*

Exaudio, īre, īvi, ītum, (ex, audio.) To hear perfectly; attend to *or* regard.

Excēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (ex, cedo.) To go out, depart; exceed *or* go beyond; die.

Excellens, tis, adj. and *part.* Excelling, excellent; eminent, *Alc.* i.; high, rising.

Excellenter, adv., (excellens.) Transcendently, in an excellent manner.

Excello, ĕre, ui, —, (ex, cello, obs.) To excel *or* surpass; be eminent.

Exceptus. See *Excipio.*

Excio, īre, and *exciĕo, iēre, īvi, ītum, (ex, cio.)* To raise; rouse, incite; excite; call *or* send for, *Han.* viii

Excĭpio, ĕre, epi, eptum, (ex, capio.) To take; receive; sustain *or* withstand, *Chab.* i.; entertain; except; attack by surprise; catch; follow *or* succeed.

Excīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, cio, or *cieo.)* To stir *or* raise up; excite, rouse, animate; instigate, *Han.* x.; awaken.

Exclūdo, ĕre, si, sum, (ex, claudo.) To shut out, exclude; reject *or* refuse.

Excogīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, cogito.) To think; find out by intense thinking; invent, devise.

Exculpo. See *Exsculpo.*

Excursio, ōnis, f., (excurro.) An excursion; sally; inroad *or* invasion.

Excŭtio, ĕre, ussi, ussum, (ex, quatio.) To shake off *or* out; extort *or* press out; search; consider.

Exemplum, i, n. An example; copy *or* model; way *or* manner.

Exeo, īre, īvi, or *ii, ītum, irreg neut., (ex, eo.)* To go out, abroad; be divulged; die; end

Exerceo, ēre, ŭi, ītum, (ex, arceo.) To exercise; train.

Exercitātĭo, ōnis, f., (exercito.) Exercise, practice, custom.

Exercitatus, a, um, part. and *adj* Practised, experienced, disciplined.

Exercitus, ûs, m., (exerceo.) An army.

Exhæredo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, hæres.) To exclude from an inheritance, disinherit.

Exhaurio, īre, si, stum, seldom *hausum, (ex, haurio.)* To draw *or* drink out; empty; drain, exhaust.

Exiguus, a, um, adj. Small, little; scanty.

Exīlis, is, e, adj. Slender, lean; poor, mean; empty.

Exilium, exsilium, i, n., (exul.) Banishment, exile.

Eximie, adv. Particularly, excellently, remarkably.

Eximo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, (ex, emo.) To take from; exempt; discharge *or* free.

Exisse. See *Exeo.*
Existīmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, æstimo.) To think, judge; determine; esteem.
Existimatio, ōnis, f., (ex stimo.) An opinion; estimation; character, reputation, credit.
Existo, ĕre, stĭti, seldom *stĭtum, (ex, sisto.)* To be, exist; become; appear.
Exitus, ûs, m., (exeo.) A going out; end; event; death.
Exordior, īri, sus, (ex, ordior.) To begin.
Expectatio, ōnis, f., (expecto.) Expectation, desire.
Expecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, specto.) To look *or* wait for; hope *or* wish for; fear; expect.
Expedio, īre, īvi, ītum, (ex, pes.) To disentangle, extricate, free; finish *or* accomplish; explain; produce.
Expĕdit, imp., (ex, pedio.) It is expedient *or* profitable, *Milt.* iii.
Expedītus, a, um, adj. and *part., (expedio.)* Disengaged, not encumbered; free; ready; light.
Expello, ĕre, ūli, ulsum, (ex, pello.) To drive out, expel.
Expendo, ĕre, di, sum, (ex, pendo.) To weigh, pay; atone *or* suffer for; consider.
Expensum, i, n., (ex, pendo.) Expense, cost.
Expensus, a, um, part. See *Expendo.*
Experior, īri, tus, dep. To try; prove; experience.
Expers, tis, adj., (ex, pars.) Destitute, void of; free from.
Explendesco, ĕre, dui, n. To shine; *fig.*, to distinguish one's self.
Explico, āre, ui, ĭtum, or *āvi, ātum.* To unfold, spread out; draw out in battle array; disentangle; execute *or* perform; explain, narrate at length, *Pelop.* i.
Explōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, ploro.) To search out; examine diligently; explore.
Expōno, ĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum, (ex, pono.) To lay *or* put out; disembark; expose; set forth to view; explain; mention, relate.
Exposco, ĕre, pŏposci, —, (ex, posco.) To ask earnestly; demand urgently; entreat.
Exprimo, ĕre, essi, essum, (ex, premo.) To press *or* squeeze out; extort; express; resemble.
Exprobro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, probrum.) To upbraid *or* reproach.
Expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, pugno.) To take by storm *or* assault; attack with success; vanquish.
Expulsor, ōris, m., (ex, pello.) An expeller; one that drives out.
Exsculpo, ĕre, si, tum, (ex, sculpo.) To scratch out; erase.
Exspectatio, ōnis, f. An awaiting, expecting, expectation.
Exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum. To look out, be on the look-out, watch *or* wait for.
Exsplendesco, ĕre, ui, —. To shine forth; become eminent.
Externus, a, um, adj., (exter.) Outward, foreign, alien.
Extimesco, ĕre, ui, —, (ex, timeo.) To be greatly afraid of; dread.
Extinguo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ex, stinguo, obs.) To extinguish; wipe away, *Them.* i.; suppress, kill.
Exsto, or *Exto, āre, tĭti, tĭtum,* or *tātum, neut., (ex, sto.)* To stand *or* be above; remain, be extant.
Extra, prep. Without, *opposed to* within; beyond; besides; except.
Extrăho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ex, traho.) To draw out, extract; disengage.
Extrēmo, adv. Lastly, at last

Extrēmus, or *extimus, a, um, adj. sup.*, (*exter.*) Outermost; last: utmost.
Extruo, or *exstruo, ĕre, uxi, uctum*, (*ex, struo.*) To pile up, raise; build, erect.
Extuli. See *Effero.*
Exul, or *exsul, ŭlis, m.* A banished person, exile.
Exulto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex, salio.*) To leap *or* frisk about; rejoice *or* exult.

F.

Faber, ri, m. One that works in wood, metal, stone, ivory, *or* the like materials; workman, artificer, mechanic.
Facies, ēi, f. The face; form, figure, shape; appearance.
Facile, adv., (*facilis.*) Easily, readily.
Facilis, is, e, adj., (*facio.*) Easy; gentle, good-natured, indulgent; propitious.
Facilitas, ātis, f. Easiness, facility, readiness; gentleness, courteousness, kindness, good humor.
Facĭnus, ŏris, n., (*facio.*) A deed, action, exploit, either good *or* bad; wickedness, villainy.
Facio, ĕre, fēci, factum. To do, make, cause, effect. *Facio takes various significations, according to the word with which it is connected.*
Factio, ōnis, f., (*facio.*) A doing *or* the power of doing; faction, party.
Factiōsus, a, um, adj., (*factio.*) Factious, seditious, contentious.
Factum, i, n., (*facio.*) Deed *or* action.
Factus, a, um, part. See *Facio.*
Facultas, ātis, f., (*facio.*) Ability, power; occasion, opportunity; faculty, power of the mind; wealth, riches.
Fallo, ĕre, fefelli, falsum. To deceive; disappoint; break one's word *or* promise.
Falso, adv., (*falsus.*) Falsely, unfaithfully; wrongfully.
Falsus, a, um, adj., (*fallo.*) False; mistaken, deceived.
Fama, æ, f. Report, rumor; fame, reputation, renown.
Fames, is, f. Hunger, famine.
Famĭlia, æ, f. The slaves of one master; family; branch of a clan; patrimony *or* family estate.
Familiāris, is, e, adj., (*familia.*) Of the same family; intimate, familiar.
Familiarĭtas, ātis, f., (*familiaris.*) Intimacy, familiarity.
Familiarĭter, adv., (*familiaris.*) Familiarly, intimately.
Fanum, i, n., (*fari.*) A temple, church, fane.
Fastigium, i, n., (*fastus.*) The top *or* roof of a house, height; declivity, slope; dignity, rank.
Fateor, ēri, ssus sum, dep. To confess, acknowledge.
Fatĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum. To fatigue, weary; harass, importune.
Fautor, ōris, m., (*faveo.*) A favorer, supporter, partisan.
Fautrix, īcis, f., (*faveo.*) A female partisan *or* favorer.
Faveo, ĕre, fāvi, fautum. To favor; *linguis*, listen in silence.
Febris, is, f., (*ferveo.*) A fever.
Fefelli. See *Fallo.*
Felicitas, ātis, f., (*felix.*) Happiness, felicity, good fortune, *Milt.* ii.
Fenestra, æ, f. A window, inlet.
Fenus. See *Fœnus.*
Fere, adv. Almost; for the most part; generally.
Fero, ferre, tŭli, lātum. To bear *or* carry; advance, approach; endure; tell, report; *ferre suffragium*, vote.
Ferōcia, æ, f., (*ferox.*) Fierceness; cruelty; insolence.
Ferocĭter, adv. Fiercely, savagely, impudently, insolently,

courageously, bravely, valorously.

Ferox, ōcis, adj. Fierce, bold, warlike; insolent, cruel.

Ferreus, a, um, adj., (ferrum.) Of iron; hard-hearted; cruel.

Ferrum, i, n. Iron; a sword.

Ferus, a, um, adj. Wild; savage, cruel, fierce.

Festinatio, ōnis, f., (festino.) Haste, speed, dispatch.

Festum, i, n. A stated festival; holiday; feast.

Festus, a, um, adj. Festival, joyful; pleasant.

Fictīlis, is, e, adj., (fingo.) Earthen; made of earth *or* clay.

Fidēlis, is, e, adj., (fides.) Faithful, trusty; sure.

Fideliter, adv., (fidelis.) Faithfully.

Fīdens, tis, part. and *adj., (fido.)* Trusting in; confident, courageous, bold.

Fides, ei, f. Faith; credit; protection, *Them.* viii.; a promise.

Fīdo, ĕre, fīdi or *fisus sum.* To trust; to confide in.

Fidūcia, æ, f., (fido.) Trust, confidence; pledge.

Fidus, a, um, adj., (fido.) Faithful, trusty.

Figūra, æ, f., (fingo.) A figure, shape; image.

Filia, æ, f. A daughter.

Filius, i, m. A son.

Fingo, ĕre, nxi, ctum. To form, fashion, frame; feign.

Finio, īre, īvi, ītum. To confine in limits, circumscribe, limit; bound, restrain, check.

Finis, is, m. and *f.* The end; purpose, design; *plur. m.*, boundaries of a field, territories of a state.

Finitimus, a, um, adj., (finis.) Bordering upon; neighboring.

Fio, fiĕri, factus sum, (pass. of facio) To be made, become; happen.

Firmitas, ātis, f., (firmus.) Firmness; strength, constancy.

Firmus, a, um, adj. Firm; strong steady; constant.

Fistula, æ, f. A pipe for conveying water; pipe, flute; disease in the anus, *Att.* xxi.

Flagitium, i, n. A flagrant crime; profligacy, lewdness; infamy, disgrace.

Flagito, āre, āvi, ātum. To ask with importunity; crave; solicit; demand; accuse, impeach.

Flagro, āre, āvi, ātum. To burn; be inflamed with desire.

Flamma, æ, f. A flame; ardor; love.

Flecto, ĕre, xi, ctum. To bend, turn; bend *or* direct one's course; persuade, move; change.

Fleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. To weep; lament.

Floreo, ēre, ui, —, (flos.) To flourish, blossom; be conspicuous, make a figure.

Flos, ōris, m. A flower, blossom.

Fluctus, ûs, m., (fluo.) A wave, billow; commotion.

Flumen, inis, n., (fluo.) A river.

Fœderatus, a, um, part. and *adj., (fœdus.)* Allied, confederate.

Fœnus, ŏris, n. The interest of money, usury; money lent at interest.

Forem, fore, def. I might, *or* should be.

Forensis, is, e, adj., (forum.) Of *or* pertaining to the forum, *or* court of law; *homo forensis*, a lawyer, advocate; *usus forensis*, practice at the bar; *opera forensis*, attendance in the forum, *or* at the bar.

Foris, is, f. More frequently used in the plural. A door.

Foris, adv. Without doors, without; *answering to the question, ubi? Foras*, out of doors, out; forth, abroad,—*to the question, quo?*

Forma, æ, f. A form, shape, figure; beauty.

Formosus, a, um, adj., (*forma.*) Handsome, beautiful.
Fors, tis, f. Chance, luck; fortune, lot; destiny.
Forte, adv. By chance; perhaps.
Fortis, is, e, adj. Brave, valiant; stout, vigorous, manly.
Fortiter, adv., (*fortis.*) Bravely, manfully; strongly.
Fortitudo, inis, f., (*fortis.*) Bravery; fortitude.
Fortuito, adv. By chance, accidentally.
Fortūna, æ, f., (*fors.*) Fortune, chance; the goddess of fortune.
Forum, i, n. *A public place in Rome, where assemblies of the people were held, justice administered, and other public business transacted, particularly what concerned the borrowing and lending of money* A market-place.
Frango, ĕre, ēgi, actum. To break; impair, weaken; subdue, vanquish, *Them.* ii.; discourage, *Them.* i.
Frater, ris, m. A brother.
Fraternus, a, um, adj., (*frater.*) Of a brother; fraternal.
Fratricida, æ, m. and *f.*, (*frater, cædo.*) A murderer of a brother; fratricide.
Fraus, dis, f. Fraud, deceit.
Frequens, tis, adj. Thronged, crowded; frequent; constant.
Frequentia, æ, f., (*frequens.*) A crowd, throng; great company.
Fretus, a, um, adj. Trusting to, relying on.
Fructus, ûs, m., (*fruor.*) Fruit; reward, advantage, profit.
Frumentum, i, n., (*as if frugmentum, frugis.*) Corn of all kinds, especially wheat.
Fruor, i, ītus and *ctus sum, dep.* To enjoy.
Frustra, adv. In vain; ineffectually; to no purpose.
Frustror, ari, ātus, dep., (*frustra.*) To disappoint, deceive; frustrate.

Fuga, æ, f. Flight, running away.
Fugio, ĕre, fūgi, ĭtum. To flee, run away; chase, escape.
Fugo, āre, āvi, ātum. To put to flight, rout; drive away.
Fulgeo, ēre, si, —. To shine, be bright.
Fumus, i, m. Smoke.
Fundamentum, i, n., (*fundus.*) A foundation, basis.
Funditor, ōris, m., (*funda.*) A slinger.
Fundus, i, m. The bottom of any thing; farm *or* estate in the country; site of buildings in the city.
Funestus, a, um, adj., (*funus.*) Fatal; doleful, lamentable.
Fungor, i, ctus sum, dep. To discharge a duty; to bear an office *or* honor.
Funus, ĕris, n. A funeral; death; dead body.
Fundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum. To pour; melt; defeat, rout.
Fusus, a, um. See *Fundo.*
Futurus, a, um, part. See *Sum.*

G.

Galea, æ, f. A helmet, covering for the head.
Gaudeo, ēre, gavīsus. To rejoice; be glad.
Gaza, æ, f. The treasure of a prince; wealth, riches.
Gener, ĕri, m., (*gigno.*) A son-in-law.
Generatus. See *Genero.*
Genero, āre, āvi, ātum, (*gigno.*) To beget; bring forth; produce; create.
Generōsus, a, um, adj., (*genus.*) Of noble birth; generous; brave, excellent.
Gens, tis, f., (*gigno.*) A nation; clan, *comprehending all of the same general name, and divided into several familiæ.*
Genu, n. A knee; *pl.*, *genua, uum, ibus* or *ubus*, &c.

Genui. See *Gigno.*

Genus, ĕris, n., (gigno.) Race, lineage, descent; kind, *containing several species or sorts.*

Gero, ĕre, ssi, stum. To carry; wear; conduct; *rem bene,* be successful; *rem male,* be unsuccessful; manage, behave.

Germana, æ, f., (germen.) A sister by the father's side.

Gesta, ōrum, n., (gero.) Exploits, achievements, deeds.

Gestus, a, um. See *Gero.*

Gigno, ĕre, genŭi, genĭtum. To beget; conceive, bring forth; produce; cause.

Gladius, i, m. A sword.

Globus, i, m. Any round body; globe, ball, bowl; band, crowd.

Gloria, æ, f. Glory, renown; desire of glory.

Glorior, āri, ātus sum, dep., (gloria.) To boast; glory.

Gloriose, adv., (gloriosus.) Boastfully, vaingloriously.

Gloriosus, a, um, adj., (gloria.) Glorious, renowned; vaunting, boasting.

Gradus, ûs, m., (gradior.) A step; step of a ladder *or* stair; degree; station, rank.

Græce, adv., (Græcus.) In Greek.

Græcus, a, um, adj., (Græcia.) Of Greece, Greek.

Graius, a, um, adj. Of *or* pertaining to the Grecians, Greek.

Grandis, is, e, adj. Large, big, very large; great, noble, brave; grand, lofty, sublime.

Gratia, æ, f. Favor, partiality, influence; thanks; *gratiâ,* for the sake of.

Gratis, adv. Freely; for nothing.

Gratus, a, um, adj. Grateful, thankful; acceptable, pleasant.

Gravis, is, e, adj. Heavy; grievous; severe; important; dignified.

Gravitas, ātis, f., (gravis.) Heaviness; gravity; dignity; authority.

Graviter, adv., (gravis.) Heavily; grievously; severely.

Gubernātor, ōris, m., (guberno.) The pilot of a ship; governor, ruler.

Gymnasium, i, n. A place of exercise; school.

Gynæconītis, ĭdis, f., (called likewise gynæceum.) An inner apartment in Grecian houses, appropriated to the women.

H.

Habeo, ĕre, ŭi, ĭtum. To have, possess; suppose; esteem.

Habito, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *habeo.*) To dwell, inhabit.

Habitus, ûs, m. A habit; state *or* condition; a manner.

Hac, adv., (or abl. of hic, viâ being understood.) By this way.

Hactenus, adv., (hac, tenus.) Thus far, hitherto.

Hærēdĭtas, ātis, f., (hæres.) An inheritance.

Hærēdium, i, n., (hæres.) A small estate *or* farm.

Haruspex, ĭcis, m., (ara, or *haruga, specio* obs.) *One who foretold future events by inspecting the entrails of victims;* a soothsayer, diviner.

Hasta, æ, f. A spear, pike, lance.

Hastīle, is, n., (hasta.) The shaft of a spear; spear *or* rod.

Haud, adv. Not.

Hemerodrŏmus, i, m. A post, day courier.

Herma, and *Hermes, æ, m.* A statue of Mercury.

Hetærīce, es, f. The social band; *name given to a body of cavalry among the Macedonians.*

Hiberna, and *Hibernacŭla, ōrum, n.,* (sc. *castra.*) Winter quarters.

Hic, hæc, hoc, pron. This; *opposed to is, hic signifies* the latter, *is,* the former.

Hic, adv. Here, in this place hereupon, upon this.

Hiemalis, is, e, adj., (*hiems.*) Of winter, wintry.
Hiemo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*hiems.*) To winter; pass the winter.
Hiems, ĕmis, f. Winter; storm, tempest; year.
Hierophanta, or *es, æ, m.* An interpreter of sacred mysteries; priest at Athens, *whose office was to instruct the initiated in the knowledge of holy ceremonies and rites.*
Hilăris, is, e, or *us, a, um, adj.* Cheerful, gay.
Hilărĭtas, ātis, f., (*hilaris.*) Cheerfulness, mirth, gayety.
Hinc, adv. Hence, from this place; from this cause; henceforth.
Hirtus, a, um, adj. Shaggy; rough; rude, rugged, unpolished.
Histŏria, æ, f. History; *a continued narrative of events in the order of time.*
Historĭcus, i, m. An historian.
Hodie, adv., (*hoc, die.*) To-day, this day.
Homo, ĭnis, m. and *f.* A man *or* woman; human being.
Honestas, ātis, f., (*honestus.*) Honesty, probity; dignity, decency, respectability, *Auc. Præf.;* reputation.
Honestus, a, um, adj., (*honor.*) Honorable; respectable; honest.
Honor, or, os, ōris, m. Honor, respect; public office; beauty, gracefulness.
Honorātus, a, um, adj., (*honor.*) Honored, honorable; respected; having borne *or* bearing a public office.
Honorĭfĭcus, a, um, adj., (*honor, facio.*) Conferring *or* causing honor; honorable.
Hortātus, ûs, m., (*hortor.*) An exhortation, encouragement, advice.
Hortor, āri, ātus, dep. To exhort, encourage; advise.
Hortus, i, m. A garden, orchard
Hospes, ĭtis, m. and *f.* A host, entertainer; guest, person entertained; stranger, foreigner.
Hospĭtium, i, n., (*hospes.*) Friendship arising from mutual hospitality; an inn, place of lodging.
Hostia, æ, f., (*hostis.*) A victim; animal sacrificed.
Hostis, is, m. and *f.* An enemy; public enemy; *originally*, a stranger.
HS. See *Sestertius*, and Notes iv., v., *Att.*
Huc, adv. Hither, to this place.
Hujusmŏdi, or *hujuscemodi*, (*gen. of hic, modus.*) Of this kind.
Humānĭtas, ātis, f., (*humanus.*) Humanity; gentleness, politeness; learning.
Humānus, a, um, adj., (*homo.*) Of or pertaining to a man; human, humane; polite, gentle.
Humĭlis, is, e, adj., (*humus.*) Low; humble; mean, poor.
Humo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*humus.*) To cover with earth; bury, inter.
Hyems. See *Hiems.*

I.

Ibi, adv. There, in that place; then, thereupon.
Ibīdem, adv. In the same place
Ico, ĕre, ĭci, ictum. To strike; *fœdus*, to make a league.
Ictus, a, um, part. See *Ico.*
Idem, eădem, ĭdem, pron., (*is.*) The same.
Ideo, conj. Therefore; for that cause.
Idōneus, a, um, adj. Fit, proper, suitable.
Igĭtur, conj. Therefore, then.
Ignis, is, m. Fire; lightning.
Ignomĭnia, æ, f., (*in, nomen.*) Disgrace, ignominy.
Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ignarus.*) Not to know, be ignorant of.

Ignōrantia, æ, f., (*ignoro.*) Ignorance.

Ignosco, ĕre, ōvi, ōtum, (*in, nosco.*) To pardon; overlook.

Ignōtus, a, um, adj. Unknown; not knowing, ignorant.

Ille, a, ud, pron. That; he, she, it.

Illic, adv. There, in that place.

Illo, adv. Thither, to that place.

Illuc, adv. Thither.

Illūdo, ĕre, si, sum, (*in, ludo.*) To make sport of; mock; deceive.

Illustris, is, e, adj., (*in, lustro.*) Bright, clear; evident; conspicuous, illustrious.

Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in lux.*) To make clear *or* evident; illustrate; render famous.

Illusus, a, um, part. See *Illudo.*

Imāgo, ĭnis, f. An image, picture; likeness, representation of any thing; vision, apparition.

Imbuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. To wet, moisten; dye, stain; *animum*, fill, impress, bias, instruct.

Imĭtātor, ōris, m., (*imitor.*) An imitator, one who imitates.

Immĕrens, tis, adj., (*immereo.*) Undeserving; innocent, unworthy of punishment, *Dion.* x.

Immĭneo, ēre, ui, —, (*in, mineo*, obs.) To hang over; watch an opportunity of injuring, *Eum.* x.; threaten.

Imminuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (*in, minuo.*) To lessen, diminish; impair.

Immitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (*in, mitto.*) To send, let *or* drive in; throw in; *se*, rush.

Immoderatus, a, um, adj., (*in, modus.*) Without bounds *or* moderation; immoderate, excessive.

Immodestia, æ, f., (*immodestus.*) Want of modesty *or* moderation; insubordination, disobedience, *Lysan.* i., *Alc.* viii.; intemperance.

Immŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in, mola.*) To sprinkle a victim with the salted cake; immolate; sacrifice.

Immortālis, is, e, adj., (*in, mortalis.*) Free from death, immortal.

Immutātus, a, um, part., (*immuto.*) Changed greatly.

Imparātus, a, um, adj., (*in, paratus.*) Unprepared.

Impedīmentum, i, n., (*impedio.*) An encumbrance *or* hinderance; impediment; *plur.*, the baggage and beasts of burden of an army.

Impĕdio, īre, īvi, ītum, (*in, pes.*) To entangle; encumber; hinder.

Impello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, (*in, pello.*) To drive *or* push forward; impel; instigate, incite, persuade.

Impendeo, ēre, di, sum, (*in, pendeo.*) To hang over, impend; threaten.

Impensa, æ, f., (*impendo.*) Expense, cost, charge.

Imperātor, ōris, m., (*impero.*) A commander-in-chief, generalissimo, emperor.

Imperatōrius, a, um, adj., (*imperator.*) Of *or* pertaining to a commander *or* emperor; imperatorial, imperial.

Imperātum, i, n., (*impero.*) The command of a general; peremptory command.

Imperiōsus, a, um, adj., (*impero.*) Possessed of command; uncontrollable; imperious, tyrannical, *Pelop.* ii.

Imperīte, adv., (*imperitus.*) Unskilfully.

Imperītus, a, um, adj., (*in, peritus.*) Unskilful, inexperienced, ignorant.

Impĕrium, i, n., (*impero.*) Military command, empire, sway, dominion, *Milt.* vi.

Impĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in, paro.*) To command, order, rule over.

Impertio, īre, (in, pars.) To impart, bestow.

Impertior, īri, ītus, (in, pars.) To be furnished *or* instructed, *Att.* i.

Impetro, āre, āvi, ātum, (in patro.) To obtain; finish, effect.

Impetus, ûs, m., (in, peto.) An attack, assault; vehemence; violent desire, instinct.

Impiger, ra, rum, adj., (in, piger.) Not sluggish, active, diligent.

Impius, a, um, adj., (in, pius.) Impious, irreligious; undutiful; wicked.

Implacābĭlis, is, e, adj., (in, placo.) That cannot be appeased *or* reconciled, implacable.

Implicĭtus, a, um, part. and *adj., (implico.)* Entangled, involved, intricate; *im morbum,* seized with a disease.

Implĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, and *ui, ĭtum, (in, plico.)* To wrap in; infold, entangle, involve.

Impōno, ĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum, (in, pono.) To place, put, *or* lay upon; impose on *or* deceive, *Eum.* v.

Impŏtens, tis, adj., (in, potens.) Weak; unable to restrain, *as impotens iræ, doloris, etc.;* incapable of being restrained, *as, impotens ira, amor, lætitia, etc.;* insolent, cruel, *impotens dominatio, Lys.* i.

Impræsentiarum, adv., (in præsentia rerum.) In present circumstances, as things are, (were, *or* shall be;) for the present, at present, for now, now

Imprīmis, adv., (in, primus.) In the first place, chiefly, especially.

Imprūdens, tis, adj., (in, prudens.) Not knowing, *Lys.* iv.; off our guard, unawares, *Ages.* ii.; imprudent, inconsiderate.

Imprūdenter, adv., (imprudens.) Ignorantly, unwittingly; imprudently, heedlessly.

Imprūdentia, æ, f., (imprudens.) Want of knowledge *or* foresight; imprudence, unskilfulness, *Epam.* vii.

Impugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (in, pugno.) To fight against, attack; thwart, oppose, resist.

Impulsus, a, um. See *Impello.*

Impulsus, ûs, m., (impello.) A pushing on, impulse; advice, instigation, *Pelop.* i.

Impūne, adv., (in, pœna.) Without hurt, punishment, *or* danger; with impunity *or* safety.

Imputo, āre, (in, puto.) To impute *or* ascribe; reckon, account.

Imus, a, um. See *Inferus.*

In, prep. When it governs the abl. it signifies, in, among, during; *when the accus.,* into, towards, upon, against, &c.

Inānis, is, e, adj. Empty, void; vain, fruitless; frivolous, insignificant.

Incendium, i, n., (incendo.) Fire, burning flame, conflagration.

Incendo, ĕre, di, sum, (in, candeo.) To set on fire, kindle; burn, inflame.

Incensus. See *Incendo.*

Inceptum, n., (incipio.) A beginning, undertaking.

Incĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, āsum, (in, cado.) To fall into *or* upon; fall in with, meet, happen, occur.

Incīdo, ĕre, di, sum, (in, cædo.) To cut; carve *or* engrave, *Alcib.* iv.

Incĭpio, ĕre, epi, eptum, (in, capio.) To begin, attempt.

Incito, āre, āvi, ātum, (in, cito.) To incite, spur on, provoke.

Inclino, āre, āvi, ātum, (in, clino, obs.) To incline, lean towards; dispose *or* direct towards.

Incognĭtus, a, um, adj., (in, cognitus.) Unknown, unheard of; *causa incognita,* his cause not being tried.

Incŏla, æ, m., (incolo.) An inhabitant.
Incŏlo, ĕre, olui, ultum, (in, colo.) To inhabit, reside in a place.
Incolūmis, is, e, adj. Safe, entire, sound.
Incolumĭtas, ātis, f. Safety.
Incommŏdum, i, n., (in, commodum.) Inconvenience, disadvantage, damage, loss.
Incommŏdus, a, um, adj., (in, commodus.) Inconvenient, troublesome; detrimental, disadvantageous.
Inconsiderātus, a, um, adj., (in, consideratus.) Inconsiderate, thoughtless; injudicious.
Incredibĭlis, is, e, adj., (in, credo.) Not to be believed, incredible.
Incresco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (in, cresco.) To grow up, increase.
Incūria, æ, f., (in, cura.) Carelessness, negligence.
Incurro, ĕre, curri or *cucurri, cursum, (in, curro.)* To run against, attack; fall into, incur; meet by chance.
Inde, adv. Thence, from that place; ever since.
Index, ĭcis, m. and *f.* An informer, *Paus.* iv.; indication *or* mark, sign; index *or* title; index or pointer.
Indicium, i, n., (index.) A discovery *or* proof; information; accusation.
Indĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (index.) To show, discover; to indicate.
Indīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (in, dico.) To declare *or* proclaim, denounce.
Indĭdem, adv., (inde, idem.) From thence, from the same place.
Indĭgens, tis, part. and *adj., (indigeo.)* Wanting, needy, indigent.
Indĭgeo, ēre, ui, —, (in, egeo.) To want, stand in need of.
Indigne, adv., (indignus.) Unworthily, shamefully, basely.
Indignor, āri, ātus, dep., (in dignor.) To be very angry *or* displeased; be indignant at; disdain.
Indignor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To consider as unbecoming *or* unseemly; scorn, disdain, be enraged *or* highly offended at.
Indignus, a, um, adj., (in, dignus.) Unworthy; base, shameful.
Indiligens, tis, adj., (in, diligens.) Careless, negligent.
Indoles, is, f., (in, oleo.) Natural disposition *or* inclination; natural talents *or* abilities.
Induciæ, ārum, f. A truce, cessation of hostilities.
Indūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (in, duco.) To bring in, introduce; cover, put on; persuade; *in animum,* think.
Inductus, a, um. See *Induco.*
Indulgeo, ēre, si, tum. To indulge; grant; be kind to.
Indulgens, tis, part. and *adj., (indulgeo.)* Indulgent, kind, gracious.
Indulgentia, æ, f., (indulgeo.) Indulgence, favor.
Industria, æ, f. Industry, diligence.
Indutiæ. See *Induciæ.*
Ineo, īre, īvi and *ii, ĭtum, (in, eo.)* To go into, enter upon, begin; *consilium,* form a scheme *or* resolution; *gratiam,* obtain favor.
Inermis, is, e and *us, a, um., adj., (in, arma.)* Unarmed, defenceless.
Inertia, æ, f., (in, ars.) Want of art or skill; inactivity, sloth.
Inexercĭtātus, a, um, adj., (in, exercitatus.) Unexercised, undisciplined; untrained, unskilful.
Infamĭa, æ, f. Ill report, disgrace, dishonor, infamy.
Infāmis, is, e, adj., (in, fama.) Infamous, disgraceful.

Infāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in, fama.) To defame, to slander.

Infectus, a, um, part. and *adj., (in, facio.)* Not done, unfinished.

Inferior. See *Inferus.*

Infĕro, ferre, intŭli, illātum, (in, fero.) To bring into *or* upon; *bellum,* wage; *signa,* advance; *se hostibus,* rush upon.

Infĕrus, a, um, adj. Below, low; *comp. ior,* lower, inferior; *sup. infimus* and *imus,* lowest.

Infestus, a, um, adj., (in, festus.) Hostile, inveterate against, exasperated.

Inficias, Infitias, f. Used only in the acc. pl., and always joined with ire. A denial; *ire inficias,* to deny.

Infĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (in, facio.) To stain, dye; taint, infect; season, instruct.

Inficior, āri, ātus sum, dep., (inficias.) To deny.

Infĭmus. See *Infĕrus.*

Infinītus, a, um, adj., (in, finis.) Unbounded, endless, vast, infinite.

Infirmus, a, um, adj. Infirm, weak; unsteady, fickle.

Infitior. See *Inficior.*

Infodio, ĕre, ōdi, ossum, (in, fodio.) To inter, bury.

Ingĕnium, i, n., (in, gigno.) Natural disposition; genius, ability, capacity.

Ingrātiis, Ingratis, abl., (in, gratia.) In spite of; against one's will.

Ingrātus, a, um, adj., (in, gratus.) Ungrateful; unpleasant, disagreeable.

Injĭcio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (in, jacio.) To throw into *or* upon; inspire, infuse.

Inimīcĭtia, æ, f., (inimicus.) Enmity, hostility.

Inimīcus, a, um, adj., (in, amicus.) Unfriendly; hostile, hurtful, injurious.

Inimīcus, i, m., (in, amicus.) An enemy.

Inĭtium, i, n., (ineo.) A beginning; *pl.* elements; mysteries of Ceres.

Injūria, æ, f., (in, jus.) Injury, wrong; damage, hurt.

Injuste, adv., (injustus.) Unjustly, wrongfully.

Innītor, ti, sus and *xus sum, dep., (in, nitor.)* To lean upon, depend upon.

Innŏcens, tis, adj., (in, nocens.) Innocent, harmless.

Innŏcentia, æ, f., (innocens.) Innocence; integrity, *Arist.* ii.

Innoxius, a, um, adj., (in, noxius.) Harmless, inoffensive; innocent.

Inŏpia, æ, f., (inops.) Want; indigence, poverty.

Inopīnans, tis, adj., (in, opinor.) Not thinking, not expecting, unawares.

Inopinātus, a, um, part. and *adj., (in, opinor.)* Unexpected, sudden.

Inops, ŏpis, adj., (in, opes.) Poor, needy, destitute; mean, humble.

Inpræsentiārum, adv., (for *in præsentia rerum.*) At present

Inprimis. See *Imprimis.*

Inquam, is, it, def. I say.

Inrideo. See *Irrideo.*

Insciens, tis, adj., (in, scio.) Not knowing, ignorant.

Inscientia, æ, f., (inscius.) Ignorance, unskilfulness.

Inscius, a, um, adj., (in, scio.) Not knowing, ignorant; unskilful.

Inscribo, ere, psi, ptum, (in, scribo.) To inscribe, write; mark; indicate, show.

Insĕquor, qui, quūtus and *cūtus sum, dep., (in, sequor.)* To pursue; persecute, harass.

Inservio, īre, neut., (in, servio.) To serve, attend to; *firmitati corporis,* to study, attend to. *Alc.* xi.; *temporibus,* avail himself of.

Insīdiæ, ārum, f., (*insideo.*) Snares, ambush, ambuscade; treachery.
Insidiātor, ōris, m., (*insidiæ.*) One that lieth in wait.
Insidior, āri, dep. Lie in wait, deceive.
Insigne, and *insigniter, adv.,* (*insignis.*) Remarkably, excellently.
Insolens, tis, adj., (*in, soleo.*) Unusual; unaccustomed to; insolent, proud, haughty.
Insolentia, æ, f., (*insolens.*) Want of custom; insolence, haughtiness, disdain.
Instituo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, (*in, statuo.*) To institute, appoint, ordain; resolve, *Alc.* v.; begin, *Cat.* iii.; be accustomed, *Att.* xiv.
Institūtum, i, n., (*instituo.*) A custom, institution, *Præf.;* law; settled plan of life, *Att.* vii.
Insto, āre, īti, ĭtum, and *ātum,* (*in, sto.*) To press on, urge; be at hand; *instans periculum,* impending danger; affirm; be eager for.
Instruo, ĕre, uxi, uctum, (*in, struo.*) To furnish, prepare; draw up in order of battle; equip, fit out; build.
Insuesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (*in, suesco.*) To accustom, train, inure; be accustomed to.
Insula, æ, f. An island.
Insum, esse, fui, (*in, sum.*) To be in *or* within.
Intĕger, ra, rum, adj. Entire, whole; fresh, new; sound, vigorous; *equitatus,* undiminished; upright, honest.
Integrĭtas, ātis, f. Soundness, integrity, honesty.
Intellĭgo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (*inter, lego.*) To understand, be sensible of; know.
Intempĕrans, tis, adj., (*in, temperans.*) Intemperate, immoderate, excessive, violent.
Intemperanter, adv. Immoderately, excessively, extravagantly.
Intempĕrantia, æ, f., (*intemperans.*) Intemperance; violence; insolence.
Inter, prep. Between, among.
Intercēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (*inter, cedo.*) To be *or* go between, intervene.
Intercĭpio, ĕre, cepi, ceptum, (*inter, capio.*) To intercept; seize *or* cut off by surprise.
Interdīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (*inter, dico.*) To forbid, interdict; prohibit.
Interdiu, adv., (*inter, dies.*) In the daytime.
Interdum, adv. Sometimes.
Interea, adv., (*inter, ea.*) In the meantime.
Intereo, īre, īvi and *ĭi, ĭtum, irreg. neut.* To perish, die; be lost, *Them.* ii.
Interfector, ōris, m., (*interficio.*) A slayer, murderer, assassin.
Interfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*inter, facio.*) To kill, destroy.
Intĕrim, adv., (*inter, id.*) In the meantime.
Interĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, (*inter, emo.*) To take away; kill.
Interior, ĭor, us, adj. comp. More inward, inner, interior.
Interĭtus, ûs, m., (*intereo.*) Destruction, ruin, death.
Internĕcio, ōnis, f., (*inter, nex.*) Utter destruction, *Eum.* iii.; a massacre, slaughter, carnage.
Internuncius, and *Internuntius, i, m.,* (*inter, nuncius.*) A messenger that goes between two parties; a go-between.
Interpōno, ĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum, (*inter, pono.*) To put in *or* between, interpose; become surety for, *Att.* ii. and ix.
Interprĕtor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (*interpres.*) To interpret, explain, translate.
Interrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*inter, rogo.*) To interrogate *or* question, ask; examine; accuse.
Intersĕro, ĕre, ŭi, tum, (*inter, sero.*) To insert, intermingle

intersеrens causam, alleging as a reason.

Intersum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., (*inter, sum.*) To be present; engage, take part in; differ.

Intestīnus, a, um, adj., (*intus.*) Internal; intestine; *bellum*, a civil war.

Intestīnum, i, n., (*intestinus.*) An entrail, bowel, gut.

Intime, adv., (*intimus.*) Intimately, affectionately.

Intimus, a, um, adj. sup., (*interus*, obs.) Innermost, familiar, intimate.

Intra, prep. Within.

Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*intra.*) To enter; penetrate; insinuate.

Introeo, īre, īvi, or *ĭi, ĭtum, irreg. neut.*, (*intra, eo.*) To enter, go in.

Introitus, ûs, m., (*introeo.*) An entrance.

Intromitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (*intra, mitto.*) To let in, admit; allow.

Intueor, ēri, ĭtus, dep., (*in, tueor.*) To look at, behold; consider; regard; imitate.

Intuor, ui, ūtus, dep., (*in, tuor.*) To see, behold.

Inutĭlis, is, e, adj., (*in, utilis.*) Useless, unprofitable; hurtful.

Invādo, ĕre, si, sum, (*in, vado.*) To go *or* come upon; seize; invade; attack.

Invectus. See *Inveho.*

Invĕho, ĕre, exi, ectum, (*in, veho.*) To import; carry in; inveigh against.

Invenio, īre, ēni, entum, (*in, venio.*) To find; invent.

Inventum, i, n., (*invenio.*) A contrivance, device, invention; stratagem.

Invetĕrasco, ĕre, —, —, incomp., (*in, veterasco.*) To grow old, continue long; become inveterate *or* incurable.

Invetĕrātus, a, um, part., (*in, vetero.*) Old, long-continued, confirmed, inveterate.

27

Invictus, a, um, part. and *adj.*, (*in, vinco.*) Unconquered, invincible; unwearied, indefatigable.

Invĭdeo, ēre, īdi, īsum, (*in, video.*) To envy, hate.

Invidia, æ, f., (*invidus.*) Envy; hatred; ill-will, odium, *Them.* viii.

Invidus, a, um, adj., (*invideo.*) Envious; malicious, spiteful.

Inviolatus, a, um, part. and *adj.*, (*in, violatus.*) Inviolate, unhurt, uninjured; incorrupted, pure, immaculate.

Invīsus, a, um, part. and *adj.*, (*invideo.*) Unseen; hated, odious.

Invīto, āre, āvi, ātum. To invite.

Invītus, a, um, adj. Unwilling, reluctant.

Invŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in, voco.*) To call upon, invoke; implore; beg assistance.

Ipse, a, um, pron. Himself, herself, itself.

Ira, æ, f. Anger, wrath, rage, displeasure.

Irascor, i, —, dep., (*ira.*) To be angry, to be in a passion.

Irātus, a, um, adj., (*irascor.*) Angry, enraged.

Irrīdeo, ēre, īsi, isum, (*in, rideo.*) To laugh at.

Irritus, a, um, adj., (*in, ratus.*) Not ratified; vain, of no effect; *spei*, disappointed in hope.

Is, ea, id, pron. He, she, it, *or* that; such; *opposed to hic, it sometimes signifies* the former, *and hic*, the latter.

Iste, a, ud, pron. That; he, she, it; *iste is generally used in contempt.*

Ita, adv. So, thus; yes.

Ităque, conj. And so; therefore.

Item, adv. Also, likewise.

Iter, itinĕris, n., (*eo.*) A journey, a march; a road.

Itĕrum, adv. Again, the second time.

J.

Jaceo, ēre, ŭi. To lie, be situate; be low; be fallen *or* slain.

Jacĭo, ĕre, ēci, jactum. To throw, cast, fling, hurl.

Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *jacio.*) To throw; toss; throw out; alter; boast; revolve in one's mind.

Jactus, a, um. See *Jacio.*

Jam, adv. Now, presently, immediately.

Janua, æ, f., (*Janus.*) A gate, entry, beginning.

Jocor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To joke *or* speak in jest.

Jocōse, adv., (*jocosus.*) Sportively, merrily, in jest.

Jocus, i, m., pl. joci and *joca, ōrum.* A joke, jest.

Jubeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, (*jus, habeo.*) To order, command, charge.

Jucundus, a, um, adj., (*juvo.*) Pleasant, agreeable, delightful; joyful, merry.

Judex, ĭcis, m. and *f.,* (*jus, dico.*) A judge.

Judĭcium, i, n. Judgment; opinion.

Judĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*judex.*) To judge, think; decide, give sentence.

Jugĕrum, i, n., and juger, not used, gen. jugeris, abl. jugere, pl. jugera, jugerum, jugeribus, (*jugum.*) An acre of ground.

Jugulo, āre, āvi, ātum. To cut the throat, butcher, kill, slay; *fig.,* silence, confute, convict.

Jumentum, i, n., (*juvo.*) A beast of burden; a beast used for the assistance of man.

Junctus, part. See *Jungo.*

Jungo, ĕre, xi, ctum. To join; couple, yoke; unite.

Jurisconsultus, i, m., (*jus, consulo.*) A lawyer.

Juro, āre, āvi, ātum. To take an oath; swear, conspire

Jus, jūris, n. Right, law

Jusjūrandum, jurisjurandi, n., (*jus, juro.*) An oath.

Jussum, i, n., (*jubeo.*) An order, command; mandate

Jussus, ûs, m., (*jubeo.*) A command, charge.

Justĭtia, æ, f., (*justus.*) Justice.

Justus, a, um, adj., (*jus.*) Just, honest; lawful, proper.

Juvencus, i, m. A bullock, a steer.

Juvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum. To aid, help; profit, be advantageous; delight.

Juxta, prep. Nigh, near to.

K.

Kalendæ, and *Calendæ, ārum, f.,* (*calo,* obs.) The kalends, the first day of the month. See *Att.* xxii.

L.

Labor, or *os, ōris, m.* Labor, toil; distress.

Labōriōsus, a, um, adj., (*labor.*) Laborious, toiling; painstaking.

Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*labor.*) To labor, toil; be in distress; be ill of a disease; be in danger.

Lacĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*lacer.*) To tear, mangle; rend; waste; revile.

Lacesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum. To provoke; challenge, attack.

Lacrĭma, or *Lachryma, Lacruma, æ, f.* A tear.

Lacrymo, Lacrumo, Lacrimo, are, āvi, ātum, (*lacryma.*) To weep, shed tears.

Lædo, ĕre, si, sum. To hurt, injure, offend.

Lætĭtia, æ, f., (*lætus.*) Joy, gladness; mirth.

Lapĭdeus, a, um, adj., (*lapis.*) Of stone.

Lapis, ĭdis, m. A stone.

Largĭtio, ōnis, f., (*largior.*) Liberality; prodigality; bribery largess, bribe.

Lassitudo, ĭnis, f., (lassus.) Weariness, fatigue; lassitude.

Late, adv., (latus.) Widely, extensively, far and wide.

Lateo, ēre, ui. To lurk, be hid; be concealed.

Latīne, adv., (Latinus.) In Latin.

Latinus, a, um, adj., (Latium.) Latin; of the people of Latium.

Latus, a, um, adj. Broad, wide; spacious, extensive.

Laudatio, ōnis, f., (laudo.) Commendation, praise.

Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (laus.) To praise, commend.

Laus, dis, f. Praise; glory, renown; excellence, merit.

Laute, adv., (lautus.) Elegantly; sumptuously, splendidly, *Chab.* iii.

Lautus, a, um, part., (lavo.) Washed, dressed; *adj.*, elegant, splendid, sumptuous, rich.

Laxo, āre, āvi, ātum, (laxus.) To loose; open; slacken, relax.

Lectīca, æ, f., (lectus.) A couch; sedan, chair.

Lectīcŭla, æ, f., (dim. lectica.) A small horse-litter *or* sedan.

Lectio, ōnis, f., (lego.) A gathering, choosing; reading, lesson, *Att.* xiv.

Lector, ōris, m., (lego.) A reader.

Lectus, i, m., (lego.) A bed, couch, *Dion.* ix.

Legātio, ōnis, f., (lēgo.) An embassy; lieutenancy; office of delegate *or* deputy.

Legātus, i, m., (lēgo.) A delegate, deputy; ambassador; lieutenant.

Legitimus, a, um, adj., (lex.) Lawful, just; required by law.

Lego, ĕre, lēgi, lectum. To gather; choose, select, pick, *Paus.* i.; read.

Lenio, īre, īvi, ītum, (lenis.) To mitigate, soften; calm, sooth; appease, tame.

Lenis, is, e, adj. Gentle, mild, tame, calm.

Leo, ōnis, m. A lion.

Lepor, or *os, ōris, m.* Polite wit *or* humor; elegance; gracefulness in speech.

Lethum, or *Letum, i, n.* Death.

Levis, is, e, adj. Light; nimble, swift; small; slight, trivial, insignificant; fickle, inconstant.

Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, (levis.) To raise *or* lift up; assist, relieve; mitigate, lighten.

Lex, lēgis, f., (lego.) A law; statute, ordinance; condition.

Libenter, Lubentur, adv. (libens.) Willingly.

Liber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. Free, frank.

Liber, ri, m. The inner bark, rind of a tree; a book.

Liberālis, is, e, adj., (liber.) Liberal, becoming a gentleman; bountiful, generous.

Liberālĭtas, ātis, f., (liberalis.) Liberality, bounty; generosity.

Liberātor, ōris, m., (libero.) A deliverer.

Libere, adv. Freely, frankly, liberally, cheerfully.

Liberi, ōrum, m. Children, offspring.

Libero, āre, āvi, ātum, (liber.) To free, to deliver, let go.

Libertas, ātis, f., (liber.) Liberty, freedom.

Libet, uit, or *ĭtum est, imp.* It pleases.

Libīdo, ĭnis, f., (libet.) Desire, lust, passion; pleasure, unlawful indulgence; caprice, extravagance.

Libīdĭnōsus, a, um, adj., (libido.) Lustful, libidinous, sensual, *Alc.* i.; arbitrary, capricious.

Librārius, i, m., (liber.) A clerk, amanuensis; copier *or* translator of books.

Licenter, adv., (licet.) Licentiously, too freely.

Licentia, æ, f., (licet.) Excess of liberty, license; licentiousness.

Licet, uit, and *ĭtum est, ēre, imp* It is lawful, it is allowed.

Ligneus, a, um, adj., (lignum.) Wooden, made of wood.

Lignum, i, n. Wood, timber; log of wood.

Limen, ĭnis, n. A threshold; entrance; beginning.

Lingua, æ, f. A tongue; language.

Linteus, a, um, and *Lineus, a, um, adj., (linum.)* Made of flax *or* lint; flaxen, linen.

Lis, litis, f. A lawsuit; fine imposed by law, *Milt.* vii.; controversy, strife, debate.

Litĕra, Littera, æ, f. A letter of the alphabet; *pl.,* letter *or* epistle; learning.

Literātus, Litteratus a, um, adj., (litera.) Marked with letters; learned.

Littus, or *Litus, ŏris, n.* The shore; coast.

L.L.S., duæ libræ et semissis. Two pounds and a half, a sesterce.

Locuples, ētis, adj., (locus, plenus.) Rich, opulent.

Locuplēto, āre, āvi, ātum, (locuples.) To enrich, make rich.

Locus, i, m., pl. loci, or *loca, ōrum.* A place, rank, condition, dignity; occasion; *loca,* places, *loci,* topics of discourse.

Longe, adv., (longus.) Far off, at a distance; *comp. longius, sup. longissime.*

Longinquus, a, um, adj., (longus.) Far off, distant, remote; long continued.

Longus, a, um, adj. Long, tall; lasting, tedious; *longior, longissimus.*

Loquor, qui, quutus or *cutus, dep.* To speak; say, tell; declare.

Lorīca, æ, f. A corslet; coat of mail; breastwork, parapet.

Lorum, i, n. A thong; *pl.,* the reins of a bridle.

Lucide, adv., (lucidus.) Clearly, plainly, evidently.

Lucrum, i, n. Gain, profit, advantage.

Luctor, āri, ātus sum, dep To wrestle, struggle contend.

Lucus, i, m. A wood *or* grove consecrated to some deity.

Ludus, i, m. Play, sport, diversion; school, place of exercise.

Lumbus, i, m. The loin, reins.

Lumen, ĭnis, n. Light; the eye; day.

Luna, æ, f. The moon.

Luxuria, æ, f. Luxury, delicate living; superfluity, excess.

Luxuriōse, adv., (luxuriosus.) Luxuriously, wantonly.

Luxuriōsus, a, um, adj., (luxuria.) Luxurious, excessive; luxuriant.

M.

Macrŏchir, ĭris, or *ĭros.* Long-handed. *A surname of Artaxerxes.*

Macŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (macula.) To stain; pollute, defile.

Magis, adv. More.

Magister, ri, m. A master, teacher; ruler.

Magistrātus, ûs, m., (magister.) A magistrate; magistracy, the office of a magistrate.

Magnifice, adv., (magnificus.) Magnificently, nobly; splendidly.

Magnificus, a, um, adj., (magnus, facio.) Great, noble, *Thras.* i.; magnificent, splendid, pompous, *Att.* xiii.

Magnitūdo, ĭnis, f., (magnus.) Greatness, power.

Magnopĕre, adv., (magnus, opus.) Greatly, very much.

Magnus, a, um, adj. Great, large; *comp. major, sup. maximus.*

Majestas, ātis, f., (major.) Majesty, grandeur; power, authority.

Major, Majus, ōris. See *Magnus.*

Majōres, um, m., (major.) Ancestors, forefathers.

Male, *adv.*, (*malus.*) Ill, badly; wickedly, amiss.

Maledĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*male*, *dico.*) Evil speaking, slanderous, scurrilous, reviling, abusive.

Malefĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*male*, *facio.*) Mischievous, hurtful.

Malitiose, *adv.*, (*malitiosus.*) Spitefully, maliciously, craftily.

Malitiōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*malitia.*) Spiteful, malicious; crafty.

Malo, *malle*, *malŭi*, *irreg. neut.*, (*magis*, *volo.*) To be more willing; wish rather.

Malus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Bad, evil, wicked, *comp. pejor*, *sup. pessimus.*

Malum, *i*, *n.*, (*malus.*) An evil, misfortune; mischief.

Manceps, *ĭpis*, *m.* and *f.*, (*manus*, *capio.*) A farmer of the public taxes, *Att.* vi.; undertaker of any public work.

Mandātum, *i*, *n.*, (*mando.*) A command *or* charge, commission.

Mando, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum.* To commit, intrust, give in charge; command.

Maneo, *ēre*, *si*, *sum.* To stay, remain; wait; expect.

Manŭbiæ, *ārum*, *f.*, (*manus.*) Spoils taken in war.

Manus, *ûs*, *f.* A hand; band *or* body of men; handwriting.

Mare, *is*, *n.* The sea.

Maritĭmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*mare.*) Of *or* belonging to the sea, lying near the sea, maritime.

Mater, *ris*, *f.* A mother.

Matricīda, *æ*, *m.* and *f.*, (*mater*, *cædo.*) A murderer of his mother.

Matrimonium, *i*, *n.*, (*mater.*) Marriage.

Mature, *adv.*, (*maturus.*) Soon, speedily.

Matūro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, (*maturus.*) To ripen, hasten, mature.

Maxime, *adv.*, (*maximus.*) Very much, most.

Medeor, *ēri*, —, *dep.* To heal, cure; prevent; provide against, *Pelop.* i.

Medicina, *æ*, *f.* Physic, medicine; remedy, consolation.

Medicus, *i*, *m.*, (*medeor.*) A physician, a surgeon.

Medimnus, *m.*, and *Medimnum*, *i*, *n.* *A measure of corn among the Athenians, containing six modii* or *pecks*, *Att.* ii.

Mediocris, *is*, *e*, *adj.*, (*medius.*) Moderate; middling; indifferent, ordinary.

Meditor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* To think, muse upon, meditate.

Medius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Mid, middle; ordinary, common.

Megalesia, *ōrum*, *n.*, (*Megale.*) *Games celebrated on the fourth or fifth of April, in honor of Megale or Cybele, the mother of the gods.*

Mel, *lis*, *n.* Honey.

Melior, *us*, *adj. com.*, (*bonus.*) Better.

Memini, *isse*, *def.* To remember, mention, think of, call to mind, recollect.

Memor, *oris*, *adj.* Mindful; *abl. ori*, *gen. pl. orum*, *wants the nom. acc. and voc. sing. and plur. neut. and the dat. and abl. plur. in all the genders.*

Memoria, *æ*, *f.* Memory, remembrance; record, mention.

Mendacium, *i*, *n.*, (*mendax.*) A lie, falsehood, untruth.

Mens, *tis*, *f.* The mind, understanding; judgment, opinion.

Mensa, *æ*, *f.* A table; a course of dishes.

Mensis, *is*, *m.*, (*metior.*) A month

Mensura, *æ*, *f.*, (*metior.*) Measure, capacity, proportion; quantity, quality, length.

Mentio, *onis*, *f.*, (*memini.*) Mention, a making mention *or* speaking of.

Mentior, *īri*, *ītus*, *dep.* To lie.

tell a falsehood, deceive, impose upon; feign, counterfeit, pretend.

Mercator, ōris, m., (*mercor.*) A purchaser, merchant.

Mercenarius, a, um, adj., (*merces.*) Mercenary; hired, bribed.

Mercenarius, i, m., (*merces.*) A mercenary soldier; one that works for hire; day-laborer.

Merces, edis, f. Hire, wages, pay, reward for labor; rent.

Mereo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, and *Mereor, ēri, ĭtus sum, dep.* To serve, earn, gain; *stipendia*, serve as a soldier.

Meridies, ēi, m., (*medius, dies.*) Mid-day, noon, the south.

Merito, adv., (*mereo.*) Deservedly.

Meritum, i, n., (*mereo.*) Merit, desert; reward, kindness.

Meritus, a, um, part., (*mereo* and *mereor.*)

Metallum, i, n. Metal, a mine.

Metior, īri, mensus sum, dep., (*meta.*) To measure, survey, estimate, judge of, value.

Metuo, ĕre, ŭi, (*metus.*) To fear, be afraid of.

Meus, a, um, pos. pron., (*mei, gen. of ego.*) My, mine.

Migro, āre, āvi, ātum. To remove from one place to another, change one's place of abode, migrate.

Mile. See *Mille.*

Miles, itis, m. and *f.* A soldier, military man, warrior.

Militaris, is, e, adj., (*miles.*) Of *or* pertaining to a soldier, military, warlike, martial, soldier-like.

Mille, ind. adj. A thousand; *plur. millia, um, n.*, thousands.

Minime, adv. Very little; not at all; by no means.

Minimus, a, um, superl. See *Parvus.*

Minor, comp. See *Parvus.*

Minuo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, (*minor.*) To lessen, diminish, impair, abate, lower, weaken.

Minus, adv. comp. See *Parum.*

Minutus, a, um, adj. Minute, small, little; low, insignificant, mean.

Mirabilis, is, e, adj., (*miror.*) Wonderful, strange, marvellous, astonishing, amazing, stupendous, extraordinary.

Mirābiliter, adv., (*mirabilis.*) Wonderfully, admirably, exceedingly, very much.

Miror, āri, ātus sum, dep., (*mirus.*) To wonder; be astonished at; to admire.

Mirus, a, um adj. Wonderful, strange, marvellous.

Misceo, ēre, ŭi, tum, and *xtum.* To mix, mingle, blend; confound, throw into confusion; embroil.

Miserandus, a, um, part. and *adj.* Lamentable, pitiable, deplored, mourned over.

Misereor, ēri, miseritus and *misertus sum, dep.* To pity, compassionate.

Misericordia, æ, f., (*misereor, cor.*) Compassion, pity.

Miseror, āri, ātus sum, dep., (*miser.*) To lament, bewail; pity, have compassion upon.

Missus. See *Mitto.*

Missus, ûs, m. A sending, dispatching, deputing; throwing, hurling, discharge; a match, course, heat *in a race;* course at an entertainment.

Mitto, ĕre, misi, ssum. To send; throw, cast.

Mobilis, is, e, adi., (*moveo.*) Moveable; changeable, inconstant, fickle.

Mobĭlĭtas, ātis, f., (*mobilis.*) Fickleness, inconstancy.

Moderate, adv., (*moderatus.*) Moderately.

Moderatio, ōnis, f., (*moderor.*) Moderation, temperance; rule, government.

Moderatus, a, um, part. and *adj.* Moderate, discreet, temperate, gentle, unassuming, modest.

Moderor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (*modus.*) To moderate, restrain; rule, govern.
Modestia, æ, f., (*modestus.*) Modesty, humility; temperance, moderation.
Modestus, a, um, adj., (*modus.*) Moderate, keeping within due bounds; modest; gentle.
Modicus, a, um, adj., (*modus.*) Moderate; small.
Modius, i, m. The chief Roman measure for things dry, somewhat more than an English peck; a bushel.
Modo, adv. Lately, just now; sometimes; only; provided that.
Modus, i, m. A measure; manner *or* fashion; method, rule.
Mœnia, um, n. Fortified walls; town.
Molestus, a, um, adj. Troublesome; irksome; painful; uneasy.
Molior, īri, ītus sum, dep., (*moles.*) To attempt *or* perform any thing difficult; contrive, plot, manage.
Molītio, ōnis, f., (*molior.*) A great effort, an attempt, an enterprise.
Momentum, i, n., (*moveo.*) Motion *or* any thing that causes motion; force, power, weight; importance, value; moment of time.
Moneo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum. To put in mind; admonish, advise; warn; inform
Mons, tis, m. A mountain.
Monstro, āre, āvi, ātum. To show, point out; tell, declare.
Monumentum, i, n., (*moneo.*) Memorial, record; monument; tomb, sepulchre.
Mora, æ, f. Delay, hinderance; leisure; division *or* body of men, *Iph.* ii.
Morbus, i, m. A disease, distemper, disorder, malady.
Morior, i, tuus sum, dep. To die, expire, perish.
Moror, āri, ātus sum, dep., (*mora.*) To delay, retard; hinder, stay, linger.
Mors, tis, f. Death.
Mortalis, is, e, adj., (*mors.*) Mortal, subject to death; belonging to men.
Mortifer, era, erum, adj., (*mors, fero.*) Deadly, causing death.
Mos, ōris, m. Manner *or* custom; *gerere morem*, to comply with, obey; *plur.*, morals.
Motus, a, um. See *Moveo.*
Motus, ûs, m. Motion, gesture; commotion.
Moveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum. To move; excite, provoke; persuade.
Mulcta. See *Multa.*
Mulcto. See *Multo.*
Muliebris, is, e, adj., (*mulier.*) Of *or* pertaining to a woman; effeminate; inconstant.
Mulier, eris, f. A woman; matron.
Multa, and *cta, æ, f.*, (*mulgeo.*) A fine, penalty.
Multimodis, for multis modis. In many ways.
Multiplico, āre, āvi, ātum, (*multus, plico.*) To multiply, increase, augment, enlarge.
Multitūdo, inis, f., (*multus.*) Multitude, a great number.
Multo, and *cto, āre, āvi, ātum*, (*multa.*) To fine, to punish.
Multo, and *um, adv.* Much, greatly; by much, by far.
Multum, adv. Much, very much, frequently, often, many times, far, very, greatly.
Multus, a, um, adj. Much, many, *comp. plus. neut., plur. plures, es, a or ia, sup. plurimus.*
Mundities, ēi, f., (*mundus, adj.*) Neatness; cleanliness.
Mundus, i, m. The world, the universe.
Municipium, i, n., (*munis, capio.*) *A town, the citizens of which enjoyed, in whole or part, the rights of Roman citizens.*

Munio, īre, īvi, ītum, (*mœnia.*) To fortify, enclose with walls, defend, secure, strengthen; *itinera,* make *or* pave roads, *Han.* iii.

Munītio, ōnis, f., (*munio.*) A fortifying; fortification.

Munītor, ōris, m., (*munio.*) A fortifier; pioneer.

Munītus, a, um, part. and *adj.* Enclosed with walls, fortified, defended, guarded, secured, protected.

Munus, ĕris, n. A gift, present; office, charge, function.

Munuscŭlum, i, n., (*dim. munus.*) A small gift *or* present.

Murus, i, m. A wall of a city; any kind of wall.

Musīca, or *e, æ,* or *es, f.,* (*musa.*) Music.

Musīcus, i, m. A musician.

Mutātio, ōnis, f., (*muto.*) A change, alteration; an exchange.

Muto, āre, āvi, ātum. To change, alter; exchange, barter.

Mutus, a, um, adj. Dumb, mute.

Mutuus, a, um, adj. Borrowed *or* lent; mutual.

Mystērium, i, n. A mystery; secret religious rite.

N.

Nam, conj. For; as for; but.

Namque, conj. For; as for.

Nanciscor, i, nactus sum, dep. To get, obtain; find, meet with, stumble upon.

Narro, āre, āvi, ātum. To tell, relate, recount, recite, set forth, report, declare, affirm, express.

Nascor, nasci, nātus sum, dep. To be born; spring up, arise, grow.

Natālis, is, e, adj., (*nascor.*) Natal; native; belonging to one's birth.

Natio, ōnis, f., (*nascor.*) A nation, people, tribe, sect.

Natīvus, a, um, adj., (*nascor.*) Natural, native.

Nato, āre, āvi, ātum, (*freq. no.*) To swim, sail, float about, flow; fluctuate, waver, doubt.

Natu, abl. m., (*nascor.*) By birth; *minor natu,* younger; *major natu,* older.

Natūra, æ, f., (*nascor.*) Nature, disposition.

Naturalis, is, e, adj. Natural, by birth; natural, usual, customary.

Natus, a, um, adj. and *part.* Born, brought forth, sprung fit, apt, suited.

Natus, ûs, m. See *Natu.*

Naufragium, i, n., (*navis, frango.*) A shipwreck; *fig.,* ruin, loss, destruction; *pl.,* shattered remains, the wreck.

Nautĭcus, a um, adj., (*navis.*) Belonging to ships *or* mariners.

Navālis, is, e, adj., (*navis.*) Of *or* pertaining to ships, naval.

Navis, is, f., (*no.*) A ship, bark, vessel, galley, boat.

Ne, adv. Not; *conj.,* lest, that not; *ne, in the end of a word, asks a question, and is equivalent to, an.*

Nec, conj. Neither, nor.

Necessārio, adv., (*necessarius.*) Of necessity, necessarily.

Necessārius, a, um, adj., (*necesse.*) Necessary, needful; *subs.,* a friend, a connection.

Necesse, adj. n. ind. Necessary, unavoidable.

Necessĭtas, ātis, f., (*necesse.*) Necessity; force, constraint.

Necessitudo, ĭnis, f., (*necesse.*) Necessity; intimacy, relation, connection.

Necne, conj. Or not, whether or not.

Nefas, n. indecl., (*ne, fas.*) An impious *or* unlawful action; horrid crime; *adj.,* impious, unlawful, wicked.

Negligenter, adv., (*negligens.*) Carelessly, negligently.

Negligo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ne, lego.) To neglect, overlook; slight; scorn, despise.
Nego, āre, āvi, ātum. To deny, refuse, say no, be unwilling.
Negotium, i, n., (nec, otium.) Employment, business; affair, matter, thing; trouble.
Nemo, inis, m. and *f., (ne, homo.)* Nobody, no one.
Nepos, ōtis, m. A grandson; prodigal; *pl.*, posterity.
Neptis, is, f. A grand-daughter.
Neque, conj. Neither, nor.
Ne quidem, adv. Not even, not so much as; not only, (*sometimes.*)
Nescio, īre, īvi and *ĭi, ītum, (ne, scio)* Not to know, be ignorant of.
Neuter, ra, rum, adj., (ne, uter.) Neither of the two.
Neve, conj. Neither, nor.
Nex, nĕcis, f. Violent death, slaughter, murder.
Niger, ra, rum, adj. Black, sable, dusky, dark, gloomy.
Nihil, contr. nil, n. indecl., and *Nihilum, i, n., (ne, hilum.)* Nothing, naught.
Nihilominus, adv., (nihilum, minus.) By nothing less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.
Nimis, adv. Too much, excessively; very much.
Nimius, a, um, adj., (nimis.) Too much, excessive, above measure, superfluous.
Nisi, conj., (ne, si.) Unless, if not, except, but, and yet, however, only.
Nisus, a, um, part. See *Nitor.*
Nitidus, a, um, adj., (niteo.) Shining, neat, sleek, fat, *Eum.* v.
Nitor, i, nisus or *nixus, dep.* To strive, endeavor; lean upon, depend upon, *Milt.* iii.
Nixus, a, um, part. See *Nitor.*
No, āre, āvi. To swim; sail.
Nobilis, is, e, adj., (nosco.) Well known, famous; noble, of high descent; generous.
Nobilitas, ātis, f., (nobilis.) Nobility, high rank; fame, renown, *Thras.* i.; excellence.
Nobilito, āre, āvi, ātum, (nobilis.) To ennoble, make famous *or* renowned.
Noceo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum. To hurt, injure, harm, do mischief to.
Noctu, abl., (nox.) By night, in the night-time.
Nocturnus, a, um, adj., (nox.) Of night, nightly, nocturnal.
Nolo, nolle, nolŭi, irreg. neut., (non, volo.) To be unwilling, not to wish, be unfavorable.
Nomen, ĭnis, n., (nosco.) A name; renown, reputation, *Milt.* viii.; nation, *Han.* vii.
Nominātim, adv., (nomen.) By name, expressly, *Milt.* i.; particularly, especially.
Nomino, āre, āvi, ātum, (nomen.) To name, call; say, tell; nominate, appoint; accuse, arraign.
Non, adv. Not, even not.
Nonaginta, adj., pl. indecl. Ninety.
Nondum, adv. Not yet, not as yet.
Nonnihil, n. indecl., (non, nihil.) Something, somewhat, a little.
Nonnullus, a, um, adj., (non, nullus.) Some; *pl.*, some persons.
Nonnunquam, adv., (non, nunquam.) Sometimes, now and then, occasionally.
Nonus, a, um, adj., (novem.) Ninth. *Nona* sc. *hora*, ninth hour of the day, *when the Romans took their dinner, cœna.*
Nosco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum. To know, understand, learn, get a knowledge; examine, consider.
Noster, ra, rum, pron., (nos.) Our, ours, our own; convenient for us, favorable to us.
Notitia, æ, f., (nosco.) Knowledge, acquaintance; notion, idea.

Noto, āre, āvi, ātum, (nosco.) To mark, observe; note, censure.

Notus, a, um, part. and *adj., (nosco.)* Known; acquainted with, remarkable, noted.

Novem, adj., pl. indecl. Nine.

Novi. See *Nosco.*

Novĭtas, ātis, f., (novus.) Newness, novelty; strangeness.

Novus, a, um, adj. New, strange, unusual, fresh, recent; extraordinary, wonderful.

Nox, ctis, f. Night, night-time, the night.

Noxius, a, um, adj., (noceo.) Hurtful, pernicious; guilty, criminal.

Nubilis, is, e, adj., (nubo.) Marriageable, *applied to females.*

Nubo, ĕre, psi, ptum, neut. To veil; marry, be married, *applied to females.*

Nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (nudus.) To make naked *or* bare; to uncover, strip, strip bare; lay open, expose.

Nullus, a, um, adj. No, none, not any, nobody.

Num, adv. Whether; whether or no.

Numen, inis, n., (nuo.) A deity; divine power *or* will, divinity.

Numero, āre, āvi, ātum, (numerus.) To number, count, reckon, value; pay, count out; recite, adduce.

Numerus, i, m. A number, quantity; value.

Nummus, i, m. A coin, piece of money, *of the value of two oboli or a drachma.*

Nunc, adv. Now, at this time.

Nuncio and *Nuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, (nuncius.)* To bring news; announce, report, tell.

Nuncius and *Nuntius, i, m.* A messenger; news, message.

Nuncŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, (nomen, capio.) To name, call; recite; declare publicly.

Nunquam, adv. Never, at no time.

Nuptiæ, ārum, f., (nubo.) Nuptials, marriage, wedding, nuptial feast.

Nuptus, ûs, m., (nubo.) Marriage, wedlock.

Nusquam, adv., (ne, usquam.) Nowhere, in no place; never.

Nutus, ûs, m., (nuo.) A nod; will, pleasure, consent.

O.

O, interj. O! Oh!

Ob, prep. For, on account of; before.

Obdūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ob, duco.) To lead against; bring *or* draw over, cover, overspread, *Han.* v.

Obductus, a, um, part. See *Obduco.*

Obēdio, īre, īvi, ītum, (ob, audio.) To obey, to comply with, give obedience to, conform to.

Obeo, īre, īvi and *ii, ītum, irreg. neut., (ob, eo.)* To go to *or* about; be present at; enter upon, undergo; discharge, execute; *diem,* (sc. *supremum,*) die, *Milt.* vii.; *Dion.* x.

Objectus, ûs, m., (ob, jacio.) An interposition, opposition; object, spectacle, sight, *Han.* v.

Objicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (ob, jacio.) To throw to *or* against; expose; present before; object; oppose.

Obitus, ûs, m., (obeo.) A coming *or* meeting; death; setting of the sun.

Oblīvio, ōnis, f., (obliviscor.) Forgetfulness, oblivion.

Oblīviscor, i, oblitus sum, dep. To forget, let slip from the memory, be unmindful.

Obnītor, i, obnītus and *obnixus sum, dep., (ob, nitor.)* To struggle *or* strive against, contend with.

Oborior, īri, ortus sum, dep., (ob, orior.) To arise; spring up, rise on a sudden.

Obortus. See *Oborior.*

Obruo, ĕre, ui, ŭtum, (ob, ruo.) To fall upon; cover over, conceal, *Dat.* xi.; overwhelm, *Dion.* iv.; bury.

Obscūrus, a, um, adj. Dark, obscure, gloomy, darksome, dusky, dun, shady.

Obsecro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, sacer.) To beseech by what is sacred; entreat, conjure.

Obsequium, i, n. Deference to another's wishes, deference, yieldingness, submission, compliance, &c.

Obsequor, i, quūtus and *cūtus sum, dep., (ob, sequor.)* To comply with, humor; oblige.

Obsero, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, sera.) To bolt, to bar; to lock, fasten, shut out.

Observantia, æ, f., (ob, servo.) Observance, respect, honor, courtesy, *Att.* vi.

Obses, ĭdis, m. f., (ob, sedeo.) A hostage, pledge, sponsor, surety.

Obsideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (ob, sedeo. To besiege, invest; blockade; beset.

Obsidio, ōnis, f A besetting; surrounding; blockade; siege.

Obsigno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, signum.) To seal; seal up, mortgage, impress, stamp.

Obsisto, ĕre, tĭti, seldom *tĭtum, (ob, sisto.)* To oppose, obstruct, withstand.

Obsolētus, a, um, adj., (ob, oleo.) Obsolete, out of use.

Obsōnium, and *Opsonium, i, n.* Meat, fish, flesh, any thing eaten with bread.

Obstinātio, ōnis, f. Inflexible resolution; obstinacy.

Obsto, āre, ĭti, ātum and *ĭtum, (ob, sto.)* To stand in the way; obstruct; oppose, sunder.

Obstruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (ob, struo.) To shut *or* block up; obstruct.

Obsum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., (ob, sum.) To hurt, be prejudicial; hinder.

Obtempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum. To obey, comply with.

Obtero, ĕre, rīvi, rītum, (ob, tero.) To crush, bruise; trample upon; undervalue, *Timol.* i.

Obtestātio, ōnis, f., (obtestor.) An earnest *or* solemn injunction; earnest entreaty.

Obtineo, ēre, inui, entum, (ob, teneo.) To hold, retain; gain, obtain, procure; effect; prove.

Obtingit, ingĕre, ĭgit, imp., (ob, tango.) It happens; *sometimes used personally,* to fall by lot; happen, *Cat.* i.

Obtrectātio, ōnis, f., (obtrecto.) A disparaging, detracting, slandering; envious opposition, *Eum.* x.; *Att.* v., xx.

Obtrectator, ōris, m. A detracter, disparager, traducer, slanderer, calumniator, spiteful *or* malicious person.

Obtrecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, tracto.) To disparage, detract from; oppose, *Arist.* i.

Obviam, adv., (ob, via.) In the way; *ire obviam,* go to meet.

Obvius, a, um, adj., (ob, via.) Meeting in the way; opposing, hindering.

Occāsio, ōnis, f., (occīdo.) An occasion; opportunity.

Occāsus, ûs, m., (occīdo.) Fall or decay; sunset; the west; death.

Occĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, āsum, (ob, cado.) To fall down; set, die.

Occīdo, ĕre, di, sum, (ob, cædo.) To kill.

Occisus, a, um, part. See *Occido*

Occulo, ĕre, ui, tum, (ob, colo.) To hide, conceal.

Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *occulo.)* To hide; keep secret.

Occŭpātio, ōnis, f. A seizing, taking possession, occupation; anticipation.

Occupo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, capio.) To take hold of, seize upon, occupy; anticipate.

Occurro, ĕre, curri or *cucurri cursum, (ob, curro.)* Run up,

meet; oppose, resist; obtrude; prevent, *Pelop.* i.

Octo, pl. adj. ind. Eight.

Octogesimus, a, um, adj., (octo.) Eightieth.

Octoginta, pl. adj. ind., (octo) Eighty.

Oculus, i, m. The eye.

Odi, isse, def. To hate, detest, have aversion for, abominate, loathe.

Odiosus, a, um, adj., (odium.) Hateful, burdensome, disgusting, offensive, irksome, tedious, vexatious.

Odium, i, n., (odi.) Hatred, hate, animosity, aversion.

Offendo, ĕre, di, sum, (ob, fendo obs.) To strike against; hurt; offend, displease.

Offensio, ōnis, f., (offendo.) A striking against; hurt, calamity; offence, displeasure.

Offensus, a, um. See *Offendo.*

Offĕro, re, obtŭli, oblātum. To offer, bring to *or* before; *se periculo,* expose; *se alicui,* present, meet.

Officīna, æ, f. A workhouse, shop, manufactory, forge.

Officium, i, n., (ob, facio.) Duty; office; attendance on a great man.

Oleāgīnus, a, um, adj., (olea.) Of an olive-tree.

Olim, adv. Formerly, of old; once on a time; hereafter, long hence.

Omitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (ob, mitto.) To lay aside, let pass; neglect, omit.

Omnīno, adv., (omnis.) At all, altogether, wholly.

Omnis, is, e, adj. Every, all, the whole.

Onerārius, a, um, adj., (onus.) Serving for burden *or* carriage; *navis oneraria,* a ship of burden.

Onustus, a, um, adj., (onus.) Loaded *or* laden, burdened, heavy

Opera, æ, f., (opus.) Work, labor, endeavor; help, means.

Operio, īre, ŭi, tum, (ob, pario.) To cover, shut, hide.

Opīnio, ōnis, f., (opinor.) An opinion, expectation, *Milt.* ii.; imagination, belief.

Opīnor, ari, atus sum, dep. To think, imagine, judge.

Opis, gen. of ops, obs. Help; *pl.,* power, strength, resources.

Oportet, ēre, uit, imp. It behooves, it is meet *or* fit.

Opperior, īri, tus sum, dep. To wait *or* tarry for; expect.

Oppidānus, a, um, adj., (oppidum.) Of a town; *subs.,* a townsman.

Oppidum, i, n. A walled town.

Oppōno, ĕre, ŏsui osĭtum. To place against *or* in the way; oppose.

Opportūnus, a, um, adj., (ob, portus.) Commodious, fit; seasonable.

Oppressus, a, um. See *Opprimo.*

Opprimo, ĕre, essi, essum, (ob, premo.) To press *or* crush down; oppress, overwhelm, ruin; grieve; dispirit.

Opprobrium, i, n., (ob, probrum) A reproach, disgrace, injury.

Oppugnātor, ōris, m., (oppugno.) Assaulter, enemy; besieger.

Oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, pugno.) To fight against, assault, besiege.

Opsonium. See *Obsonium.*

Optimas, ātis, m. and *f., (optimus.)* One who supports the cause of the nobles, an aristocrat; a person of high rank; *used chiefly in the plural.*

Optime, adv., (optimus.) Very well, right well; best, excellently; most opportunely, most seasonably, in the very nick of time.

Optimus, a, um, adj. Very good best; excellent, right good.

Opulens, tis, adj. Wealthy, rich, abundant

Opulentia, æ, f. Wealth, riches; power, greatness.
Opus, ĕris, n. Work, labor, difficulty.
Opus, adj. ind. Needful, necessary; expedient; *subs.*, need, necessity.
Ora, æ, f. A coast, border, region, country.
Oraculum, i, n., (oro.) An oracle, an answer *or* response given by a priest *or* priestess, inspired by a god.
Orātio, ōnis, f., (oro.) A speech, oration; persuasion, *Milt.* vii.
Orātor, ōris, m., (oro.) A speaker, deputy, orator.
Orbis, is, m. A circle, globe; the world.
Ordīno, āre, āvi, ātum, (ordo.) To set in order; arrange, ordain.
Ordior, īri, orsus, dep. To spin *or* weave; begin; speak *or* write of, *Alc.* xi.
Ordo, ĭnis, m. Order, arrangement; rank, condition.
Orīgo, ĭnis, f., (orior.) An origin, beginning; source, cause; pedigree.
Orior, īri, tus sum, dep. To rise, spring; be descended.
Ornāmentum, i, n., (orno.) An ornament, dignity, honor, title, distinction.
Ornātus, a, um, adj. and *part., (orno.)* Adorned, furnished, provided, accomplished.
Ornatus, ûs, m., (orno.) Dress, apparel, finery.
Orno, āre, āvi, ātum. To deck, adorn; equip, *Dion.* ix.; furnish; invest with honors.
Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, (os.) To plead as an orator; entreat.
Os, ōris, n. The mouth; face, countenance, appearance, visage.
Os, ossis, n. A bone.
Oscŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (os.) To kiss, buss.
Ostendo, ĕre, di, sum. To show, display; set forth; declare.
Ostentātio, ōnis, f., (ostento.) An ambitious display, parade, ostentation; boasting.
Ostrăcismus, i, m., (ostrea.) A judgment *or* sentence by shells ostracism; *the manner of voting at Athens for the banishment of a citizen, the name of the person to be banished being written on shells.*
Otium, i, n. Leisure, freedom from business; repose, peace.

P.

P., Publius. See *H.* and *G. Index.*
Pabulum, i, n., (pasco.) Food for cattle, pasture; fodder, forage.
Pactio, ōnis, f., (paciscor.) A bargain, contract *or* agreement, a condition, term; way, manner.
Pactum, i, n., (paciscor.) A bargain, contract, agreement.
Pæne, adv. Almost, well-nigh, nearly, all but, as it were, in a manner; wholly, entirely.
Palæstra, æ, f. A school for wrestling; place for exercise; wrestling, exercise.
Palam, adv. Openly, plainly manifestly, evidently.
Panis, is, m. Bread; *plur.* loaves
Par, paris, adj. Equal; alike the same; meet, proper; match for.
Paratus. See *Paro.*
Parcīmonia, æ, f., (parco.) Sparingness, frugality, parsimony.
Parco, ĕre, peperci, seldom *parsi, parsum,* and *parsĭtum.* To spare; forbear; pardon.
Parens, tis, m. and *f.* A parent.
Parento, āre, āvi, ātum. To perform the funeral solemnities of parents *or* near relations; to make oblations in honor of the dead; expiate; revenge one's death.
Pareo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum. To appear,

be seen, be present *or* at hand; obey, submit to, comply with, indulge, gratify, humor, be subject to, be ruled *or* governed by.

Pario, ĕre, pepĕri, partum, and *parĭtum.* To bring forth; get, procure, *Alc.* vii.; gain, acquire.

Parius, a, um, adj. Parian.

Parma, æ, f. A round shield *or* buckler, larger than the pelta.

Paro, āre, āvi, ātum. To prepare, make ready; procure, purchase; *copias*, levy forces.

Pars, tis, f. A part, share; party in the state.

Particeps, ĭpis, adj., (pars, capio.) A sharer, partaker, partner.

Partim, adv., (pars.) Partly; some.

Partior, īri, ītus sum, dep., or *partio, īre, (pars.)* To distribute, divide into parts, share.

Partus, a, um, part. See *Pario.*

Parum, adv., (parvus.) A little, little, too little, not much.

Parvulus, a, um, adj., (dim. of parvus.) Very little, young; tender.

Parvus, a, um, adj., comp. minor, sup. minimus. Little, small, puny, slight; *minoris æstimare*, to value at a lower rate *or* less; *non minimum*, not a little.

Passus, part. See *Patior.*

Passus, ûs, m., (pando.) A pace, step.

Patefăcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, (pateo, facio.) To open, lay open, discover, detect.

Pateo, ēre, ui, —. To be open, lie open, be clear, be manifest.

Pater, ris, m. A father.

Paterfamĭlias, patris familias, m. pater familiæ, patris familiæ. The master of a family.

Paternus, a, um, adj., (pater.) Of a father, fatherly, paternal.

Patiens, tis, adj. and *part., (patior.)* Able to bear *or* endure, patient.

Patientia, æ, f. The power of enduring *or* suffering, patience.

Patior, pati, passus sum, dep To suffer, endure.

Patria, æ, f., (pater,) sc. terra. The land of one's fathers; one's native country.

Patrimōnium, i, n., (pater) A paternal estate *or* fortune; inheritance, patrimony.

Patrius, a, um, adj., (pater.) Of a father, paternal; native.

Patrocinium, i, n., (patronus.) Protection, patronage.

Patruus, i, m. An uncle, a father's brother.

Pauci, æ, a, pl. adj. Few.

Paucĭtas, ātis, f., (pauci.) Fewness, scarcity.

Paucus, a, um, adj. See *Pauci*

Paulo and *Paullo, adv.* A little, little, somewhat.

Paulŭlum and *Paullum, adv., (paulo.)* A little, very little.

Paulātim, adv., (paulo.) By degrees.

Pauper, ĕris, adj. Poor, needy, feeble, in want.

Paupertas, ātis, f., (pauper.) Need, poverty, indigence.

Pausa, æ, f. Stop, pause, cessation, stay, end.

Pax, cis, f. Peace, quiet, tranquillity.

Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum. To do wrong, offend, sin.

Pecūnia, æ, f., (pecu.) Money, wealth, property, riches.

Pecuniosus, a, um, adj., (pecunia.) Rich, wealthy.

Pedes, ĭtis, m., (pes.) A footman, foot-soldier; *pl.*, infantry.

Pedester and *tris, tris, tre, adj., (pedes.)* On foot, belonging to footmen, foot-soldiers.

Pedisĕquus, Pedissĕquus, i, m., (pes, sequor.) A foot-attendant, footman.

Peditatus, ûs, m., (pedes.) Infantry, foot-soldiers.

Pellicio, ĕre, xi, ctum, (per, lacio, obs.) To allure, inveigle, wheedle, decoy.
Pellis, is, f. A skin, hide; tent.
Pello, ĕre, pepŭli, pulsum. To drive away; defeat, banish; strike.
Pelta, æ, f. A short buckler *or* target, in the shape of a half-moon.
Peltasta and *tes, æ, m.* A targeteer, one armed with a target *or* pelta.
Penātes, ium, m., (penu.) Gods worshipped at home, household gods.
Pendo, ĕre, pependi, pensum. To weigh; value, esteem; pay; *pœnas,* suffer punishment; ponder, deliberate upon.
Pene, adv. Almost.
Penes, prep. In the power of.
Penetro, āre, āvi, ātum. To penetrate, pierce; enter into.
Penĭtus, adv. Inwardly, deeply, far within, *Alc.* ix.; wholly, altogether, quite.
Per, prep. By, through; for, during; *per in composition greatly heightens the signification of the simple word.*
Peractus. See *Perago.*
Peradŏlescentŭlus, i, m., (per, adolescens.) A very young man.
Peræque, adv. Very equally.
Perago, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (per, ago.) To perform; accomplish, finish.
Peragro, āre, āvi, ātum, (per, ager.) To wander *or* travel through; traverse; survey.
Percello ĕre, cŭli, culsum, (per, cello.) To strike down, overthrow, destroy, astonish.
Perceptus, a, um. See *Percipio.*
Percipio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, (per, capio.) To take entirely, reap; receive; understand.
Perculsus. See *Percello.*
Percutio, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (per, quatio.) To strike, beat down, kill.
Perditus, a, um. See *Perdo.*
Perdo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (per, do.) To lose; ruin; destroy; waste, consume.
Perdūco, cĕre, xi, ctum, (per, duco.) To lead through *or* all the way; conduct, convey; bring over, persuade, *Eum.* ii.
Peregrinatio, ōnis, f., (peregrinor.) Travelling *or* residing in foreign countries.
Pereo, īre, īvi and *ĭi ĭtum, irreg neut., (per, eo.)* To perish; be ruined; die.
Perexiguus. a. um, adj., (per, exiguus.) Very little, very small.
Perfero, re, tŭli, lātum, (per, fero.) To carry *or* bring through, *or* all the way; bear, endure; pass a law.
Perficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (per, facio.) To perform, accomplish, finish; effect, bring about.
Perfidia, æ, f., (perfidus.) Perfidy, treachery, perfidiousness, falsehood.
Perfuga, æ, m., (perfugio.) A deserter, runaway, fugitive, renegade.
Perfugio, ĕre, ūgi, ugĭtum, (per. fugio.) To fly *or* flee for succor.
Perfunctus, a, um. See *Perfungor.*
Perfungor, i, ctus sum, dep, (per, fungor.) To discharge an office *or* duty, undergo; be freed from.
Pergamenus, a, um, adj Of, from, in, *or* belonging to Pergamus.
Periculum, i, n. Danger, hazard; *facere,* make trial.
Perillustris, is, e, adj., (per, illustris.) Very illustrious.
Perinde, adv., generally construed with, ac. Just as, so as, so, equally.
Perĭtus, a, um, adj. Skilful, expert.

Perjurium, i, n., (*per, jus.*) Perjury, false swearing, false oath

Perlātus. See *Perfero.*

Permaneo, ēre, si, sum, (*per, maneo.*) To stay to the end; remain, continue.

Permitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (*per, mitto.*) To yield; deliver over, give up, *Ham.* i.; permit, allow.

Permotus, a, um, part. See *Permŏveo.*

Permŏveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (*per, moveo.*) To move greatly; disquiet, vex; persuade.

Pernicies, ēi, f., (*per, neco.*) Utter destruction, ruin; death.

Perniciōsus, a, um, adj., (*pernicies.*) Destructive, pernicious, fatal.

Pernocto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per, nox.*) To pass the night; tarry all night.

Perōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per, oro.*) To plead a cause; *de ceteris,* answer, *Epam.* vi; conclude an oration.

Perpauci, æ, a, pl. adj., (*per, pauci.*) Very few.

Perpetior, ĕti, essus sum, dep., (*per, patior.*) To suffer, bear, allow.

Perpetuo, adv., (*perpetuus.*) Perpetually, constantly.

Perpetuus, a, um, adj., (*perpes.*) Perpetual, continual, permanent; entire, complete.

Perscribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (*per, scribo.*) To write, prepare in writing, write down accurately and fully, write down in full *or* at length.

Persequor, i, quūtus and *cūtus sum, dep.,* (*per, sequor.*) To pursue, prosecute, persecute.

Persevēro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per, severus.*) To persevere, persist; continue constant.

Persona, æ, f. A mask; disguise, borrowed character; person.

Persuādeo, ēre, si, sum, (*per, suadeo.*) To persuade, advise.

Persuasus, a, um. See *Persuadeo*

Pertædet, ēre, duit, sum est, imp., (*per, tædet.*) It very much wearieth *or* disgusteth.

Pertæsus, a, um, part. See *Pertædet.*

Perterreo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, (*per, terreo.*) To frighten, terrify.

Pertimesco, ĕre, ui, —, (*pertimeo.*) To fear greatly; be greatly afraid.

Pertinācia, æ, f., (*pertinax.*) Obstinacy, stubbornness; perseverance.

Pertineo, ēre, inui, entum, (*per teneo.*) To reach *or* extend to to belong *or* pertain to.

Perturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per turba.*) To disturb greatly, trouble; confound, embroil· alarm greatly.

Perveho, ĕre, xi, ctum, (*per, veho.*) To carry along, convey.

Pervenio, īre, ēni, entum, (*per, venio.*) To come to, arrive at, regain.

Perverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (*per, verto.*) To turn upside down, to overthrow, to ruin; to corrupt; to bring over to a party, *Lys.* ii.

Pervulgatus. See *Pervulgo.*

Pervulgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per, vulgus.*) To publish, spread abroad, make known.

Pes, edis, m. A foot.

Peto, ĕre, īvi, ītum. To seek, aim at; go to, *Them.* ii.

Petulans, tis, adj., (*peto.*) Petulant, saucy; wanton, insolent.

Phalanx, gis, f. A large body of men drawn up in close order, a phalanx. *The Macedonian phalanx generally consisted of* 16,000 *men.*

Philosŏphia, æ, f. Philosophy, *the love or study of wisdom.*

Philosophus, i, m. A philosopher; *a lover of learning and wisdom.*

Pietas, ātis, f. Piety; duty to parents *or* relations; natural affection.

Pila, æ, f. A pillar, *Alc.* iv.; pile; prop.
Pius, a, um, adj. Pious, religious; dutiful *or* affectionate to one's parents, relations, *or* country.
Placeo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum. To please; *imp. placet,* it pleases; *placet senatui,* the senate decrees; *philosophis,* philosophers think.
Placo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*placeo.*) To please by sacrifice *or* gifts; appease, pacify.
Plaga, æ, f. A wound, a stripe, a blow; *plăga, æ, f.,* a climate, zone *or* portion of the heavens; region, country; net.
Plane, adv. Plainly, evidently; certainly.
Plebiscĭtum, i, n., (*plebs, scisco.*) A decree of the people.
Plebs, ebis, f. The common people; all the people exclusive of the nobles; the vulgar, rabble.
Plecto, ĕre, xi and *xui, xum.* To twist; plait, knit; punish, *Milt.* viii.
Plenus, a, um, adj. Full; plentiful, bountiful, abundant.
Plerumque, adv. For the most part, commonly.
Plerīque, æque, ăque, pl. adj. The most *or* greatest number; many; *it is sometimes used in the singular, with collectives.*
Plumbum, i, n. Lead.
Plurĭmum, adv. Most of all.
Plurĭmus, a, um, adj. Most, very much *or* many; very great
Plus, pluris, comp. See *Multus.*
Plusquam, adv., (*plus, quam.*) More than.
Poēma, ătis, n. A poem.
Pœna, æ, f. Punishment, penalty; pain.
Pœnĭteo, ēre, ui, —. To repent; *generally impers. pœnitet,* it repenteth.
Poēta, æ, m. A poet.
Poētica, æ, and *Poētĭce, es, f.* The art of poetry.

Poēticus, a, um, adj. Poetical, of *or* pertaining to poetry.
Pollicеor, ēri, ĭtus sum, dep., (*liceor.*) To promise, make liberal offers.
Pollĭcĭtatio, ōnis, f., (*polliceor.*) A promise, a free *or* voluntary promise.
Pompa, æ, f. A solemn procession; parade, pomp, ostentation.
Pondero, āre, āvi, ātum, (*pondus.*) To weigh; consider, ponder, examine; judge.
Pondus, eris, n. Weight, heaviness; a load, burden.
Pono, ĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum. To put *or* place; lay down, lay aside; lay a foundation.
Pons, tis, m. A bridge.
Populāris, is, e, adj., (*populus.*) Popular; of the same country *or* nation.
Populiscĭtum, i, n., (*populus. scisco.*) A decree of the people.
Populor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To lay waste; ravage a country, plunder.
Populus, i, m. The people, a nation.
Porrigo, ĕre, exi, ectum, (*per, rego.*) To stretch *or* reach out, extend, spread out, lengthen, protract, prolong.
Porta, æ, f. A gate, entrance, passage.
Porticus, ûs, f., (*porta.*) A covered walk, surrounded with pillars; portico, gallery, porch.
Porto, āre, āvi, ātum. To bear, carry, convey, conduct, bring.
Portus, ûs, m., (*porto.*) A harbor, haven *or* port.
Posco, ĕre, poposci, —. To ask, demand, importune, entreat.
Positus, a, um, part. See *Pono.*
Possessio, ōnis, f., (*possideo.*) A possession, estate, any thing possessed, property.
Possideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (*pos* for *potis, sedeo.*) To possess, have, hold, enjoy, occupy.

Possum, posse, potui, irreg neut., (*potis, sum.*) To be able, have power, weight *or* influence.
Post, prep. After, behind; since.
Postea, adv., (*post, ea.*) Afterwards, hereafter.
Posteaquam, adv., (*post, ea, quam.*) After that, after.
Posterius, adv., comp. Afterwards, in time to come.
Posterus, a, um, adj. That comes after, following; future.
Postquam, adv. After that, after; since.
Postremo, adv. Lastly, finally, at last.
Postremus, a, um, adj., (*posterus.*) The last, final, ultimate, extreme.
Postridie, adv., (*postero, die.*) The day after, the day following.
Postulatum, i, n., (*postulo.*) A demand, request, petition.
Postulatus, ûs, m., (*postulo.*) A demand, request, petition, suit.
Postulo, āre, āvi, ātum. To desire; demand as a right; sue at law; accuse.
Potens, tis, adj., (*potis.*) Powerful, strong, mighty, able, capable, efficacious.
Potentia, æ, f., (*potens.*) Power, might, force, influence.
Potestas, atis, f. Power, authority; a civil office *or* magistracy.
Potio, ōnis, f. The act of drinking, drink, draught, potion; poisonous drug.
Potior, īri, ītus sum, dep., (*potis.*) To be master of, possess; obtain.
Potior, or, us, adj. Better, preferable; more excellent, more powerful.
Potius, adv. Rather.
Potissimum, adv. Chiefly, especially; most of all; in preference to all, *Milt* i.
Præ, prep. Before; in comparison of; for, on account of.
Præbeo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, (*præ, habeo.*) To afford, give; show *præbuit se*, he behaved himself *Dat.* ii.
Præceptor, ōris, m., (*præcipio.*) An instructor, teacher, preceptor, master.
Præceptum, i, n., (*præcipio.*) A precept, maxim; direction, admonition; command.
Præceptus, a, um, part. See *Præcipio.*
Præcipio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, (*præ, capio.*) To teach, instruct; command; foresee, anticipate.
Præcipito, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq *præcipio.*) To throw headlong, precipitate; hasten, hurry; urge *or* press on.
Præcipue, adv., (*præcipuus.*) Chiefly, especially.
Præcipuus, a, um, adj. Chief, principal; singular, peculiar, special.
Præclare, adv. Very clearly; very well, eminently, nobly.
Præclarus, a, um, adj. Very clear *or* bright; illustrious; excellent.
Præcurro, currĕre, curri or *cucurri, cursum*, (*præ, curro.*) To run before; outstrip; surpass, excel.
Præda, æ, f. Prey, booty, plunder, prize.
Prædico, āre, āvi, ātum, (*præ, dīco.*) To declare, proclaim; tell, relate; boast, extol.
Prædīco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (*præ, dīco.*) To foretell, prophesy, predict, announce beforehand.
Prædium, i, n., (*præs.*) A farm; *estate or property in houses or land, whether in town or country.*
Prædor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (*præda.*) To plunder, rob.
Prædo, ōnis, m., (*præda.*) A robber; *maritimus*, pirate.
Præfatio, ōnis, f. That which is said before one does any thing, introduction, opening, proëm, preface.

Præfectura, æ, f., (præficio.) The office of prefect *or* governor: province governed by a prefect.

Præfectus, i, m., (præficio.) A commander; governor; superintendent.

Præfero, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irreg. act., (præ, fero.) To carry before; prefer.

Præficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (præ, facio.) To set over; invest with the command of.

Præfinio, īre, īvi and *ĭi, ītum, (præ, finio.* To determine beforehand, *Epam.* vii.; limit, prescribe.

Prælium, i, n. A battle, engagement; war.

Præmium, i, n. A reward, prize.

Prænuncio and *Prænuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, (præ, nuncio.)* To foretell; intimate beforehand.

Prænuntio. See *Prænuncio.*

Præoccupatio, ōnis, f., (præoccupo.) A seizing *or* taking possession of beforehand.

Præoccupo, āre, āvi, ātum. To seize on beforehand, preoccupy, anticipate, take by surprise, *Dion.* iv.; prevent, do before another.

Præopto, āre, āvi, ātum, (præ, opto.) To wish rather, prefer.

Præpōno, ĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum, (præ, pono.) To put *or* place before; set over *or* appoint to the command of, *Thras.* i.; prefer.

Præpositus. See *Præpono.*

Præs, dis, m. and *f.* A surety for money, one who engages for another.

Præscrībo, ĕre, psi, ptum (præ, scribo.) To write before; prescribe *or* set bounds; direct, appoint, *Att.* xxii.

Præsens, adj. and *part., (præ, sum.)* Present; propitious, favorable.

Præsentia, æ, f., (præsens.) Presence; presence of mind, resolution, courage, power, efficacy, effect.

Præsertim, adv. Especially, chiefly, principally, particularly.

Præsidium, i, n., (præ, sedeo.) A guard; garrison; protection, security, defence.

Præstans, tis, adj. and *part.* Extraordinary, superior, excelling, excellent, distinguished, remarkable, notable.

Præsto, are, tĭti, tĭtum, and *tātum, (præ, sto.)* To stand before; perform, make good; show; excel; *imp.*, it is better.

Præstituo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, (præ, statuo.) To determine *or* appoint beforehand; prescribe.

Præsum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., (præ, sum.) To be over *or* before others, command.

Præter, prep. Besides, except; beyond, contrary to.

Præterea, adv. Besides; moreover.

Prætereo, īre, īvi and *ĭi, ītum, (præter, eo.)* To go *or* pass by, *Ages.* iii.; omit, *Lys.* iv.; surpass, excel.

Prætermitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (præter, mitto.) To pass over, omit; neglect, *Cim.* iv.

Præterquam, adv. Besides, besides that.

Prætor, ōris, m., (præeo.) A chief commander *or* magistrate; a Roman magistrate, next in power to the consuls; lieutenant-general; lieutenant-governor.

Prætorius, a, um, adj., (prætor.) Of *or* pertaining to a prætor, prætorian.

Prætura, æ, f., (prætor.) The office of prætor; prætorship.

Prævideo, ēre, īdi, īsum, (præ, video.) To foresee; provide beforehand; use precaution, *Han.* ix.

Precis, f. gen. of prex, obs. A prayer, an entreaty.

Precor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (pre-

cis.) To pray, beseech, supplicate.

Premo, ĕre, ssi, ssum. To press; oppress, enslave; pursue closely, to harass, vex, to urge.

Pretiōsus, a, um, adj., (*pretium.*) Costly, valuable, excellent.

Pretium, i, n. A price, value, reward.

Pridie, adv., (*prior, dies.*) The day before.

Primo, or *um, adv.*, (*primus.*) First, the first time, in the first place.

Primum, adv. In the beginning, first, in the first place.

Primus, a, um, adj. First, chief, best.

Princeps, ĭpis, m. and *f.*, (*primus, capio.*) First, foremost, the chief; prince *or* princess; grandee; author, adviser, instigator; ringleader.

Princĭpātus, ûs, m., (*princeps.*) The first place; pre-eminence; sovereignty, dominion.

Princĭpium, i, n., (*princeps.*) A beginning; origin *or* race; *pl.*, the first line of an army in order of battle; an open space in the middle of the camp.

Prior, or, us, adj. Former, better, preferable; superior.

Pristīnus, a, um, adj. Ancient, former.

Prius, adv. Sooner, before.

Priusquam, adv. Before that.

Privātus, a, um, adj., (*privo.*) Private, invested with no public office; peculiar; one's own; *part.*, deprived of.

Privignus, i, m. A step-son.

Privo, āre, āvi, ātum. To deprive of, bereave.

Pro, prep. For; as; before, in presence of; according to; in comparison of, in proportion to, on account of.

Probābĭlis, is, e, adj., (*probo.*) Probable, likely; plausible, not contemptible, *Cato* iii.

Probo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*probus.*) To prove, approve of, to recommend to; to try, examine.

Procăcĭtas, ātis, f., (*procax.*) Petulance, impertinence, wantonness

Procēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, (*pro, cedo.*) To go forth, advance, proceed; prosper.

Procella, æ, f. A tempest, storm; civil commotion, tumult, *Att.* x

Proclīvis, is, e, adj., (*pro, clivus.*) Sloping downwards, inclining, prone; subject, liable, easy.

Procreo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*pro, creo.*) To beget, procreate, produce, cause.

Procul, adv. At a distance, afar, far off.

Procūrātio, ōnis, f., (*procuro.*) The administration *or* doing of a thing; charge, office.

Procūro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*pro, curo.*) To manage for another; take care of, refresh.

Prodeo, īre, īvi and *ii, ĭtum, irreg. neut.*, (*pro, eo.*) To go forth, proceed, advance; go before one.

Prodĭtio, ōnis, f., (*prodo.*) A discovery; treachery, treason.

Prodĭtor, ōris, m. A discoverer, betrayer, traitor.

Prodo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (*pro, do.*) To betray, give up; disclose, violate a promise.

Prodūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (*pro, duco.*) To lead *or* bring forth, produce, draw out

Prœlium. See *Prælium.*

Profānus, a, um, adj., (*pro, fanum.*) Profane, not sacred; not initiated; impious, irreligious.

Profectio, ōnis, f., (*proficiscor.*) A setting out *or* departure journey, march, voyage.

Profecto, adv. Certainly, surely truly, in truth, indeed, doubtless assuredly, really.

Profĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (*pro, fero.*) To hold out, bring out set forward, advance; show publish.

Proficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (pro, facio.) To do good, profit, avail; make progress.

Proficiscor, i, ectus, dep. To set out, go on a journey, advance; go.

Profiteor, ēri, essus sum, dep., (pro, fateor.) To declare openly, profess; discover.

Profligo, āre, āvi, ātum, (pro, fligo.) To rout, put to flight; overwhelm.

Profŭgio, ĕre, ūgi, ŭgitum, (pro, fugio.) To flee, run away; escape.

Progĕnies, ēi, f., (progigno.) Progeny, offspring; race.

Progenitor, ōris, m., (progigno.) An ancestor, forefather, progenitor.

Progrĕdior, ĕdi, essus sum, dep., (pro, gradior.) To go forward, advance, proceed.

Prohibeo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, (pro, habeo.) To forbid; prohibit, hinder, debar; defend.

Projectus. See *Projicio.*

Projicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (pro, jacio.) To throw away, cast off, banish; to stretch out *or* extend, *Chab.* i.

Proinde, adv. Therefore; *quasi,* just as if.

Prolābor, bi, psus sum, dep., (pro, labor.) To slip, glide forward, fall down; let grow in length, *Dat.* iii.; promise.

Promitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (pro, mitto.) To throw forward.

Promptus, and *Promtus, a, um, part., (promo.)* Drawn *or* brought out; *adj.,* ready, prompt, inclined to.

Pronuncio, and *Pronuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, (pro, nuncio.)* To pronounce, recite, *Att.* i.; declare *or* tell plainly, *Ages.* iii.; nominate, appoint.

Propāgo, ĭnis, f., (pro, pango.) A race, stock, offspring, lineage.

Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (propago.) To multiply, increase; spread *or* propagate; enlarge *or* extend; prolong.

Propătŭlus, a, um, adj., (pro, pateo.) Open, spreading wide; *in propatulo,* openly, in open view.

Prope, adv. Near at hand, near, almost.

Propello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, (pro, pello.) To push *or* drive forward; drive away, repulse.

Propĕre, adv. Hastily, speedily.

Propinquĭtas, ātis, f., (propinquus.) Nearness, neighborhood; relation by blood *or* alliance.

Propinquus, a, um, adj., (prope.) Neighboring, near; nearly related, near of kin, allied; *subs.,* kinsman, relation.

Propior, or, us, adj. Nearer.

Propitius, a, um, adj., (prope.) Kind, favorable.

Propōno, ĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum, (pro, pono.) To set up to view; promise, *Ages.* iii.; propose, *Att.* xx.; apply, *Att.* xxi.

Propŏsĭtum, i, n., (propono.) A purpose, a resolution.

Proprius, a, um, adj. Peculiar, proper, one's own; permanent, *as property, Thras.* iv.; fit *or* becoming.

Propter, prep. For, on account of; near.

Propugnăcŭlum, i, n., (propugno.) A bulwark, rampart.

Propugnător, ōris, m., (propugno.) A defender, champion.

Prorumpo, ĕre, ūpi, uptum. To break forth, burst out.

Proscrībo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (pro, scribo.) To post up in writing, publish for sale; proscribe, banish.

Proscriptio, ōnis, f. Proscription, confiscation of one's effects, banishment.

Proscriptor, ōris, m. One who proscribes *or* outlaws.

Proscriptus, i, m. See *Proscriptor.*

Prosĕquor, i, quutus and *cūtus sum, dep., (pro, sequor.)* To follow after; attend, accompany; prosecute, pursue. *Prosequor often takes the meaning of the word with which it is connected; thus, Prosequi laude,* to praise; *honore,* honor; *præmio,* reward.

Proskunein, προσκυνεῖν. To venerate, worship.

Prosper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. Prosperous, fortunate, successful.

Prospĕre, adv., (prosper.) Prosperously, successfully.

Prospĕritas, ātis, f., (prosper.) Good success, prosperity.

Prospicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (pro, specio.) To view *or* behold from a distance; foresee, provide for, take care of.

Prosterno, ĕre, trāvi, trātum, (pro, sterno.) To overthrow, lay prostrate; discomfit, rout.

Prosum, desse, fui, irreg. neut., (pro, sum.) To do good, benefit, avail.

Protīnus, and *Protĕnus, adv., (porro, tenus.)* Right forward, straightway, immediately.

Provectus. See *Proveho.*

Provĕho, ĕre, exi, ectum, (pro, veho.) To carry forward, to convey; *provectus ætate,* advanced in years.

Provideo, ĕre, īdi, īsum, (pro, video.) To foresee, provide, furnish; provide for, take care of, provide against, beware, *Phoc.* ii.

Provincia, æ, f., (pro, vinco.) A province, conquered country; province *or* office assigned to any one.

Prout, adv. Even as, according as.

Proxĭmus, Proxumus, a, um, adj. Nearest, next; last.

Prudens, tis, adj., (providens.) Foreseeing; prudent, wise; skilful, expert.

Prudentia, æ, f., (prudens.) Foresight, prudence, discretion, *Milt.* ii.; skill.

Pubes, is, f. The first down on the chin; puberty, youth.

Pubes, and *er, ĕris, adj.* At the age of puberty; of ripe years; full-grown.

Publĭce, adv., (publicus.) Publicly, in name *or* behalf of the public; openly.

Publĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (publicus.) To confiscate, sell publicly; publish.

Publĭcus, a, um, adj., (populus.) Public, belonging to the people.

Pudet, ēre, uit, imp. It makes ashamed; — *me,* I am ashamed.

Puer, ĕri, m. A boy, a child; young slave.

Puerīlis, is, e, adj., (puer.) Of a boy *or* child; puerile, weak, childish.

Puerĭtia, æ, f., (puer.) Childhood, boyhood, youth—to the age of 16 *or* 18.

Puerŭlus, i, m., (dim. puer.) A little boy *or* child.

Pugna, æ, f., (pugnus.) A fight, battle, skirmish.

Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (pugna.) To fight, struggle with, contend; resist, oppose, dispute.

Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. Fair, beautiful, honorable, glorious.

Pulchre, adv., (pulcher.) Beautifully, nobly, finely, very well.

Pullŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (pullus.) To spring *or* sprout up; grow, increase.

Pulvīnar, āris, n., (pulvinus.) A pillow, cushion; *couch in temples, on which the images of the gods used to be placed on solemn occasions.*

Pulvīnus, i, m. A pillow, cushion.

Punĭcus, a, um, adj. Of Carthage *or* Africa; faithless, treacherous. *The Carthaginians had the reputation of being false and faithless: hence, pu-*

nica fides, bad, treacherous faith.

Puppis, is, f. The stern *or* poop of a ship; ship.

Pus, pūris, n. White and viscous matter, pus. *Fig.* it is used of *malicious language.*

Puto, āre, āvi, ātum. To lop off, prune; think.

Puter and *Putris, is, e, adj.* Rotten, putrid, corrupt; wanton, lascivious.

Q.

Q., Quintus. See *H. and G. Index.*

Qua, adv. Which way, where, in which direction; by what method.

Quacunque, adv., sc. *parte.* Wheresoever, wherever; whencesoever; whithersoever.

Quadrāginta, pl. adj., indec., (quatuor.) Forty.

Quadringēni, and *Quadringenti, æ, a, pl. adj., (quatuor, centum.)* Four hundred.

Quæro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum. To ask, inquire; seek, search for; examine.

Quæstio, ōnis, f., (quæro.) A seeking, inquiring, searching; question, investigation; inquisition, examination by torture.

Quæstor, ōris, m., (quæro.) A questor, *a Roman magistrate who took care of the public treasury;* the paymaster of a legion *or* army.

Quæstus, us, m., (quæro.) Gain, profit; trade.

Qualis, is, e, adj. Of what kind *or* manner; *talis, qualis,* such, as.

Quam, adv. or *con. after tam.* As; *after comparatives,* than; how, how much; *with superlatives, it expresses the highest possible degree, as, quam plurimas copias,* as many forces as possible.

Quamdiu, adv. How long.

Quamprimum, adv. As soon as possible, very soon.

Quamquam. See *Quanquam.*

Quamvis, adv. Although, very much, ever so much.

Quando, adv. When.

Quanquam and *Quamquam, conj* Though, although.

Quantum, adv., (quantus.) As much as; as far as.

Quantus, a, um, adj. How great, how much; *tantus quantus,* as great as.

Quare, adv., (qua, re.) Wherefore, why, for what reason.

Quartus, a, um, adj., (quatuor.) Fourth.

Quaterni, æ, a, pl. adj., (quatuor.) Four by four.

Quatuor, adj. ind. Four.

Que, in the end of words, conj. for, et. And, both.

Quemadmŏdum, adv., (quis, ad, modus.) How, in what manner.

Queo, īre, īvi, ītum, irreg. neut To be able.

Querimōnia, æ, f., (queror.) A complaint; moaning.

Queror, i, estus sum, dep. To complain, bemoan, lament.

Qŭi, quæ, quod, rel. pron. Who, which, *or* that; *qui, abl.,* wherewith, how, by which.

Quia, conj. Because.

Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, pron. Whosoever, whatsoever.

Quid. See *Quis.*

Quidam, quædam, quoddam, or *quiddam, pron.* Some; a certain person *or* thing.

Quidem, adv. Indeed, truly; *ne quidem,* not even.

Quies, ētis, f. Rest, ease, quiet, repose, peace; *Attici quies,* the neutrality of Atticus.

Quiesco, ĕre, ēvi, ētum, (quies.) To be quiet, to rest, be at rest

Quietus, a, um, adj., (quies.) Quiet, peaceable, calm.

Quilibet, *quælibet*, *quodlibet*, and *quidlibet*, *pron.* Any one, any, whosoever, whatsoever.

Quin, *con.* and *adv. for qui, ne.* Why not? *but generally used after a negative, as, non possum quin lacrymem*, I cannot but weep; I cannot refrain from weeping; *negare non potuit quin eum arcesseret*, he could not refuse to send for him, *Dion.* ii.

Quingenti, *æ*, *a*, *pl. adj.*, (*quinque, centum.*) Five hundred.

Quini, *æ*, *a*, *pl. adj.*, (*quinque.*) Five by five, by fives, five each.

Quinquagēni, *æ*, *a*, *pl. adj.*, (*quinquaginta.*) Fifty each; fifty by fifty.

Quinquaginta, *adj. ind.* Fifty.

Quinque, *adj. ind.* Five.

Quinquies, *adv.*, (*quinque.*) Five times.

Quippe, *adv.* For, because, since; as being, *quippe erudito homini*, as being a learned man. *Quippe is often construed with the relative, as, quippe quem venundari jussisset*, since he had ordered him to be sold.

Quis, *quæ*, *quod* or *quid*, *inter. pron.* Who? which, what.

Quisnam, *quænam*, *quodnam* or *quidnam*, *pron.*, (*quis.*) Who, which, what.

Quisquam, *quæquam*, *quodquam* or *quidquam*, *pron.*, (*quis.*) Any one, any thing.

Quisque, *quæque*, *quodque* or *quidque*, *pron.*, (*quis.*) Each, every one, every thing; any one *or* thing.

Quisquis, —, *quidquid* or *quicquid*, *pron.*, (*quis, quis.*) Whosoever, whatsoever.

Quivis, *quævis*, *quodvis* or *quidvis*, *pron.*, (*qui, volo.*) Whosoever, whatsoever, who *or* what you please.

Quo, *adv.* Whither, to what place, to what end; *conj.*, that, to the end that.

Quoad, *adv.*, (*quod, ad.*) As long as, *Eum.* xii.; as far as, *Chab.* iii.; until, *Epam.* ix.

Quod, *conj.* Because, that, in that; though, although.

Quodammŏdo, *adv.*, (*quidam, modus.*) In a certain manner, after a sort.

Quodsi, *conj.* If then, if now, if accordingly.

Quomīnus, *adv.*, (*quo, minus.*) That—not, but—that.

Quomŏdo, *adv.*, (*quis, modus.*) How, after what manner, after what fashion, in what way.

Quondam, *adv.*, (*quidam.*) In time past, formerly, once on a time; at some future time.

Quoniam, *conj.*, (*quum, jam.*) Because; since, seeing that.

Quoquam, *adv.* To some place; any whither.

Quoque, *conj.* Also; truly.

Quorsum, *adv.*, (*quo, versum.*) Whitherwards, towards what place.

Quotannis, *adv.*, (*quot, annus.*) Yearly, annually.

Quotidiānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*quotidie.*) Daily; ordinary, common, familiar.

Quotīdie, *adv.*, (*quot, dies.*) Daily, every day.

Quotiescunque, *adv.*, (*quoties.*) As often as.

Quum, or *cum*, *adv.* and *conj.* When, seeing, since.

R.

Radix, *īcis*, *f.* A root; the bottom of a hill.

Rapio, *ĕre*, *ŭi*, *tum.* To snatch *or* seize by force; carry *or* sweep away by force; plunder, ravish.

Rarus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Thin, not close *or* thick; uncommon, rare; *pl.*, few.

Ratio, *ōnis*, *f.* Reason, cause, manner, fashion; account, calculation; consideration, regard.

Ratus, a, um, adj. Ratified, confirmed.

Recēdo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, neut., (retro, cedo.) To retire *or* withdraw; retract, go back; depart.

Recens, tis, adj. New, fresh; late, recent.

Recenter, adv., (recens.) Newly, lately.

Receptus. See *Recipio.*

Recĭdo, ĕre, ĭdi, āsum, (retro, cado.) To fall back *or* recoil; fall *or* light upon; relapse.

Recīdo, ĕre, di, īsum, (re, cædo.) To cut off, cut down, cut away, pare away, cut up; lop off, retrench, reduce.

Recĭpio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, (re, capio.) To take *or* get again, recover; receive; *se,* return, betake one's self.

Reconcĭlio, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, concilio.) To regain, recover; reinstate, re-establish, restore; reconcile, make friends.

Recreo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, creo.) To recover, refresh, recruit, repair.

Rectus, a, um, part. and *adj.* Right, straight, direct, not crooked.

Recŭbo, āre, ui, ĭtum, (re, cubo.) To lie down, lie down again, recline.

Recumbo, ĕre, cubŭi, cubĭtum. To lay one's self down, lie down again; lean against, fall down, recline, settle down, subside.

Recŭpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (recipio.) To regain, recover, get back, get again.

Recūso, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, causa.) To refuse, deny, reject; to plead in defence.

Reddo, ĕre, idi, itum, (re, do.) To give back, restore; make *or* render; deliver

Redeo, īre, īvi and *ĭi, ĭtum, irreg. neut., (re, eo.)* To go *or* come back, return; be restored.

Redĭgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (re, ago;) To bring *or* drive back; reduce, collect, restore.

Redĭmo, ĕre, ēmi, emptum, (re, emo.) To purchase back, ransom, redeem; recover, get back.

Reditus, ûs, m., (redeo.) A return; income, revenue; interest of money.

Reduco, ere, xi, ctum. To bring *or* lead back, conduct back; reinstate, restore.

Refectus. See *Reficio.*

Refĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (re, fero.) To bring back, restore; bring back word, report; refer; reply; *se,* return; *referre alienos mores ad suos,* to compare foreign customs with their own.

Refert, imp., (res, fero.) It concerns, it is the interest of.

Reficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (re, facio.) To repair, refit; rebuild; refresh, recruit, recover *or* cure.

Refrēno, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, freno.) To bridle, curb, check, restrain.

Refringo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (re, frango.) To break open; weaken *or* impair; subdue.

Refŭgio, ĕre, ūgi, ŭgĭtum, (re, fugio.) To flee away; fly back; shun, dread.

Regia, æ, f., (sc. *domus.*) *A public building at Rome where the Pontifices assembled.*

Regio, ōnis, f. A region, district, country.

Regius, a, um, adj., (rex.) Of a king, royal; princely; *fama cum ad regios* (sc. *præfectos*) *perlata esset,* when the report had been brought to the king's prefects.

Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, (rex.) To reign, rule as a king.

Regnum, i, n., (rex.) A kingdom, realm.

Rego, ĕre, rexi, rectum. To rule *or* govern, manage, direct.

Relatus. See *Refero.*

Relēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, lego.) To send away *or* remove, banish.
Religio, ōnis, f. Religion, devotion, veneration; religious obligation, oath, *Dion.* viii.; religious scruple.
Religiōse, adv., (religiosus.) Religiously, scrupulously, cautiously, *Att.* xv.
Relinquo, ĕre, īqui, ictum, (re, linquo.) To leave, forsake, relinquish, quit, abandon.
Reliquiæ, ārum, f., (relinquo.) Leavings, remains, relics.
Relĭquus, a, um, adj., (relinquo.) Remaining, left; *tempus,* future.
Remaneo, ēre, si, sum, (re, maneo.) To remain behind; continue, abide.
Remedĭum, i, n., (re, medeor.) Remedy, cure.
Remex, ĭgis, m., (remus.) Rower, boatman.
Remigro, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, migro.) To go back, return.
Reminiscor, i, —, (re, memini.) To call to mind, remember.
Remissus, a, um, part. and *adj.* Relaxed, languid; faint, sluggish, remiss, negligent; gentle, mild, moderate.
Remitto, ĕre, īsi, issum, (re, mitto.) To send *or* throw back; slacken, abate, remit, forgive.
Remōtus, a, um, part. and *adj.* Remote; *fig.,* having nothing to do with, not connected with, not feeling, not enjoying.
Removeo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (re, moveo.) To remove, drive *or* send away.
Renovo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, novo.) To renew, make *or* build anew; refresh.
Renuncio, and *Renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, nuncio.)* To bring back word, report; renounce, disclaim; proclaim by the voice of a herald.
Reor, rēri, rātus sum, dep. To think, judge, suppose.
Repello, ĕre, ŭli, ulsum, (re, pello.) To drive *or* thrust back, repel; reject, refuse, *Lys.* iii.
Repente, adv., (repens.) Suddenly, unexpectedly.
Repentīnus, a, um, adj., (repens.) Sudden, hasty, unexpected.
Reperĭo, īre, i, tum, (re, pario.) To find, discover; invent, contrive.
Repertus, a, um, part. See *Reperio.*
Repeto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (re, peto.) To seek back, return to; repeat, recollect.
Repo, ĕre, psi, ptum. To creep crawl, go with difficulty and caution, *Han.* iii.
Repono, ĕre, posŭi, posĭtum, (re, pono.) To lay, set, put *or* place back, backwards *or* behind one's self; bring forward, repeat, renew.
Reprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, (re, prehendo.) To catch again, lay hold of, seize; blame, reprove, reprehend.
Reprimo, ĕre, essi, essum, (re, premo.) To repress, check, restrain, keep within bounds, confine.
Repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, (repudium.) To divorce, reject, forsake.
Repugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, pugno.) To fight against, resist, oppose, be at variance.
Repulsa, æ, f., (repello.) A repulse, refusal, denial.
Repŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, puto.) To think, over and over again; consider, reflect, revolve.
Requīro, ĕre, sīvi, sītum, (re, quæro.) To ask *or* inquire; seek again, to require.
Res, ei, f. A thing, affair, business, fortune; action, deed, exploit, undertaking, performance; *res Persicæ,* Persian history; *potiri rerum,* to obtain the power in the state, to have the superiority, sovereignty *or* supreme power; *res,* the state.

Resacro. See *Resecro.*
Rescio, īre, īvi, ītum, (re, scio.) To come to the knowledge of, know, understand.
Rescisco, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (rescio.) To learn again, learn, hear, ascertain, find out, gain information.
Rescindo, ĕre, īdi, issum, (re, scindo.) To cut off; cut *or* break down, *Milt.* iii.; pierce; annul, repeal.
Resecro, and *Resacro, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, sacro.)* To take off a curse *or* execration, *Alc.* vi.; pray again, consecrate anew.
Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, servo.) To keep, retain, reserve.
Resideo, ēre, ēdi, essum, (re, sedeo.) To sit down, rest, subside, remain.
Resīdo, ĕre, ēdi, essum, (re, sido.) To sit down, settle *or* take up one's abode *in order to rest;* sink, settle down, subside; *fig.*, cease, become calm *or* still; grow weary, faint; withdraw, retire; terminate.
Resisto, ĕre, titi, titum, (re, sisto.) To stand up, rise again; stand still, stop; resist, oppose, prevent.
Respicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (re, specio.) To look back; review; consider, regard.
Respondeo, ēre, di, sum, (re, spondeo.) To answer, reply; agree, correspond to.
Responsum, i, n. An answer; response of an oracle.
Respublica, reipublicæ, f., (res, publica.) A republic, commonwealth; state.
Restituo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, (re, statuo.) To restore, *Alc.* v.; rebuild, *Them.* vi.; reinstate, *Timol.* i.; renew.
Restiti. See *Resisto.*
Restruo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (re, struo.) To rebuild, erect again, restore.
Retardo, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, tardo.) To stop, delay, retard.
Rete, is, n. A net.
Retineo, ēre, ŭi, entum, (re, teneo.) To hold *or* keep back, restrain, retain; preserve.
Retraho, ĕre, axi, actum, (re, traho.) To draw *or* pull back; withdraw; save, rescue, *Thebas ab interitu retraxit,* saved Thebes from destruction, *Epam* vii.
Reus, a, um, adj. Accused, impeached; sued at law; *subst.*, a defendant.
Revēra, adv. Indeed, really, truly.
Revertor, i, sus sum, dep., and *Reverto, ĕre, ti, sum, (re, verto.)* To turn *or* come back, return.
Revoco, āre, āvi, ātum, (re, voco.) To recall, call back; restore.
Rex, ēgis, m. A king.
Rhapsōdia, æ, f. A rhapsody, book of Homer's poems.
Rhētor, ŏris, m. A rhetorician; teacher of oratory, orator.
Risus, ûs, m., (rideo.) Laughing, laughter.
Robur, ŏris, n. The hardest oak; *fig.*, strength, vigor.
Robustus, a, um, adj., (robur.) Made of oak; *fig.*, strong, robust.
Rogātus, ûs, m., (rogo.) A desire, request; question.
Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum. To ask, interrogate; request, entreat.
Rostrum, i, n., (rodo.) The beak *or* bill of a bird; snout; beak of a ship.
Ruber, ra, rum, adj. Red, ruddy.
Rudis, is, e, adj. Rude, ignorant, untaught, inexperienced.
Rumor, ōris, m. A common report, rumor.
Rursus and *um, adv.* Again.
Rusticus, a, um, adj., (rus.) Of the country; rude, clownish, rustic.

S.

S., *Sextius.* See *H.* and *G. Index.* *S. C.*, *Senatus Consultum, Senatusconsultum; S. P. Q. R.*, *Senatus populusque Romanus.*

Sacellum, i, n. A little temple; chapel, oratory.

Sacer, ra, rum, adj. Sacred, holy, consecrated.

Sacerdos, ōtis, m. and *f.*, (*sacer, do.*) A priest *or* priestess.

Sacrārium, i, n., (*sacer.*) A sanctuary, chapel, small temple.

Sacrifico, āre, āvi, ātum, (*sacer, facio.*) To sacrifice, offer *or* perform sacrifice.

Sacrilegĭum, i, n., (*sacer, lego.*) Sacrilege, stealing of things sacred; violation *or* profanation of sacred things.

-ilegus, a, um, adj., (*sacer, lego.*) Guilty of sacrilege; impious, profane.

Sacrum, i, n. Any thing sacred *or* consecrated to the gods; any sacred rite *or* sacrifice; any thing secret.

Sæpe, adv. Often, oftentimes, many times, frequently.

Sævitia, æ and *es, ēi, f.*, (*sævus.*) Cruelty, barbarity.

Sævus, a, um, adj. Cruel, savage, barbarous, fierce.

Sagācĭtas, ātis, f., (*sagax.*) Penetration, sagacity, shrewdness.

Sagax, ācis, adj. Quick-scented; foreseeing, shrewd, sagacious.

Sal, ălis, m., sometimes n. Salt, the sea; wit, humor, *the seasoning of conversation;* taste, elegance, *Att.* xiii.; *pl.*, witty sayings.

Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *salio.*) To dance, leap.

Saltuōsus, a, um, adj., (*saltus.*) Full of wood or forests.

Saltus, ûs and *i, m.*, (*salio.*) A leap; lawn; forest, thicket

Salum, i, n., (*sal.*) The sea.

Salus, ūtis, f. Safety, preservation; health; *wants the plural*

Salutāris, is, e, adj., (*salus.*) Healthful, salutary; profitable, advantageous.

Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*salus.*) To salute, wish health to.

Salvus, a, um, adj., (*salus.*) Safe, sound; in good health.

Sancio, īre, xi, ctum, and *cīvi, cītum.* To make sacred; ratify, establish, confirm; enact.

Sancte, adv., (*sanctus.*) Religiously, inviolably, solemnly, piously, conscientiously, blamelessly, sacredly, chastely, decently.

Sanctĭtas, ātis, f., (*sanctus.*) Piety, devotion, sanctity; integrity, *Lys.* iv.; honor.

Sanctus, a, um, adj., (*sancio.*) Holy, sacred; venerable; inviolable, *Pel.* v.; upright, innocent.

Sanguis, ĭnis, m. Blood; kindred; strength; *pl. wanting.*

Sano, āre, āvi, ātum, (*sanus.*) To heal, to cure, restore to health; correct, repair.

Sanus, a, um, adj. Sound, whole, in health, healthful.

Sapiens, tis, adj. Wise, judicious, knowing.

Sapienter, adv., (*sapiens.*) Wisely.

Sapientia, æ, f., (*sapiens.*) Wisdom.

Sapio, ĕre, ui, —. To savor *or* taste of; be wise.

Sarmentum, i, n. A twig *or* lopping of a vine *or* tree.

Satelles, ĭtis, m. A life-guard, protector, defender.

Satietas, ātis, f., (*satis.*) Excessive fulness, glut; disgust, weariness, satiety, *Pel.* i.

Satior or *us, adj.*, (*satis.*) Better

Satis. adv. Enough, sufficient, sufficiently; *satis*, enough, so that one needs no more; *abunde*, more than enough; *affatim*, enough even to weariness

Satisfacio, ĕre, ēci, actum, (satis, facio.) To satisfy, make satisfaction; do all that can be expected.

Satius. See *Satior.*

Satrăpa, æ and *es, is, m. The governor of a Persian province;* viceroy; satrap.

Saucius, a, um, adj. Wounded, hurt, injured; wounded in mind, sad, troubled, vexed; ill, sick, unwell.

Scapha, æ, f. A little boat, a skiff, bark, small vessel.

Scelerātus, a, um, adj., (scelus.) Wicked; polluted, guilty.

Scelus, ĕris, n. Wickedness, villainy, crime.

Scena, æ, f. A scene, stage.

Sceptrum, i, n. A sceptre; *staff or rod carried by rulers as an emblem of authority.*

Scienter, adv., (sciens.) Knowingly, skilfully.

Scilicet, adv., (scire, licet.) Forsooth, to wit, truly.

Scio, īre, scīvi, scītum. To know, understand, have knowledge of.

Scopulosus, a, um, adj., (scopulus.) Full of rocks, rocky; dangerous.

Scortum, i, n. The skin *or* hide of an animal; courtezan, harlot.

Scriba, æ, m., (scribo.) A secretary, amanuensis.

Scribo, ĕre, psi, ptum. To write; compose.

Scriptor, ōris, m., (scribo.) A writer; author.

Scriptūra, æ, f., (scribo.) A writing, composition.

Scrutor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To seek *or* search diligently, pry into, explore.

Scutum, i, n. A buckler, shield, target; *fig.,* shield, defence, protection.

Scytala, æ and *e, es, f.* A kind of serpent; *a little staff with paper rolled round it, used by the Lacedemonians in sending private orders to their generals Paus.* iii.

Secius, adv. Less; otherwise; worse, *Milt.* ii.

Secundus, a, um, adj., (sequor.) Second; favorable, prosperous; *res secundæ,* prosperity.

Secūrus, a, um, adj., (se, cura.) Free from anxiety *or* fear.

Secus, adv. Otherwise; wrong, amiss; unfavorably, unsuccessfully.

Sed, conj. But, however.

Sedeo, ēre, ēdi, essum. To sit; be encamped; stay, abide

Seditio, ōnis, f., (se, eo.) An insurrection, mutiny, sedition.

Sedo, āre, āvi, ātum. To allay, mitigate, assuage.

Segnis, is, e, adj. Dull, slow, slothful.

Segniter, adv. Slothfully, negligently.

Segrego, āre, āvi, ātum, (se, grex.) To separate; take out of the flock.

Sejungo, ĕre, xi, ctum, (se, jungo.) To disjoin, separate.

Sella, æ, f. A seat, chair; throne.

Semel, adv. Once, once for all.

Semianimis, is, e, adj., (semi, anima.) Half dead.

Semivīvus, a, um, adj., (semi, vivo.) Half alive.

Semper, adv. Always, ever.

Senātus, ûs, m., (senex.) A council, *properly of old men;* senate.

Senatûs-consultum, i, n., (consultum, senatus.) A decree of the senate, against which no protest has been made.

Senectus, ūtis, f., (senex.) Old age.

Senesco, ĕre, ŭi, —, (senex.) To grow old; decay.

Senex, is, adj. Old; *comp., senior; wants the superlative, which is expressed by maximus natu.*

Sensim, adv., (sentio.) Leisurely, by little and little, by degrees.

Sensus, ûs, m., (sentio.) Sense *or* feeling; judgment, thought; meaning.

Sententia, æ, f., (sentio.) Opinion, judgment; purpose, resolution; sentence; decree.

Sentio, īre, si, sum. To perceive, feel; think, be of opinion.

Separātim, adv. Separately, severally.

Separatus, a, um, part. and *adj.* Separate, distinct, particular, different.

Separo, āre, āvi, ātum, (se, paro.) To separate, set asunder; divide, part.

Sepelio, īre, īvi, ultum. To bury, inter.

Sepio, īre, si, tum, (sepes.) To hedge in, enclose; guard, shelter.

Septem, pl. adj. indecl. Seven.

Septentrio, ōnis, m., (septem, trio.) The seven stars near the north pole, which form the constellation of the Great Bear, or Charles's Wain; the north pole *or* wind; the north, *Milt.* i.

Septimus, a, um, adj., (septem.) Seventh.

Septingenti, æ, a, pl. adj., (septem, centum.) Seven hundred.

Septuāgesīmus, a, um, adj., (septuaginta.) Seventieth.

Septuāginta, pl. adj. indecl. Seventy.

Sepulchrum or *crum, i, n., (sepelio.)* A grave, sepulchre, tomb.

Sepultus. See *Sepelio.*

Sequor, i, quūtus and *cūtus sum, dep.* To follow, pursue.

Sermo, ōnis, m. Common discourse, talk; rumor, speech.

Sero, adv. Late, too late.

Sero, ĕre, ŭi, tum. To knit, wreathe.

Serpens, tis, m. and *f., (serpo.)* A serpent.

Servio, īre, īvi and *ĭi, ītum, (servus.)* To serve, obey; provide for, take care of, attend to, *Them.* i.; try to procure, *Ham.* i.

Servitus, ūtis, f., (servus.) Slavery, bondage.

Servo, āre, āvi, ātum. To keep; observe *or* keep sacred, *Ages.* ii.; preserve, save, *Att.* x.; watch, observe.

Servus, i, m. A slave, bondsman; servant.

Sessor, ōris, m., (sedeo.) A sitter; an inhabitant.

Sestertium, i, n. The sum of a thousand sestertii.

Sestertius, i, m. A sesterce, *a Roman silver coin, equivalent to two pounds and a half of brass, supposed to have been worth of our money* 3.57 of a cent.

Sevēre, adv., (severus.) Strictly, rigorously, severely.

Sevērĭtas, ātis, f., (severus.) Rigor, severity.

Sevērus, a, um, adj. Grave; strict, rigorous, severe; harsh

Sex, pl. adj. indecl. Six.

Sexagēni, æ, a, pl. adj., (sexaginta.) Sixty each, sixty.

Sexāginta, pl. adj. indecl., (sex.) Sixty.

Sexdĕcim, pl. adj. indecl., (sex, decem.) Sixteen.

Sextus, a, um, adj., (sex.) Sixth.

Sexus, ûs and *us, i, m.* A sex; a kind.

Si, conj. If, though, since, seeing that.

Sic, adv. So, thus.

Sicut, and *Sicuti, adv., (sic, ut.)* As; as well as; such as.

Sido, ĕre, i, —. To light as a bird; sink, *Chab.* iv.

Signĭfĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (signum, facio.) To give notice *or* warning; give a sign *or* signal; signify, intimate.

Signo, āre, āvi, ātum, (signum.) To mark out; seal, stamp, imprint; engrave.

Signum, i, n. A mark *or* sign seal; image; standard; signal prodigy.

Silva, æ, f. A wood, forest.

Simĭlis, is, e, adj. Like.

Similitūdo, ĭnis, f., (similis.) Likeness, resemblance.

Simplex, ĭcis, adj., (sine, plico.) Simple, unmixed, *Tim.* i.; open, candid, sincere; homely.

Simul, adv. Together, in company; at the same time.

Simulācrum, i, n., (simulo.) A likeness *or* representation; image, phantom.

Simulātio, ōnis, f., (simulo.) Pretence; dissembling, hypocrisy.

Simulo, āre, āvi, ātum, (similis.) To make like, imitate; pretend, feign, counterfeit.

Simultas, ātis, f. Disguised malice *or* enmity; grudge, animosity.

Sin, conj. But, if; *or for si, ne,* if not, otherwise.

Sine, prep. Without.

Singularis, is, e, adj., (singulus.) Single, only one; belonging to one; *singularis potentia,* monarchy, *Dion.* ix.; singular, matchless, peculiar, extraordinary.

Singulus, a, um, adj., oftener, plur. Single; one by one, every.

Sinister, ra, rum, adj. Left, on the left hand; unlucky.

Sino, ĕre, sivi, and *sii, situm.* To suffer, allow, permit.

Sisto, ĕre, stĭti, stătum. To stop, check support; stand still.

Situs, a, um, part. Permitted, situate, planted, buried.

Sive, conj Whether, or, either.

Sobrius, a, um, adj. Sober, temperate.

Socer, ĕri, m. A father-in-law.

Sociālis, is, e, adj., (socius.) Of allies *or* friends.

Societas, ātis, f., (socius.) Partnership, *Milt.* i.; alliance; society.

Socius, ĭi, m. A partner, companion, ally.

Soleo, ēre, ĭtus sum. To be wont, be accustomed.

Solers, tis, adj. Ingenious, sagacious; skilful; expert.

Solicito, āre, āvi, ātum, (solum, cito.) To stir *or* plough up trouble, disquiet; importune tempt, allure, *Paus.* iii.; tamper with.

Solitudo, ĭnis, f., (solus.) Solitude, retirement; wilderness, desert.

Sollers. See *Solers.*

Solum, adv. Only, merely.

Solus, a, um, adj. Alone, only, solitary.

Solvo, ĕre, vi, ūtum. To loose, set free; pay.

Somnus, i, m. Sleep.

Sonitus, ûs, m., (sono.) A sound, noise.

Sonus, i, m. A sound; accent; tune.

Sopio, īre, īvi, and *ĭi, ītum.* To lull asleep, to set at rest.

Sopor, ōris, m. A deep sleep; sleepy dose, *Dion.* ii.

Soror, ōris, f. A sister.

Sors, tis, f. Lot, chance; charge *or* office conferred by lot, *Cat.* i.

Sortior, īri, ītus sum, dep. To cast *or* draw lots, to allot; to get, receive *or* obtain by lot.

Sparum, i, n., and *us, i, m.* A kind of small dart *or* lance.

Spatium, i, n. Space, *properly the ground for running a race;* time.

Species, ēi, f. An appearance; pretext; beauty; a kind *or* sort.

Specimen, ĭnis, n. An example, model; proof, specimen.

Spectaculum, i, n., (specto.) A spectacle, show.

Specto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *specio.*) To behold; consider, regard; tend *or* point towards, *Them.* vi.

Speculator, ōris, m., (speculor.) A careful observer; scout, a spy.

Specŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To view, watch, espy; examine.

Spero, āre, āvi, ātum, (spes.) To

hope, trust; expect, fear, apprehend.

Spes, ei, f. Hope, *wants the gen. dat. and abl. plur.*

Spiritus, ûs, m., (spiro.) Breath, air; spirit, pride, courage.

Splendide, adv., (splendidus.) Splendidly, nobly.

Splendidus, a, um, adj., (splendeo.) Bright; splendid, noble; illustrious.

Splendor, ōris, m., (splendeo.) Brightness, splendor; beauty.

Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, (spolium.) To strip, deprive of, bereave; plunder, rob.

Sponsalia, ōrum, n., (spondeo.) Espousals, marriage.

Sponsor, ōris, m., (spondeo.) A surety.

Sponte. See *Spontis.*

Spontis, gen. rarely, and abl. sponte. Of one's own accord *or* free will.

Statim, adv. Immediately.

Stator, ōris, m., (sisto.) A supporter, preserver; *an epithet of Jupiter.*

Statua, æ, f., (statuo.) A statue, image made of stone, ivory *or* metal.

Statuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (sto.) To set *or* place, erect; appoint; resolve, determine, establish.

Statūra, æ, f., (sto.) Stature, height *or* size of body.

Status, ûs, m., (sto.) A standing; state, condition.

Stipendium, i, n., (stips, pendo.) The pay of soldiers; *merere stipendium,* to serve a campaign; stipend, tribute.

Stipulatio, ōnis, f., (stipulor.) A stipulation, bargain, contract.

Stirps, is, m. and *f.* The root *or* trunk of a tree; stock *or* family; offspring, lineage.

Sto, āre, stĕti, stātum. To stand; continue, remain. *Stare ab aliquo,* fight on any one's side. *Stat mihi,* I am resolved.

Stramentum, i, n., (sterno.) Straw, litter; any thing spread on the ground for lying on.

Stratum, i, n., (sterno.) A bed, couch.

Strenuus, a, um, adj. Stout, manly; active, vigorous; brave, valiant.

Strepitus, ûs, m., (strepo.) A confused noise, bustle.

Struo, ĕre, xi, ctum. To join together; raise, build, erect, rear, fabricate, construct; arrange, put in order, set in array; plot, prepare, contrive, devise, scheme, intend; *aciem,* to draw up an army in battle array.

Studeo, ēre, ŭi, —. To study, apply to; desire; endeavor; favor.

Studiose, adv., (studiosus.) Carefully, diligently, studiously.

Studiosus, a, um, adj., (studeo.) Careful; eager, fond, diligent, studious.

Studium, i, n., (studeo.) Earnest application of mind, study; eager pursuit, zeal.

Stulte, adv., (stultus.) Foolishly.

Stultitia, æ, f., (stultus.) Folly, stupidity, silliness.

Suadeo, ēre, si, sum. To advise, persuade.

Suavitas, ātis, f., (suavis.) Sweetness, pleasantness.

Sub, prep. Under; at; near the time of.

Subalaris, is, e, adj., (sub, ala.) Under the wing; under the arm.

Subduco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (sub, duco.) To withdraw, remove; free from.

Subductus. See *Subduco.*

Subeo, īre, īvi, and *ĭi, ĭtum, (sub, eo.)* To go under; come up to; undergo, suffer.

Subigo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (sub ago.) To bring under, subdue force, constrain; till the ground

Subito, adv. Suddenly, on a sudden.

Subitus, a, um, adj. Sudden, hasty; unexpected.

Subjicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (sub, jacio.) To put under *or* below; subject, make subject to.

Sublaturus. See *Tollo.*

Sublatus. See *Tollo.*

Sublevo, āre, āvi, ātum, (sub, levo.) To raise *or* lift up; support, relieve, help.

Submotus. See *Submoveo.*

Submoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, (sub, moveo.) To remove, displace.

Suborno, āre, āvi, ātum, (sub, orno.) To adorn, dress; supply, furnish, aid; *testem,* bribe a witness to give false information, suborn.

Subscribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, (sub, scribo.) To write under *or* below; write down *or* register; approve *or* subscribe to.

Subsidium, i, n., (sub, sideo.) Aid, succor; refuge; a body of reserve.

Substituo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, (sub, statuo.) To put below, substitute, put in place of.

Substringo, ēre, nxi, ctum, (sub, stringo.) To bind *or* gird below; tie up.

Subsum, esse, fui, irreg. neut., (sub, sum.) To be under, be at hand *or* near.

Subtexo, ĕre, ŭi, tum, (sub, texo.) To annex, subjoin, connect, *Att.* xviii.

Suburbanus, a, um, adj., (sub, urbs.) Near *or* about the city, in the suburbs.

Succedo, ĕre, ssi, ssum, neut., (sub, cedo.) To come up, approach; advance; succeed, follow after; succeed, prosper.

Succendo, ĕre, di, sum, (sub, candeo.) To set on fire, inflame.

Succumbo, ĕre, ubui, ubĭtum, (sub, cubo.) To fall *or* sink under; yield.

Succurro, ĕre, ri, sum, (sub, curro.) To aid, recover, relieve, *Att.* xi.; occur to one's mind.

Sudor, ōris, m., (sudo.) Sweat; labor, exertion.

Suffectus. See *Sufficio.*

Sufficio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (sub, facio.) To substitute, appoint as successor, *Han.* iii; furnish, afford; suffice.

Suffrāgium, i, n. A vote, suffrage.

Suffrāgor, āri, ātus sum, dep To vote; vote for one, favor, support.

Sui, pron. gen Of himself, herself, itself *or* themselves

Sum, esse, fui, irreg. neut. To be.

Summa, æ, f., (summus.) A sum of money; chief power, command; whole *or* chief part of any thing.

Summus, a, um, adj. Highest; last, greatest.

Sumo, ĕre, psi, ptum, and *sumsi, sumtum.* To take, assume.

Sumptuōsus, a, um, adj., (sumptus.) Expensive, costly; magnificent, sumptuous, splendid.

Sumptus, a, um. See *Sumo.*

Sumptus, and *Sumtus, ûs, m., (sumo.)* Expense, cost.

Supellex, ectĭlis, f. Household stuff, furniture.

Super, prep. Above; upon; about *or* concerning; beyond.

Superbe, adv. Proudly, haughtily.

Superbia, æ, f., (superbus.) Pride, haughtiness.

Superbus, a, um, adj. Proud, haughty, disdainful.

Superior, us. See *Superus.*

Supero, āre, āvi, ātum. To go or climb over, pass, surmount overcome; surpass, excel.

Superstes, ĭtis, adj., (super, sto.) Present; remaining, surviving.

Supersum, esse, fui, irreg. neut. To be over and above; be superfluous; abound, survive, excel.

Superus, a, um, adj. Above, high; *comp. superior; sup. supremus,* and *summus.*

Suppedito, āre, āvi, ātum, (sup

peto.) To furnish, afford, supply.

Suppeto, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (*sub, peto.*) To be in readiness, be at hand, be in abundance, be supplied.

Supplex, icis, adj., (*sub, plico.*) Suppliant, humbly entreating.

Supplicium, ii, n., (*supplex.*) A supplication; sacrifice *or* offering presented to the gods; punishment.

Suppōno, ĕre, ŏsui, osĭtum, (*sub, pono.*) To lay under; substitute, put one in place of another.

Supporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*sub, porto.*) To carry, convey privily.

Supprimo, ĕre, essi, essum, (*sub, premo.*) To press *or* sink down; check, restrain; stop, delay; suppress.

Supra, prep. Above, beyond, more than.

Supremus, and *Summus*. See *Superus.*

Surgo, ĕre, rexi, rectum, (*sub, rego.*) To rise.

Susceptus. See *Suscipio.*

Suscipio, ĕre, ēpi, eptum, (*sub, capio.*) To take up, lift up; support; undertake, undergo.

Suspicax, ācis, adj., (*suspicio.*) Suspicious, jealous.

Suspicio, ĕre, exi, ectum, (*sub, specio.*) To look up; admire, respect; suspect.

Suspicio, ōnis, f., (*suspicio.*) Suspicion, mistrust, jealousy.

Suspicor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (*suspicio.*) To suspect; think, imagine; conjecture, guess.

Sustineo, ēre, ŭi, entum, (*sub, teneo.*) To hold up, sustain, support; withstand, resist; restrain.

Sustŭli. See *Tollo.*

Suus, a, um, poss. pron., (*sui.*) His own, her own, its own, their own; *suo loco*, on ground favorable to himself *or* themselves.

Symposium, i, n. A drinking together; feast, banquet; *the title of one of Plato's books, Alc.* ii.

T.

T., Titus. See *H.* and *G. Index.*

Tabellārius, i, m., (*tabella.*) A letter-carrier, courier.

Tabernaculum, i, n., (*tabella.*) A tent, pavilion.

Taceo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum. To be silent; keep secret, not to mention.

Taciturnus, a, um, adj., (*taceo.*) Silent, quiet, reserved; peaceful.

Talentum, i, n. A talent, weight *or* sum of money. *The Attic talent, which is generally meant by classical writers, when not otherwise expressed, was equivalent to* 60 *minæ, or* 8,000 *drachmæ, supposed to be worth about* $900.

Talis, is, e, adj. Such, like.

Tam, adv. So, so much, as.

Tamdiu, adv., (*tam, diu.*) So long.

Tamen, conj. However, yet, nevertheless.

Tanquam, adv., (*tam, quam.*) As, as well as; as it were, as if.

Tanto, adv., (*tantus.*) So much, by so much.

Tantopere, adv., (*tantus, opus.*) So greatly, so much.

Tantum, adv., (*tantus.*) So much, only.

Tantummodo, (*tantus, modus.*) Only.

Tantus, a, um, adj. So great, so much.

Tardus, a, um, adj. Slow; *hostes fore tardiores*, that the enemy would become less alert; dull, heavy, stupid.

Taurus, i, m. A bull.

Tectum, i, n., (*tego.*) The roof of a house, a house.

Tectus, a, um, part. See *Tego.*

Tego, ĕre, texi, tectum. To cover, conceal, disguise, *Dion.* i.; protect, defend, *Milt.* v.

Telum, i, n. Any missile weapon, dart, arrow, javelin.

Temerārius, a, um, adj., (temere.) Rash, heedless, violent.

Temere, adv. Without reason; without cause; rashly, unadvisedly, lightly, indiscreetly.

Tempestas, ātis, f., (tempus.) Time; season *or* time of the year; weather; storm, tempest; *metaphorically,* danger, *Alc.* iv.

Templum, i, n. A temple, church.

Temporarĭus, a, um, adj., (tempus.) Temporary, continuing but for a time.

Tempus, ŏris, n. Time; opportunity, occasion, *Alc.* viii.; an exigency, emergency.

Tendo, ĕre, tetendi, tensum, or *tentum.* To stretch out, strain, exert; direct one's course, (*iter or cursum, being supplied,*) *Milt.* i.

Tenebræ, ārum, f., pl. Darkness, obscurity; blindness, ignorance.

Teneo, ēre, ŭi, tum. To hold, keep, possess, detain; *tenet adversum proficiscentibus, &c.,* blows right against, &c.

Tenesmus, Tenesmos, i, m. A kind of disease.

Tento, Tempto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *teneo.*) To try *or* examine by feeling; try, attempt; sound, explore.

Tenuis, is, e. adj. Slender, thin, fine; small, little; weak, feeble; trifling, insignificant, mean.

Tenus, prep. Up *or* down to; as far as.

Ter, adv. Three times.

Terni, æ, a, pl. adj. Three by three; three.

Terra, æ, f. The earth, land; country.

Terrestris, Terrester, is, e, adj., (terra.) Of the earth, earthly; *terrestres exercitus,* land armies

Terribilis, is, e, adj., (terreo Dreadful, terrible.

Terror, ōris, m., (terreo) Terror, great fear *or* dread.

Tertio, adv., (tertius.) Thirdly.

Tertius, a, um, adj., (tres.) Third

Testa, æ, f. An earthen pot *or* jar; a brick *or* tile; a shell used in ostracism, *Them.* viii.

Testamentum, i, n. A last will, testament.

Testatus, a, um, adj., (testor.) Generally known, notorious.

Testimonium, i, n., (testis.) An evidence, declaration, testimony

Testis, is, m. and *f.* A witness.

Testor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (testis.) To bear witness, give evidence, attest; declare, assert; *Them.* iv.; call to witness; conjure, beseech.

Testūdo, ĭnis, f. A tortoise; tortoise-shell; a close body of men, with their shields over their heads locked into each other in the form of a tortoise; *in this manner a besieging army used to approach the walls of a town, to secure themselves from the darts of the enemy above;* a warlike machine, made of boards covered with raw hides, *under covert of which the besiegers of a town used to get close up to the walls, either to undermine them, or to apply the battering-ram, Milt.* vii.

Testula, æ, f., (dim. testa.) A small tile; shell used by the Athenians in the ostracism; *each citizen marked his vote on a shell, Arist.* i.

Theātrum, i, n. A theatre.

Tibia, æ, f. The shin-bone; pipe, flute.

Timeo, ēre, ui, —. To fear, dread; *timeo te,* I am afraid of you, *lest you do me harm; tibi,* I am afraid for you, *lest you be hurt.*

Timidus, a, um, adj., (timeo.) Fearful, timorous, timid.

Timor, ōris, m., (timeo.) Fear; dread.

Titūbo, āre, āvi, ātum. To stagger, totter, reel; stammer, falter; hesitate, be at a loss, *Eum.* ix.

Toga, æ, f. A loose flowing woollen robe, which covered the whole body, the peculiar dress of the Romans

Tollo, tollĕre, sustŭli, sublātum. To raise, lift up, extol; take away, remove; *decemviralem potestatem sustulerunt,* they abrogated the decemviral power, *Lys.* iii.; kill, cut off, *Han.* v.

Torquis, and *es, is, m.* and *f.* A chain worn round the neck; necklace, collar.

Tot, adj. pl. ind. So many, as many.

Totidem, adj. pl. ind., (tot.) Just so many, as many.

Totus, a, um, adj., (tot.) All, whole.

Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *trado.*) To handle; treat, behave towards, *Lys.* iv.; treat, speak, write of, *Eum.* v.

Tratus us, m., (traho.) A drawing, tract.

Traditus. See *Trado.*

Trado, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (trans, do.) To deliver, give up, betray, surrender; hand down, transmit.

Tradūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, (trans, duco.) To bring over, convey from one place to another, transport; spend *or* pass, *as, traducere vitam;* expose, disgrace, traduce.

Traho, ĕre, xi, ctum. To draw, drag, prolong; attract.

Trajicio, ĕre, ēci, ectum, (trans, jacio.) To throw over; carry over, transport, transfer.

Tranquillitas, ātis, f. Stillness *or* calmness of the sea, calm weather, a calm; calmness, quietness, stillness, rest, ease, quiet, tranquillity, repose.

Tranquillo, āre, āvi, ātum, (tranquillus.) To make calm or still; allay, quiet, compose, tranquillize.

Transactus. See *Transigo.*

Transeo, īre, īvi, and *ĭi, ĭtum, irreg. act.* To go *or* pass over.

Transfero, ferre, tŭli, lātum, irreg. act., (trans, fero.) To carry *or* bring over from one place to another; transfer, transport; translate.

Transfīgo, ĕre, xi, xum, (trans, figo.) To pierce through; transfix.

Transfugio, ĕre, ūgi, ŭgĭtum, (trans, fugio.) To flee over to the other side; desert, revolt.

Transīgo, ĕre, ēgi, actum, (trans, ago.) To drive *or* thrust through, pierce, stab; pass *or* spend time; finish *or* perform, transact; conclude, settle.

Transitus, ûs, m., (transeo.) A passage, going over.

Translatus. See *Transfero.*

Transporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (trans, porto.) To carry over, transport; banish.

Trecenti, æ, a, pl. adj., (tres, centum.) Three hundred.

Tredecim, pl. adj. ind., (tres, decem.) Thirteen.

Tres, tres, tria, pl. adj. Three.

Tribunus, i, m., (tribus.) A tribune, the commander of a tribe *tribuni militum,* military tribunes, *the chief officers of a legion, six in number; tribun. plebis,* tribunes of the people, *latterly ten in number, magistrates created for the purpose of protecting the rights of the people against the encroachments of the patricians.*

Tribuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. To give, grant, bestow; allot, assign; ascribe, impute, *Dat.* v.

Triduum, i, n., (tres, dies.) The space of three days.

Triennium, i, n., (tres, annus.) The space of three years.

Triēris, is, f. A trireme, ship *or* galley of three banks of oars.
Triginta, pl. adj. indecl, (*tres.*) Thirty.
Trimestris, is, e, adj., (*tres, mensis.*) Of three months.
Triplex, īcis, adj., (*tres, plico.*) Threefold, triple.
Tripus, ŏdis, m., (*tres, pes.*) A three-footed stool ; a tripod.
Triremis, is, e, adj., (*tres, remus.*) Having three rows *or* benches of oars.
Tristis, is, e, adj. Sad, sorrowful, dejected ; dismal, afflicting ; morose, sullen ; cruel, austere ; grave, solemn.
Tritīcum, i, n., (*tero.*) Wheat.
Trīumphus, i, m. A triumph.
Triumvir, īri, m., (*tres, vir.*) One of three men united in office ; a triumvir. *There were two remarkable triumvirates, fatal to Roman liberty. The first was composed of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus ; the second, of Augustus, Mark Antony, and Lepidus.*
Tropæum, i, n. A trophy, sign *or* token of victory ; victory.
Tu, pron., gen. tui. Thou.
Tuba, æ, f. A trumpet.
Tueor, tuēri, tuitus or *tutus, dep.* To see, observe ; behold ; defend, protect.
Tum, adv. Then, at that time. *When* cum *and* tum *follow one another in successive clauses,* cum *signifies both,* tum *and.*
Tumultus, ûs, m. Tumult, disturbance, mutiny, uproar ; sudden and dangerous war, *Milt.* iv.
Tunc, adv. Then, at that time.
Tunīca, æ, f. A tunic, white woollen vest worn under the toga ; tunic *or* waistcoat.
Turba, æ, f. A crowd, multitude ; disturbance, confusion, tumult.
Turbīdus, a, um, adj., (*turba.*) Muddy, turbid ; tumultuous, turbulent, troublesome, *Pelop.* iv.

Turpis, is, e, adj. Ugly, deformed, hideous ; base, shameful, foul.
Turpiter, adv. Basely, shamefully, disgracefully.
Turpitūdo, īnis, f. Ugliness, deformity ; baseness, disgrace, infamy.
Tutēla, æ, f., (*tueor.*) Defence, protection, patronage ; guardianship, wardship, tutelage.
Tuto, adv., (*tutus.*) Safely, securely.
Tutus, a, um, adj., (*tueor.*) Safe, secure, out of danger.
Tuus, a, um, adj. pron. Thy *or* thine.
Tyrannis, īdis, f., (*tyrannus.*) Tyranny, usurped sovereigny, *Milt.* viii.
Tyrannus, i, m. A king ; tyrant, usurper.

U.

Ubi, adv. Where ; when.
Ubinam, adv. Where.
Ulciscor, i, tus sum, dep. To revenge, avenge ; take revenge on, punish.
Ullus, a, um, adj. Any, any one.
Ulterior or *us, adj.* Farther, on the farther side.
Ultimus, a, um, sup. ulter. First, most remote, oldest, earliest, farthest, most distant.
Umquam. See *Unquam.*
Una, adv. Together, in company with ; at the same time ; in the same place.
Unde, adv. Whence, from what place, by what means.
Undecim, pl. adj. indecl., (*unus decem.*) Eleven.
Undecimvīri, ōrum, m., (*undecim, vir.*) Eleven men ; *Athenian magistrates, who had the charge of the prisons, and superintended the execution of malefactors.*
Undīque, adv. From all parts *or* places, on every side.

Unguentum, i, n., (*unguo.*) Odoriferous ointment, a perfume.

Universus, a, um, adj., (*unus, verto.*) The whole, all together, universal.

Unquam, adv. Ever, at any time.

Unus, a, um, adj., gen. unius, dat. uni. One, alone.

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. pron. Every, every one.

Urbānus, a, um, adj., (*urbs.*) Of *or* pertaining to the city; polite, refined, courteous.

Urbs, is, f. A city, walled town.

Usquam, adv. In any place, anywhere; to any place, any whither.

Usque, adv. Constantly, always; as far as; as long as; even unto; even until.

Usūra, æ, f., (*utor.*) Use, usage; usury, interest given for the use of money.

Usus, a, um. See *Utor.*

Usus, ûs, m., (*utor.*) Use, practice; experience; utility, advantage; need, occasion; intimacy, familiarity.

Ut, conj. and *adv.* That, as, how, when.

Uter, ra, rum, adj. Whether of the two, which.

Uter, ris, m. A bag *or* skin of leather blown up; leathern bottle.

Uterque, utraque, utrumque, adj., gen. utriusque. Both the one and the other; both, each.

Utilis, is, e, adj., (*utor.*) Useful, fit; profitable, advantageous.

Utilĭtas, ātis, f., (*utilis.*) Utility; profit, advantage.

Utĭnam, conj., (*uti.*) O that! I wish that!

Utīque, adv., (*uti.*) Certainly, surely; then, therefore.

Utor, i, usus sum, dep. To use, employ; occupy, enjoy.

Utpote, adv., (*ut, potis.*) As, seeing *or* considering, because, inasmuch as.

Utrobique, adv., (*uter.*) On both sides, in both parts; every where.

Utrum, adv., (*uter.*) Whether.

Uxor, ōris, f. A wife.

V.

Vacātio, ōnis, f., (*vaco.*) Exemption *or* immunity from business; leisure, vacation.

Vacuefacio, ĕre, ēci, actum, (*vacuus, facio.*) To make void *or* empty; depopulate, *Cim.* ii.

Vacuefactus. See *Vacuefacio.*

Vadimonium, i, n., (*vas, vadis.*) A promise *or* bond to appear in a court of justice at a time appointed; bail, security.

Vagīna, æ, f. A scabbard, sheath.

Valde, adv. Very much; greatly, exceedingly.

Valens, tis, adj., (*valeo.*) In good health; strong, mighty, powerful.

Valeo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum. To be in health, be strong, be able; prevail, be powerful.

Valetudo, ĭnis, f. The constitution *or* bodily health; good health; bad health, sickness, *Timol.* iv.

Vallum, i, n., (*vallus.*) A rampart, bulwark; *a military fortification round a camp or city besieged, composed of the earth dug from the ditch, with sharp stakes driven into it.*

Valvæ, ārum, f. Folding doors or gates.

Varietas, ātis, f., (*varius.*) Variety, diversity; fickleness, inconstancy.

Varius, a, um, adj. Various, different, unlike; changeable; fickle, inconstant.

Vas, vasis, n. pl., vasa, ōrum. A vessel; furniture; baggage.

Vates, is, m. and *f.* A prophet, soothsayer; poet.

Ve, conj., used only in the end of words for vel. Or, either.

Vectīgal, ālis, n., (veho.) Money paid for freight *or* carriage; toll, tax; revenue, income.
Vehiculum, i, n., (veho.) A carriage of any kind, vehicle.
Vel, conj. Or, either; even.
Velocītas, ātis, f., (velox.) Swiftness, speed, nimbleness.
Velum, i, n. A veil, curtain; sail.
Velut, adv. As, like as; as if.
Venātĭcus, a, um, adj., (venor.) Of hunting; *canis venaticus*, a hound.
Venatorius, a, um, adj., (venor.) Of *or* pertaining to hunters.
Vendito, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *vendo.*) To set up to sale; set off, recommend; boast.
Vendo, ĕre, ĭdi, ĭtum, (veneo, do.) To sell, expose to sale.
Venenatus, a, um, adj. Infected with poison, envenomed; venomous, poisonous.
Venēnum, i, n. A drug; poison; witchcraft.
Venereus, a, um, adj., (Venus.) Belonging to Venus; venereal, fair.
Veneror, ari, atus sum, dep. To adore, reverence, worship, venerate, revere, show reverence to; pray reverently, beseech, beg, entreat, crave humbly.
Venia, æ, f. Leave, permission, *Them.* x.; favor, *Dion.* ii.; pardon.
Venio, īre, ēni, entum. To come; *usu*, happen.
Venor, āri, ātus, dep. To hunt, pursue.
Venter, ris, m. The belly, stomach.
Ventĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *venio.*) To come often, to frequent; to haunt.
Ventus, i, m. The wind.
Venundo, āre, ĕdi, ătum, (venum, do.) To expose to sale, sell.
Venustus, a, um, adj., (Venus.) Comely, graceful; pleasant.
Ver, veris, n. The spring.
Verber, ĕris, n., used in the sing only in the gen. and abl., but entire in the plur. A scourge; lash, blow.
Verbōsus, a, um, adj., (verbum.) Full of words, tedious, verbose.
Verbum, i, n. A word, saying; speech; *dare verba*, impose upon.
Vere, adv., (verus.) Indeed, verily, truly.
Vereor, ĕri, ĭtus sum, dep. To revere, reverence, *Att.* xv.; fear, dread, *Pelop.* i.
Vergo, ĕre, —. To incline *or* lie towards, *Cim.* ii.; tend towards.
Veritas, ātis, f. Truth.
Vero, conj. But; truly, indeed.
Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep., (verto.) To be employed, be conversant, *Milt.* viii.; to be, *Them.* viii.; live, dwell, *Cat.* i.
Versūra, æ, f., (verto.) A turning; changing of creditors, borrowing from one to pay another, *Att.* ii.; money thus borrowed.
Versus, ûs, m. A verse in poetry, poem; sentence *or* line in prose, *Epam.* iv.
Verto, ĕre, ti, sum. To turn; overturn.
Verus, a, um, adj. True, real, sincere, just.
Vesperascens, tis, part., (vesper.) Drawing towards evening.
Vesperasco, ĕre, āvi. To become evening; *Imp.*, evening draws near.
Vester, ra, rum, adj. pron. Your *or* yours.
Vestigium, i, n. The print of a foot, footstep; trace, track, vestige.
Vestimentum, i, n., (vestis.) A garment, any kind of clothing, raiment, apparel.
Vestio, īre, īvi, ītum. To clothe, dress; cover.
Vestis, is, f. A garment, robe, vest.
Vestītus, ûs, m. Clothing, clothes

dress, apparel, raiment; *fig.*, clothing, dress, vesture.

Veterānus, a, um, adj. Old, veteran; *subs.*, a veteran, old soldier.

Veto, āre, ŭi, ĭtum. To forbid; hinder, prevent.

Vetus, ĕris, adj., comp. erior, sup. errimus. Old, ancient.

Vetustas, ātis, f. Antiquity; old age; length of time.

Vetustus, a, um, adj. Old, ancient.

Vexo, āre, āvi, ātum. To disturb greatly, agitate; harass.

Via, æ, f. A way, journey.

Vicesimus, a, um, adj., (viginti.) Twentieth.

Vicies, adv., (viginti.) Twenty times.

Vicīnĭtas, ātis, f., (vicinus.) Neighborhood, nearness, vicinity; the people in the neighborhood, *Alc.* x.

Victor, ōris, m., (vinco.) A conqueror, victorious, *Ages.* iv.

Victōria, æ, f., (victor.) Victory.

Victus, a, um. See *Vinco.*

Victus, ûs, m., (vivo.) Food, sustenance, victuals; manner of living, *Dion.* iv.

Vicus, i, m. A village; street.

Video, ēre, īdi, īsum. To see; perceive *or* understand; *pass.*, seem.

Viduus, a, um, adj., (iduo, obs.) Deprived, bereft of; *subst., vidua*, a widow.

Vigeo, ēre, ui, —. To be fresh, strong, vigorous; flourish, prosper.

Vigesimus. See *Vicesimus.*

Vigilantia, æ, f., (vigilo.) Watchfulness; vigilance, diligence, attention.

Vigilia, æ, f. Watching, want of sleep; military watch *or* guard by night; sentinel, guard; vigilance. *Military watches were changed at the end of every three hours, the first commencing at six o'clock in the evening, and the last terminating at six o'clock in the morning; hence, secundâ vigiliâ*, at nine o'clock; *tertiâ vigiliâ*, at midnight, &c.

Viginti, pl. adj. indecl. Twenty.

Vigĭlo, āre, āvi, ātum. To wake; want sleep; watch, be vigilant *or* attentive.

Villa, æ, f. A farmhouse; manor, villa, country-house of an opulent citizen.

Vincio, īre, nxi, nctum. To bind, tie.

Vinclum. See *Vinculum.*

Vinco, ĕre, īci, ictum. To conquer, vanquish, subdue.

Vinctus, a, um. See *Vincio.*

Vincŭlum, i, n. A band, chain; *pl.*, chains, imprisonment.

Vindĭco, āre, āvi, ātum. To avenge *or* revenge; defend, preserve; claim; *libertatem*, or *se in libertatem*, assert one's liberty.

Vinea, æ, f. A vineyard; a shed *or* mantlet; *a warlike machine made of wood and hurdles, covered with earth, raw hides, or any materials that could not easily be set on fire. These vineæ were in assaults pushed forward on wheels; and the besiegers under them either worked the battering-ram, or undermined the walls.*

Vinolentus, a, um, adj., (vinum.) Addicted to the drinking of wine, drunken.

Vinum, i, n. Wine.

Violatus. See *Violo.*

Violo, āre, āvi, ātum, (vis.) To hurt, injure, violate.

Vir, iri, m. A man, husband.

Vires. See *Vis.*

Virgo, ĭnis, f. A virgin, maid, unmarried woman.

Virgula, æ, f., (dim. virga.) A little rod, twig, sprig, *Thras.* iv

Virīlis, is, e, adj., (vir.) Of a man; manly, active, brave.

Virītim, adv., (vir) Man by man

Virtus, ūtis, f., (vir.) Valor, courage; virtue, merit.

Vis, vim, vi, f. Force, violence; a quantity; *pl., vires, ium,* strength, power.

Viso, ĕre, i, —. To go *or* come to see; visit; see, behold.

Visus, a, um. See *Video.*

Vita, æ, f., (vivo.) Life; manner of living.

Vitium, i, n. Vice, crime, fault; defect, blemish; disease.

Vito, āre, āvi, ātum. To shun, avoid.

Vitūlīnus, a, um, adj., (vitulus.) Of a calf; *vitulina caro,* veal.

Vitulinum, i, n. Veal.

Vivo, ĕre, xi, ctum. To live.

Vivus, a, um, adj., (vivo.) Alive, living; natural; lively.

Vix, adv. Scarcely, hardly, with difficulty.

Vocito, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. *voco.*) To call often.

Voco, āre, āvi, ātum. To call, name; call, summon.

Volo, velle, volui, irreg. neut. To be willing, will, wish.

Volūmen, ĭnis, n., (volvo.) A rolling, fold, wreath; volume book, part of a book. *The ancients wrote on one side only of the paper or parchment, always joining one sheet to the end of another, till they had finished what they had to write; then they rolled it on a cylinder, or round piece of wood; and hence the name* volumen, *a scroll or volume.*

Voluntas, ātis, f., (volo.) Will, pleasure; good-will, affection.

Votum, i, n., (voveo.) A vow, promise made to the Deity; thing vowed; prayer, wish.

Vox, vocis, f., (voco.) A voice, word, speech, vote.

Vulgo, adv. Commonly, generally.

Vulgus, i, m. and *n., more frequently neuter.* The common people.

Vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (vulnus.) To wound, hurt; offend.

Vulnus, ĕris, n. A wound; calamity, misfortune, *Dion.* vi.

Vulpes, is, f. A fox.

Vultus, ûs, m. The countenance, look, aspect; face.

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A.

Acarnanes, um, m., the Acarnanians, or inhabitants of Acarnania.

Acarnānia, æ, f., a district of Epirus, in Græcia Propria, extending from the river Achelous, now called Aspro Potamo, to the Sinus Ambracius, the modern Gulf of Arta.

Ace, es, Aco, or Acco, called likewise Ptolemais, a town of Phœnicia, in Syria, on the eastern shore of the Levant; its modern name is Acre.

Achĕron, tis, m., a river in Thesprotia, a district of Epirus, which flows through the lake Acherusia, into a bay called Portus, or Sinus Glykys, *the sweet bay*, from the sweetness of its waters. Near this river was the lake Aornus, or Avernus, said to exhale a vapor so pestilential as to kill birds that attempted to fly over it Hence Acheron and Avernus have been feigned by the poets as a river and lake of hell, and are used likewise to signify *hell* or *death*, *Dion.* x.

Actæi, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Attica, called anciently Acta.

Adimantus, i, m., an Athenian general, chosen along with Thrasybulus as a colleague of Alcibiades in the Spartan war. He was defeated by the inhabitants of Cyme, whose lands he had ravaged, and compelled to return precipitately to his ships.

Admētus, i, m., a king of the Molossians, at whose court Themistocles took refuge, when, after being banished by his countrymen, he was accused of an intention to betray them to the Persians.

Adrumetum, or *Hadrumetum, i, n.*, a town in Africa Propria, several miles to the east of Carthage.

Ægæ, ārum, or *Edessa, æ, f.*, a city of Macedonia, where Philip was slain.

Ægătes, um, f., Ægades, or Ægusæ, three small islands opposite to Lilybæum *Marsalla*, a town and promontory in the west corner of Sicily.

Ægos flumen, in Greek Ægos Potamos, the goat's river, in the Thracian Chersonesus, at the mouth of which the Lacedemonians, under Lysander, obtained a decisive victory over the Athenians, commanded by Philocles. This battle was fatal to Athenian liberty.

and betrayer of his country, he showed himself qualified to be its greatest benefactor, or its most formidable enemy. Yet the ingratitude of his countrymen may serve as a faint apology for the aid which he sometimes gave to their adversaries. Of his talents a more striking proof could not be given than his excelling the natives of every country which he visited, even in those qualities for which they were most distinguished.

Alcmæon, ŏnis, m., son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle; he slew his mother in revenge for her betraying the concealment of Amphiaraus to Polynices, when entering upon the Theban war.

Alexander, ri, m., Alexander the Great, son of Philip, king of Macedon, conqueror of Greece and Asia; he died at Babylon, in the 32d year of his age, 326 years before the Christian era.

Alexander, ri, m., a tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly, who, contrary to the law of nations, threw Pelopidas into prison while ambassador at his court. He was murdered by his wife and her brothers.

Alexandrīa, æ, f., a city in Egypt, built by Alexander the Great.

Alpes, ium, f., the highest mountains in Europe, forming the northern wall of Italy, and stretching through Switzerland, the Tyrol, Piedmont, Savoy, and part of France. These mountains separated Italy from ancient Gaul and Germany.

Alpīnus, a, um, adj., belonging to the Alps; Alpine.

Amphipŏlis, is, f., a city of Macedonia, situate on the river Strymon, on the confines of Thrace.

Amyntas, æ, m., a king of Macedonia, father of Philip, and grandfather of Alexander the Great.

Andocīdes, is, m., an Athenian orator, contemporary with Socrates.

Anicia, æ, f., the niece of Atticus, and wife of Servius Sulpicius.

Antigĕnes, is, m., one of Alexander's generals, and commander of the Macedonian phalanx.

Antīgŏnus, i, m., one of Alexander's generals, who, after that conqueror's death, obtained the sovereignty of Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia. He opposed Eumenes and Perdiccas, the former of whom he took prisoner, and ordered to be starved to death. At the age of eighty he took the field against Lysimachus and Seleucus, and fell in battle.

Antiŏchus, i, m., a king of Syria, in whose court Hannibal took refuge when afraid of being given up by his countrymen to the Romans At the instigation of that restless warrior, Antiochus undertook to invade Italy, but was speedily defeated by the Roman armies.

Antipăter, ris, or *ri, m.*, one of Alexander's generals, whom he intrusted with the government of Macedonia during his absence: after the death of Alexander Macedonia fell to the lot of Antipater.

Antōnius, i, m., Marcus, the devoted friend of Julius Cæsar, and the avenger of his death. Cicero, who had inveighed against his vices with great severity and eloquence, fell a victim to his resentment, when Antonius was associated in the triumvirate with Octavius and Lepidus. In the distribution which the triumviri made of the empire Antony obtained the government of the east. His insolent and dissolute behavior in Egypt provoked the enmity of Octavius, who defeated him in a great naval battle at Actium and Antony, returning to Egypt, killed himself.

Apennīnus, i, m., a ridge of mountains stretching from Liguria, *Genoa*, through the whole length of Italy, an extent of about four hundred miles.

Apollo, ĭnis, m., the son of Jupiter and Latona, born at the same time with his sister Diana, on the island of Delos. One of his first exploits was to slay the huge serpent Python, by which his mother had been persecuted; in honor of this achievement he instituted the Pythian games. He was the god of poetry, music, medicine, divination, and archery. As the god of day he was likewise called Phœbus or Sol. He is generally represented as a beardless youth, with long uncut hair, crowned with laurel, holding in his right hand a bow and arrows, and in his left hand a harp or lyre.

Apollocrătes, is, m., a son of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse.

Appia, æ, sc. via, a magnificent road from Rome to Brundusium, a distance of three hundred and sixty miles. It was begun and about half finished by Appius Claudius, the censor, in the year of Rome 441.

Apulia, æ, f., a district of Italy, on the Adriatic sea, now called *Puglia*, extending from the river Frento to Brundusium and Tarentum.

Arcădia, æ, f., a celebrated pastoral country in the centre of the Peloponnesus.

Arcas, ădis, or *ădos, m.*, the son of Jupiter and Calisto, and king of the country which derived from him the name of Arcadia:—an Arcadian.

Archias, æ, m., the chief magistrate of Thebes when Pelopidas restored the liberty of his country.

Ardea, æ, f., a town of Latium, eighteen miles from Rome.

Ardeatīnus, a, um, adj., of Ardea.

Arĕte, es, f., a daughter of Dionysius.

Argĭlius, i, m., a young man who discovered to the Ephori of Sparta the treasonable correspondence of Pausanias with Artabazus.

Argīvi, ōrum, m., citizens of Argos.

Argos, eos, n., plur. Argi, ōrum, m., the capital of the district of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus.

Ariobarzănes, is, m., a prefect of Lydia and Ionia, under Artaxerxes.

Aristīdes, is, m., a celebrated Athenian, the contemporary and rival of Themistocles, and distinguished for his probity by the honorable appellation of *the just*. Though intrusted with the charge of the treasury, he died in such poverty that he was buried at the public expense.

Aristomăche, es, f., the sister of Dion, and wife of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.

Armĕnia, æ, f., Major, a mountainous country in Asia, now called *Turcomania.* Its most remarkable mountains are Taurus, Antitaurus, Niphātes, and Ararat, on which Noah's ark first rested after the flood.

Armĕnia, æ, f., Minor, a country of Asia, bounding Armenia Major on the southwest.

Armĕnii, orum, m., inhabitants of Armenia.

Arsidēus, i, m., a son of Datames. He fell, in the flower of youth, in a battle with the Pisidæ.

Artabānus, i, m., a Persian, uncle to Xerxes, whom he assassinated in the hope of mounting the throne. He was put to death, however, by Artaxerxes, the son of Xerxes.

Artabăzus, i, m., a son of Pharnaces, general in the army of Xerxes He fled from Greece on the defeat of Mardonius.

Artaphernes, is, m., a Persian general, sent by Darius to invade Greece with a powerful army, and defeated at Marathon by Miltiades.

Artaxerxes, is, m., a king of Persia, who succeeded his father, Xerxes.

Artĕmīsium, i, n., a promontory on the northeast of the island of Eubœa.

Asia, æ, f., one of the four great continents of the world, inferior in extent to America, but exceeding both Europe and Africa taken together. Its length, from 26° E. Long. to 170° west of London, is 164 degrees, which may be computed at about 7,583 British miles. Its breadth, from 2° to 77° N. Lat., is about 5,250 miles. Asia is the most celebrated of the continents. It was here that the first man was placed by the hands of his Creator; it was here that God first promulgated his laws to mankind; and it was here that the Saviour of men passed the whole of his mortal life. Of this continent very vague ideas were entertained by the ancients, to whom not above one quarter of it appears to have been known. Its principal divisions were, Asia Minor; Colchis, Iberia, and Albania; Armenia; Syria; Arabia; Babylonia and Chaldea; Mesopotamia; Assyria; Media; Persia and Susiana; Parthia, Hyrcania, Margiana, Bactriana, and Sogdiana; India; and Scythia.

ASIA MINOR, a region of Asia, to the east of the Archipelago, now called Anatolia. It was not distinguished by the name of Asia Minor till about the middle ages.

Aspendus, i, f, a town of Pamphylia, in Asia Minor.

Aspendii, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Aspendus,—Aspendians.

Aspis, is, or *ĭdis, m.*, a satrap of Cataonia, who, having revolted from Artaxerxes, was reduced by Datames.

Astu, n. ind., the city; a name given by way of eminence to the city of Athens.

Athamānes, um, m., a people of Epirus, near Acarnania and Ætolia.

Athēnæ, ārum, f., the capital of Attica, and the most celebrated city of ancient Greece for external elegance, and for the ingenuity of its inhabitants, and their proficiency in polite learning, science, and arts.

Athēnienses, ium, m., Athenians; inhabitants of Athens

Athēniensis, is, e, adj., Athenian; of Athens.

Attĭca, æ, f., a country of Greece, situated on the western shore of the Archipelago, and from its maritime situation called likewise Acte, or the coast. It was about fifty miles in length from Eleusis to Sunium.

Attĭcus, a, um, adj., Attic; of Attica.

Attĭcus, i, m., a name given to Titus Pomponius, a Roman knight from his long residence in Athens.

***Aulus**, i, m.*, a prænomen common among the Romans, as Aulus Torquatus, Aulus Gellius, &c.

Aurelius, i, m., L. Cotta, a Roman consul in the time of Hannibal.

Automatia, æ, f., Αυτοματια, the goddess of Fortune, or the temple of that goddess.

Autophrădātes, is, m., a general of the Persian monarch Artaxerxes.

B.

Babylon, ōnis, f., the capital of Chaldea, and long the most celebrated city in the world. The river Euphrates flowed through the middle of it from north to south. Scarce a vestige of it now remains

Bæbius, i, m., M. Tamphilus, a Roman consul.

Bagæus, i, m., the name of one of the assassins sent by Pharnabazus to dispatch Alcibiades.

Balbus, i, m., Lucius Cornelius, a friend of Atticus.

Barcas, æ, m., the surname of Hamilcar, son of Hannibal.

Bithyni, ōrum, m., Bithynians; inhabitants of Bithynia.

Bithynia, æ, f., a country of Asia Minor, extending along the south of the Euxine Sea, from the Thracian Bosphorus (Straits of Constantinople) to the river Parthenius, now called Bartin.

Bœōtia, æ, f., a country of Greece, having Attica and Megaris on the east, and extending from the Eurīpus to the Corinthian Gulf. It was covered with a thick atmosphere, which was supposed to render the inhabitants dull and stupid. The energy displayed by the Bœotians, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, was a sufficient refutation of that opinion.

Bœotĭcus, a, um, adj., of Bœotia, Bœotian.

Bœōtii, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Bœotia, Bœotians.

Borni, ōrum, m., a castle in Chersonesus.

Brutus, i, m., the name of an illustrious Roman family, the first of whom, Lucius Junius, having obtained the name of Brutus from his affecting idiocy to escape the tyranny of Tarquin the Proud, became afterwards the avenger of Lucretia and the parent of Roman liberty. Marcus Brutus, many centuries after, inheriting his great progenitor's passion for liberty, was the chief conspirator against Julius Cæsar, who aspired to sovereign power. After the murder of Cæsar he was defeated by Antony, in the battle of Philippi, and, in despair of his country's freedom, killed himself.

Byzantium, i, n., a city in Thrace, now called Constantinople, from Constantine the Great, who transferred thither from Rome the seat of empire, A. D. 330. It is now the capital of the Turkish empire.

Byzantii, orum, m., the inhabitants of Byzantium.

Byzia, æ, f., a small fort in Thrace.

C.

Cadmēa, æ, f., the citadel of Thebes, built by Cadmus.

Cadūsii, ōrum, m., a people of Asia, situated between Pontus and the Caspian Sea.

Cæcilius, i, m., a Roman knight, uncle to Atticus.

Cæsar, ăris, m., the surname of the Julian family at Rome. After being dignified by Julius Cæsar, who was the founder of the im-

perial government, it became the surname of the succeeding em perors and their heirs apparent.

Cæsariānus, a, um, adj., of Cæsar.

Caius, i, m., a common prænomen among the ancient Romans.

Calīdius, i, m., Lucius Julius, a contemporary and friend of Atticus, eminent for his wealth, virtues, learning, and poetical genius.

Callias, æ, m., a rich Athenian, who married the sister of Cimon.

Callīcrătes, is, m., a crafty and unprincipled Athenian, who, under pretence of hospitality, ordered Dion, of Syracuse, to be murdered.

Calliphron, ŏnis, m., a man by whom Epaminondas was taught to dance.

Callistrătus, i, m., an eloquent Athenian, who was sent as ambassador to Arcadia, at the same time with Epaminondas, while each of them sought for his own state the alliance of the Arcadians.

Camillus, i, m., Lucius Furius, a celebrated Roman general, who, after several splendid victories, had been banished by his ungrateful countrymen. During his exile, while Rome was besieged by Brennus, the Gaul, and the Romans were submitting to ignominious terms of accommodation, Camillus, arriving with an army, defeated the barbarians and delivered the city.

Camissares, is, m., father of Datames, the Carian.

Cannæ, ārum, f., a city of Apulia, famous for the fourth and greatest of the victories which Hannibal gained over the Romans, who were commanded by Terentius Varro and Paulus Æmilius.

Cannensis, is, e, adj., of Cannæ.

Capītōlium, i, n., the capitol of Rome, a celebrated temple of Jupiter, built on the Tarpeian hill. In digging the foundation, the head of a man named Tolus is said to have been found, bleeding afresh; hence it was called Capitolium, as if *caput Toli.*

Cappădŏcia, æ, f. An extensive country of Asia, having Phrygia on the west, and Armenia on the east. This country was bequeathed by Alexander to Eumenes. On the extinction of the royal family, the Romans offered the Cappadocians a republican government, which they refused to accept. The inhabitants were called Syri by the Greeks; and, as the Romans procured most of their slaves from Cappadocia, Syrus is often put for the name of a slave.

Cappădox, ŏcis, m. or *f.*, a Cappadocian, or inhabitant of Cappadocia. A river in Cappadocia.

Captiāni, ōrum, a people of Asia, (probably of Asia Minor,) whose situation is unknown to geographers.

Capua, æ, f., an ancient town of Campania, near Naples, situated in the middle of a beautiful plain, about two miles and a half from the Volturno. It was a place of great magnificence and luxury. The troops of Hannibal having spent the winter here, after the battle of Cannæ, became so enervated, that they never after engaged the Romans without being defeated.

Car, ăris, m., a Carian, an inhabitant of Caria.

Cardăces, ium, m., a kind of soldiers among the Persians.

Cardia, æ, f., a city of Thrace.

Cardiānus, a, um, adj., of Cardia

Ceraunus, i, m., a surname of Ptolemy II., signifying *thunder*, and expressive of his boldness.

Cethēgus, i, m., Publius Cornelius, a Roman consul.

Chabrias, æ, m., a celebrated Athenian general, who signalized himself by supporting the Bœotians against Agesilaus, and by the conquest of Cyprus.

Chalcioecus, i, m., a brazen temple of Minerva, in Lacedæmon, in which Pausanias sought refuge from the just indignation of his countrymen. See *Pausanias.*

Chalcis, ĭdis, f., now called Egripo, the chief town of the island Eubœa.

Chaonia, æ, f., a division of Epirus.

Chaones, um, m., the inhabitants of Chaonia.

Chares, ētis, an Athenian general, contemporary with Chabrias.

Charon, ōnis, a Theban, who received into his house Pelopidas, and his patriotic friends, when they returned from exile to emancipate their country from tyranny.

Chersonēsus, i, f., a peninsula of Thrace, formed by the bay of Melas and the Propontis, (sea of Marmora.) This peninsula extended about fifty miles in length. Other peninsulæ are likewise distinguished by the name of Chersonesus, as the *Chersonesus Aurea*, MALACCA; *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, JUTLAND; *Chersonesus Taurica*, CRIM TARTARY.

Chios, or *us, i, f.*, SCIO, an island in the Ægean Sea, between Lesbos and Samos, about 125 miles in circumference, famous for its wine and beautiful marble.

Cicĕro, ōnis, m., (1,) the most eloquent and accomplished of the Romans, was born at Arpinum, a town of the Volsci, in Latium. By suppressing, while consul, the dangerous conspiracy of Catiline, he merited the appellation of *father of his country*. After the ruin of Roman liberty, he was proscribed by the Triumviri, at the desire of Mark Antony, against whose vices he had inveighed with great severity in those celebrated orations called his *Philippics*. He was killed by the soldiers of Antony, who, in brutal triumph, ordered his head and right hand to be fixed up in the Forum, where his eloquence had so often been the protection of the innocent and the terror of the guilty. His splendid orations, and his voluminous writings on rhetoric and philosophy, comprehending, and finely illustrating all the science of the times, entitle him to the first rank among Roman authors, and will remain imperishable monuments of his unrivalled genius and erudition. (2,) Quintus, brother of M. Cicero.

Cilĭces, um, m., inhabitants of Cilicia.

Cilĭcia, æ, f., a country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Mediterranean, north from Cyprus, south from Mount Taurus, and west from the Euphrates. It was divided into three districts, Cilicia Aspera, or Tracheotis; Cilicia Campestris, or Pedias; and Cilicia Propria. It was enclosed by mountains, which had only a few narrow passes, called Pylæ, or gates.

Cimon, ōnis, m., an Athenian general, son of Miltiades, renowned for his valor and his liberality to his fellow-citizens. On one day he defeated the Persian fleet, taking two hundred ships, and totally

routed their army by land. He died in the fifty-first year of his age, while besieging Citium a town of Cyprus.

Cinna, æ, m., Lucius Cornelius, a Roman general, the contemporary and rival of Sylla. Having been banished by Octavius for attempting to free the fugitive slaves, he joined Marius, and re-entering Rome with thirty legions, deluged the city with blood. He was assassinated by one of his own officers at Ancona, while preparing for hostilities against Sylla

Cinnānus, a, um, adj., belonging to Cinna.

Citium, i, n., now Cite, a town of Cyprus.

Clastidium, i, n., Schiatezzo, a town of Liguria, or Genoa.

Claudius, i, m., Marcus, a Roman consul in the time of Hannibal.

Cleon, tis, m., an orator of Halicarnassus, who, in an oration which he composed for Lysander, hinted the propriety of making the kingdom of Sparta elective.

Clineas, æ, m., an Athenian, father of Alcibiades.

Cnidus, i, f., a town of Caria, in Asia Minor.

Colōnæ, ārum, f., a town of Troas in Asia Minor.

Conon, ōnis, m., an Athenian general, son of Timotheus. Having been defeated in a naval battle by Lysander, at Ægos Potamos, he retired in voluntary exile to the court of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, by whose assistance he was enabled to free his country from slavery. Being betrayed by a Persian, he was thrown into prison, where he died.

Corcyra, æ, f., Corfu, an island in the Ionian Sea, separated from Epirus by a narrow strait. It is ninety-seven miles in length.

Corcyræi, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Corcyra.

Corcyræus, a, um, adj., of Corcyra.

Corinthus, i, f., anciently called Ephyra, the capital of Achaia Propria, was situated between the Sinus Corinthiacus (Gulf of Lepanto) and the Sinus Saronicus, (Gulf of Egina.) Corinth was taken and burnt by Mummius, the Roman consul, B. C. 147, and rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, who sent thither a colony of freedmen.

Corinthius, a, um, adj., of Corinth.

Corōnēa, æ, f., a town of Bœotia, celebrated for the defeat of the Athenians and their allies by Agesilaus.

Cotys, i, m., a king of Thrace, whose daughter was married to Iphicrates.

Cratĕrus, i, m., a favorite general of Alexander the Great, whose life he wrote. On the partition of Alexander's dominions, after his death, Greece and Epirus were allotted to Craterus. He fell in a battle against Eumenes, in Asia, B. C. 328.

Creta, æ, f., Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, to the southwest of the Archipelago. It is two hundred and seventy miles in length, and fifty in breadth, abounding in mountains covered with wood, having fertile valleys interspersed. This island is said to have contained, in ancient times, a hundred cities.

Cretenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Crete.

Crimessus, i, m., a river of Sicily, called likewise Crimisus, or Crinisus, now *Caltabellota.*

Crithōte, es, f., called likewise Erchtho, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, situated on the Hellespont.

D.

Mithridates, king of Pontus, who had invited him to his court with the warmest professions of friendship.

Datis, is, m., one of the generals of Darius, defeated by Miltiades, in the battle of Marathon.

Decelia, æ, f., now Biala Castro, a village of Attica, which the Lacedemonians fortified by the advice of Alcibiades.

Delos, i, f., the central island of the Cyclades,—the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.

Delphi, ōrum, m., now Saloni, or Castri, the chief town of Phocis, a country in Greece, was situated at the foot of Mount Parnassus, near the Castalian spring. It was famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo.

Delphĭcus, a, um, adj., of Delphi.

Demădes, is, m., an Athenian orator, who advised his countrymen to deliver up Athens to Antipater.

Demænētus, i, m., a factious Syracusan and enemy of Timoleon.

Demetrius, i, m., Phalereus, an Athenian, who, when his fellow-citizens, after the death of Alexander, were divided into two factions, favored the faction of the nobles.—When Cassander made himself master of Athens, he intrusted the government of it to Demetrius Phalereus, in whose hands it continued for ten years. By his wise and moderate administration, he excited such gratitude in the Athenians, that they erected three hundred brazen statues to his honor. While Athens was enjoying this interval of tranquillity and happiness, it was suddenly besieged and taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes; the popular form of government was restored, and Phalereus retired first to Cassander, and afterwards to the court of Ptolemy Soter, king of Egypt. Here he spent his time in his favorite pursuits of learning and philosophy, and in composing several works on the subject of the government.

Demetrius, i, m., surnamed Poliorcetes, or taker of cities, was the son of Antigonus, the most powerful of Alexander's generals, among whom the dominions of that conqueror were divided after his death. Having delivered Athens from the tyranny of Cassander, he was revered by the Athenians as a god. Yet, after the fatal battle of Ipsus, in which Antigonus was slain, and Demetrius obliged to retire with great loss, that fickle and ungrateful people shut their gates against him. He soon reduced them, however, to subjection, and again treated them with lenity. After establishing himself on the throne of Macedonia, the loss of some of his eastern possessions recalled him to Asia. There, after various reverses, he retired to the court of his son-in-law Seleucus, who detained him a captive for three years, when he died.

Demosthĕnes, is, m., an Athenian, the most eloquent orator of antiquity. He distinguished himself by his patriotic zeal in opposing the aggressions of Philip, against whom he endeavored, with all the powers of oratory, to rouse his countrymen. Yet this zealous patriot afterwards suffered himself to be bribed by Harpalus, the creature of Alexander. His patriotic ardor, however, again revived; and when Antipater and Craterus were about to enter Athens as conquerors, they demanded all the orators who had

roused their fellow-citizens to oppose them. Demosthenes, that he might not fall into their hands, swallowed poison, in the sixtieth year of his age, B. C. 324.

Dercyllus, i, m., a governor of Attica under Antipater.

Diāna, æ, f., the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and twin-sister of Apollo. She was the goddess of woods and of hunting. As Apollo presided over the day, and in that capacity was distinguished under the name of Phœbus, or Sol, so Diana ruled in the heavens by night, and was then distinguished by the name of Luna. Her empire extended even to the infernal abodes, where she was known by the name of Hecate. Hence she is called by the poets, *tergemina, diva triformis.* Her statues were generally erected where three ways met; from which circumstance she sometimes received the appellation of Trivia. She is represented as a tall beautiful virgin, with a bow or javelin in her right hand, and a quiver on her shoulder, chasing deer or other wild animals.

Dinon, ōnis, m., a historian who wrote a history of Persia, in the reign of Alexander the Great.

Diomĕdon, ontis, m., a native of Cyzicus, who attempted to bribe Epaminondas.

Dion, ōnis, m., a Syracusan, son of Hipparinus, nearly related to the two tyrants of Syracuse, Dionysius the elder, and the younger. He was a scholar, and ardent admirer of Plato, whom, at his desire, Dionysius invited to his court. Having become obnoxious to the tyrant, he was banished to Corinth, where he collected a powerful army, and was soon able to dethrone Dionysius. He was soon afterwards betrayed and assassinated by one of his intimate acquaintances, named Callicrates, or Callipus, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His death was universally lamented by the Syracusans, who raised a monument to his memory.

Dionysius, i, m., (1,) or the elder, a Syracusan, son of Hermocrates Having signalized himself in the wars which the Syracusans carried on against the Carthaginians, he became very popular with the army, and availed himself of the power which he had thus acquired, to establish himself in the sovereignty. His cruelty rendered him odious to his subjects, of whom he became so suspicious as to be in perpetual alarm. Among other precautions which he used to secure himself against their machinations, he caused a subterraneous cave to be formed in a rock, in the shape of a human ear, which measured eighty feet in height, and two hundred and fifty in length.—Sounds uttered in this cave were all conveyed to one common tympanum, which communicated with an adjoining room, where Dionysius spent the most of his time to hear what was said by the unhappy victims of his suspicion, whom he had confined in the apartments above. This cave was called the ear of Dionysius. The artists who were employed in building it are said to have been put to death by order of the tyrant, lest they should reveal to what purposes a work of such uncommon construction was to be appropriated. He died in the sixty-third year of his age, B. C. 368, after a reign of thirty-eight years.

Dionysius, i, m., (2,) the son of the elder Dionysius, succeeded his

father as tyrant of Syracuse. With even greater cruelty than that of his father, he possessed very inferior abilities. By the advice of Dion, he became the pupil of Plato, whom he invited to his court; but when the philosopher advised him to restore the liberty of his subjects, he was so offended, that he caused him to be seized and sold as a slave. The popularity of Dion exciting his suspicion, he caused him to be banished; but that nobleman collecting an army in Greece, soon returned and dethroned the tyrant. After the assassination of Dion, the tyrant was restored; but had not long enjoyed his triumph, when he was again expelled from Syracuse by Timoleon, the Corinthian. He afterwards supported himself at Corinth by keeping a school. He is said to have died of joy, on hearing that a tragedy of his composition had been rewarded with a prize.

Dionysius, i, m., (3,) a musician of Thebes, by whom Epaminondas was instructed.

Dodōna, æ, f., the principal town of Molossis, a district of Epirus; it was situated at the foot of Mount Tomarus, and was famous for the temple and oracle of Jupiter, the most ancient in Greece. From a large grove of oaks in the neighborhood, oracles were uttered, sometimes by the trees, and sometimes by pigeons.

Dolŏpes, um, m., a people of Thessaly.

Domitius, i, m., Cneius Ænobarbus, a Roman consul, who was in office when Atticus died.

Drusilla, æ, f., Livia Drusilla, the daughter of Lucius Drusus Calidianus. She was given in marriage to Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had two sons, Tiberius and Drusus. In the civil war between Antony and Augustus, her husband espoused the cause of Antony; and while Drusilla was fleeing from the danger which threatened Tiberius, she was seen by Augustus, who was so struck with her beauty that he resolved to marry her. He accordingly divorced his wife Scribonia; and as he had no male progeny of his own, he adopted the two sons of Livia, by Tiberius. In her elevation she conducted herself with cruelty and ingratitude towards the family of Augustus; and is even charged with having murdered the emperor himself, to hasten the elevation of Tiberius, her son. The undutiful conduct of Tiberius was a just punishment for her crime. She died in the eighty-sixth year of her age, A. D. 29.

E.

Elis, is, or *ĭdis, f.*, a district of Peloponnesus; and likewise the name of its principal city.

Elpenīce, es, f., the daughter of Miltiades, married first to her brother Cimon, and afterwards to Callias.

Emphylētus, i, m., an Athenian, the friend of Phocion.

Ennius, i, m., a native of Rudiæ, near Tarentum, in Calabria. He fixed his residence in Rome, where his genius and learning procured him the privileges of a citizen. He was the first eminent poet at Rome. His verses, though rude and unpolished, have often great vigor; and Virgil has not disdained to adopt many of them into his own poems. Ennius was the intimate friend of Cato

and of Scipio Africanus. He died of the gout, in the seventieth year of his age, about 169 years before the Christian era.

Epaminondas, æ, m., a native of Thebes, in Bœotia ; one of the most accomplished and able generals of antiquity. He co-operated with Pelopidas, in rescuing his country from the domination of the Lacedæmonians ; and being united with that patriotic leader in the command of the Theban army, he defeated the Lacedæmonians, under their king Cleombrotus, in the memorable battle of Leuctra. After this victory he conducted his army to the Peloponnesus, and made the Spartans tremble for the safety of their city. In a subsequent campaign he defeated the united forces of the Lacedæmonians, Athenians, and their allies, in the battle of Mantinea. This was the termination of his illustrious career. Being mortally wounded with a javelin, the head of which remained in his breast, and which, he knew, could not be extracted without occasioning his immediate death, he survived only till he was assured that his men had gained the victory, and till he saw his shield brought back safe, then exclaiming,—"I have lived long enough, for I die unconquered," he drew the javelin from his breast, and immediately expired, B. C. 365. With Epaminondas the glory of Thebes rose and fell.

Ephĕsus, i, f., a city of Ionia, in Asia Minor, celebrated for the temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world. This temple was 425 feet long, and 200 feet wide. The roof wás supported by 127 superb pillars, each 60 feet high, said to have been placed there by as many kings. This celebrated edifice was not completed till 220 years after its foundation. It was burnt by Eratostratus, on the same night that Alexander the Great was born, but rose from its ashes in renewed splendor. The town Aiosaluc now occupies the site of Ephesus, of which scarce a vestige remains.

Epirōta, æ, or *es, æ, m.*, a native of Epirus.

Epirōtĭcus, a, ŭm, adj., belonging to Epirus.

Epīrus, i, f., a country in the west of Greece, on the coast of the Ionian sea. This country was famous for horses.

Eretria, æ, f., a city of Eubœa, on the Euripus.

Eretriensis, is, e, adj., of Eretria.

Ericthŏnis, is, f., more properly called Crithote, a town of the Thracian Chersonese, on the coast of the Hellespont.

Eryx, ycis, m., a mountain of Sicily, on the top of which was a temple sacred to Venus, who is thence called Erycina. On the side of the mountain there was a strong town of the same name.

Etrūria, æ, f., Tuscany, a district of Italy, of which the Tiber was the southern boundary.

Evagŏras, æ, m., a native of Cyprus, who, having been deprived of his paternal dominions by the Persian monarch Artaxerxes, applied for succor to the Athenians. They sent Chabrias to his assistance ; and Evagoras was not only reinstated in his possessions, but, by his talents and activity, made himself master of Salamis, and of the greater part of the island of Cyprus. Artaxerxes, however, sent against him an overwhelming army ; and after several defeats, he was obliged to resign all his other possessions, re-

taining only Salamis, on condition of his paying a small tribute to the Persian monarch.

Eubœa, æ, f., now called Negropont, a large island of Greece, along the northeast coast of Attica, and the coast of Bœotia. It was 150 miles long, and 40 at its greatest breadth; and was separated from the continent by a narrow strait called the Euripus.

Eumĕnes, is, m., a native of Cardia, in Thrace, the ablest and most deserving of the generals of Alexander. After the death of that hero Eumenes remained steadily attached to the royal family; and co-operated with Perdiccas in endeavoring to subdue the other commanders, who had partitioned the empire amongst them. He defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus, the latter of whom he slew in single combat; and for some time successfully opposed Antigonus. Being at last betrayed by his own party to his antagonist, he was doomed to perish by hunger, but after fasting for three days he was killed by one of Antigonus's soldiers, B. C. 318.

Eumolpidæ, ārum, m., the descendants of Eumolpus, son of Neptune. Eumolpus, originally from Thrace, was chief priest of Ceres, at Eleusis, an office which his descendants continued for many ages to enjoy.

Eurōpa, æ, f., Europe, one of the four great continents into which the world has been divided. It is situate between 36° and 72° of north latitude, and between 10° west and 65° east longitude. It extends in length about 3,300 miles, from the rock of Lisbon in the west, to the Uralian mountains in the east; and in breadth about 2,350 miles from the North Cape in Lapland to Cape Matapan, the southern extremity of Greece. Though the smallest of the four great divisions of the globe, it far surpasses them all in political importance. Almost wholly situate within the temperate zone, its climate is peculiarly favorable to the physical and mental energies of man; while its numerous and extensive inland seas, facilitating the intercourse between its various nations, have promoted their mutual progress in knowledge and civilization. It is here, accordingly, that the human mind has approached nearest to perfection. It is here that learning, science, and the arts, have been most successfully cultivated; that the native freedom and privileges of men have been most resolutely vindicated, and most generally recognised, and that governments have been established on the firm basis of mutual advantage to the rulers and the ruled. In consequence of those advantages Europe now gives laws to the greater part of the globe; and seems destined to diffuse over all the other continents the light of knowledge, refinement, and true religion. Its ancient divisions were *Scandinavia*, including Denmark, Norway, Lapland, Finland, and Sweden; *Germania*, Germany; *Sarmatia*, or *Scythia*, Poland, Prussia, Russia, and Little Tartary; *Dacia*, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania; *Mœsia*, Servia and Bulgaria; *Thracia*, Romania; *Macedonia; Thessalia*, Janna; *Græcia Propria*, Livadia; *Peloponnesus*, Morea; *Epirus*, Albania and Janina; *Illyricum*, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Sclavonia, and Croatia; *Pannonia*, Hungary; *Noricum*, Austria; *Rhœtia* and *Vindelicia*, Tyrol, and the country of the Grisons; *Gallia*, France, Switzerland, Flanders,

and Holland; *Britannia*, Britain; *Hibernia*, Ireland; *Hispania*, Spain and Portugal; *Italia*, Italy; *Corsica; Sardinia; Sicilia;* and the *Baleares*, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica.

Europæus, a, um, adj., European, belonging to Europe.

Eurybiădes, is, m., a king of Sparta, who commanded the Lacedæmonian army when Themistocles commanded the Athenians, during the invasion of Xerxes.

Eurydīce, es, f., the wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and mother of Perdiccas and Philip.

Eurysthĕnes, is, m., a Lacedæmonian, a descendant of Hercules

F.

Fabiānus, a, um, adj., of Fabius.

Fabius, i, m., the name of a patrician family in Rome, illustrious for their heroic virtues, and for the important services which they rendered to their country. Quintus Fabius Maximus was appointed dictator to oppose Hannibal; and by his caution and skilfully watching the motions of his enemy, often thwarted his measures and checked his progress. He died in the 100th year of his age, after having been five times consul, and twice honored with a triumph.

Falernus, a, um, adj., Falernian;—*ager*, a district at the foot of Mount Massicus, in Campania, celebrated for its wine.

Feretrius, i, m., a surname of Jupiter, (a feriendo,) given to him by Romulus, who had been enabled, through the aid of that god, to conquer his enemies. Romulus built a temple to Jupiter Feretrius, to which the *spolia opima* were always carried.

Flaccus, i, m., Lucius Valerius, a Roman patrician, who was Cato's colleague in the censorship.

Flaminius, i, m., Caius, a Roman consul, of a rash and impetuous disposition, who was defeated by Hannibal, near the lake of Thrasymenus, and perished in the engagement.

Flaminīnus, i, m., a Roman consul, sent as ambassador to the court of Prusias, king of Bithynia, to demand that Hannibal, who had fled for refuge to Prusias, might be delivered up to the Romans.

Flavius, ii, m., Caius, a Roman, who was a friend of Brutus.

Fregellæ, arum, f., a city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris.

Fulvia, æ, f., a Roman lady, who was first the wife of the tribune Clodius, next of Curio, and afterwards of Mark Antony. She was divorced by Antony that he might marry Cleopatra. When she repaired to him in the East, his coldness and indifference broke her heart.

Furius, i, m., L. Purpureo, a Roman consul in the time of Hannibal.

G.

Galba, æ, m., Servius, a Roman orator. During his prætorship he plundered Lusitania, and, being accused by M. Cato, escaped only by producing his sons to the Roman people, and imploring their protection in the most abject manner.

Gallia, æ, f., Gaul; a large division of ancient Europe, comprehend-

ing the modern countries of France, the Netherlands, Holland, Switzerland, Tyrol, and Italy, north of the Po. Gaul was divided by the Romans into *Gallia Transalpina*, or *Ulterior*, Farther Gaul, or Gaul beyond the Alps; and *Gallia Cisalpina*, or *Citerior*, Hither Gaul, or Gaul on this side of the Alps, in regard to Rome. Hither Gaul was also called *Gallia Togata*, because the inhabitants were admitted to the privilege of Roman citizens, and wore the toga, the peculiar dress of the Romans. Farther Gaul was called *Comata*, from the natives wearing their hair long; and the southern part of it Braccata, from the use of *braccæ*, breeches or trousers, which did not form a part of the Roman dress. Gaul was called by the Greeks Galatia, and the inhabitants Galatæ.

Gallus, i, m., a Gaul, an inhabitant of Gaul.

Gardătes, um, m., the same as the *Cardaces*. See *Cardaces*.

Gellius, i, m., Quintus Canius, the contemporary and intimate of Atticus. In favor to Atticus, Gellius was exempted by Antony from the proscriptions of the triumvirate.

Gemīnus, i, m., Cneius Servilius, a Roman, who fell in a battle against Hannibal, the year after he had been consul.

Germānia, æ, f., Germany, a large country in Europe. Ancient Germany extended from the Rhine to the Vistula, and from the Danube to the Baltic; so that its boundaries were very different from those of modern Germany, which has the German ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic, on the north; Prussia, part of Poland, and Hungary, on the east; Switzerland and the Alps on the south; and France and the Netherlands on the west.

Golōnæ, or *Colōnæ, arum, f.*, a town of Mysia, on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, opposite to the island of Tenedos.

Gongylus, i, m., an Eretrian, sent by Pausanias with a letter to the king of Persia.

Gortynii, orum m., the inhabitants of Gortynia, a city of Crete.

Gracchus, i, m., the name of several noble Romans. Tiberius and Caius, the sons of Sempronius, having espoused the cause of the people against the Patricians, and endeavored to limit, by an agrarian law, the property of individuals to five hundred acres, were both cut off by the Patricians. Tiberius was killed in a tumult by Scipio Nasīca; and Caius, about eleven years afterwards, by Opimus, the consul.

Gracchus, T. Sempronius, a Roman consul, slain by Hannibal in an ambuscade.

Græcia, æ, f., Greece, a celebrated country in the east of Europe, now forming part of Turkey. The principal divisions of Greece were, Græcia Propria, Peloponnesus, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. Græcia Propria contained the districts of Attica, Megaris, Phocis, Bœotia, Locris, Doris, and Ætolia.

Græcus, a, um, adj., belonging to Greece, Greek.

Graius, a, um, adj., Grecian, of or pertaining to Greece.

Grunium, i, n., a fort in Phrygia.

H.

Haliartus, i, f., a considerable city of Bœotia, situated at the foot of a mountain, near the small river Parmessus. It was destroyed by the Romans in the war with Perseus.

Halicarnasseus, a, um, adj., of Halicarnassus.

Halicarnassus, i, f., the principal city of Caria, the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius; celebrated for the monument of Mausolus, erected by his queen Artemisia, and reckoned one of the wonders of the world.

Hamilcar, ăris, m., a Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal, opposed to the Romans in the first Punic war.

Hammon, ōnis, m., the name by which Jupiter was distinguished in Lybia. The oracle of Jupiter Hammon, in the Lybian desert, was one of the most celebrated in the world. Jupiter was there represented under the form of a ram.

Hannĭbal, ălis, m., a celebrated Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar, and the most inveterate and determined enemy that ever opposed the Romans. After defeating in succession their ablest generals, and carrying terror to the gates of Rome, he led his army into winter-quarters, at Capua, where they were enervated by the luxuries of the place. The Romans, thus relieved from their fears for the safety of the capital, sent an army into Africa, under Scipio; and Hannibal, recalled to defend his countrymen, was now doomed to defeat and disaster in his turn. After the conclusion of the war, he was obliged to flee from his country to escape being delivered up into the hands of the Romans: he was persecuted from place to place; and at length, while at the court of Prusias, he terminated his life by poison, when his enemies were in the act of surrounding his house, B. C. 184.

Hasdrŭbal, or *Asdrŭbal, ălis, m.*, a Carthaginian general, son-in-law of Hamilcar, distinguished himself in the Numidian war, and laid the foundation of New Carthage, in Spain.—A Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar. He was defeated and slain by the consuls, M. Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero, while he was hastening from Spain with a large reinforcement for his brother Hannibal.

Hellespontus, i, m., now called the Dardanelles, the narrow strait between the Ægean sea, *Archipelago*, and the Propontis, *sea of Marmora*. This strait is about sixty miles long, in a winding course; its breadth is, at an average, about three miles, but where narrowest, it is somewhat less than one mile. The name of Hellespontus is likewise given to the country along the Asiatic coast of the strait.

Helōtes, æ, m., an inhabitant of Helos, a town of Laconia. In a war with Sparta, this town was destroyed and its inhabitants reduced to slavery. Their posterity continued, under the name of Helots, the public slaves of Sparta:—a Helot, a Spartan slave.

Helvius, ii, m., Caius, a Roman, colleague with Cato in the ædileship

Hephæstio, ōnis, m., the most intimate friend of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in all his conquests, and by whom he was

exceedingly beloved. He died at Ecbatana, while Alexander was returning from India. The conqueror was inconsolable for his death ; and on arriving at Babylon, performed his funeral solemnities with great magnificence, and erected a superb monument to his memory.

Heraclīdes, is, m., a native of Syracuse, who, after the expulsion of the younger Dionysius from Sicily, raised a faction against Dion, in whose hands the sovereign power was lodged. He was put to death by Dion's command—a circumstance which contributed in no small degree to alienate from Dion the affections of the Syracusans.

Hercŭles, is, m., the most celebrated hero of antiquity for his strength and achievements, was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. Of his exploits, which are too numerous to be here detailed, the most remarkable were, the twelve labors imposed on him by Eurystheus, king of Mycenæ, viz.: 1st, to kill a large lion in the Nemean wood—2d, to destroy a hydra, or water-snake, of immense size, in the lake Lerna: this monster had seven heads, and no sooner was one cut off, than others sprung up in its place—3d, to catch or slay the huge boar of Erymanthus in Arcadia—4th, to catch or kill the brazen-footed stag on Mount Menelaus—5th, to destroy or drive away the birds called Stymphalides, which fed on human flesh—6th, to cleanse the stables of Augeus, king of Elis, which, though three thousand oxen stood constantly in them, had not been cleaned for many years ; this he did in one day, by turning the course of the river Alpheus to the stable—7th, to bring alive to Mycenæ a wild bull which had laid waste the island of Crete—8th, to kill Diomedes, king of Thrace, and his four horses or mares, which he fed on human flesh—9th, to slay the three-bodied Geryon, or Geryones, king of Gades, and carry off his cattle—10th, to conquer the Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who lived near the Euxine sea, and to carry off from their queen Hippolyte a beautiful girdle—11th, to kill the dragon that watched the golden apples of the gardens of the Hesperides, near Mount Atlas, in Africa, and bring the apples to Eurystheus—and 12th, to drag from the infernal regions the three-headed dog Cerberus. Hercules and his wife Dejanira, being once on a journey together, were stopped by the river Evenus. The centaur Nessus, offering to carry Dejanira over the river, was intrusted with the charge ; but had no sooner reached the opposite bank than he attempted to bear her away by force. Hercules shot an arrow and mortally wounded him. The centaur, when expiring, gave Dejanira his tunic, stained with blood and poison, telling her that it had the power to reclaim the wandering affections of a husband. In a fit of jealousy, Dejanira sent the poisoned tunic to Hercules, who, on putting it on, was seized with such pains (the tunic sticking so close to his skin that it was impossible to pull it off) that he caused a funeral pile to be erected on Mount Œta, where he then was ; and spreading over it the skin of the Nemean lion, laid himself on it as on a couch, and with his head reclining on his club, ordered the pile to be

set on fire. After his death he was admitted into heaven as a god, and received in marriage Hebe, the goddess of youth.

Hicĕtas See *Icetas.*

Hipparīnus, i, m., a Syracusan grandee, the father of Dion.—A son of Dionysius the elder.

Hippo, ōnis, m., a seaport town of Numidia, near Bona, in the modern territory of Algiers.

Hipponicus, i, m., an Athenian, the father-in-law of Alcibiades.

Hispānia, æ, f., Spain, a large country in the southwest of Europe. It is situated between 36° and 44° north lat.; and between 10° west, and 3° east long.; being about 700 miles long, and 500 miles broad. It is separated from France by the Pyrenees; in all other parts it is surrounded by the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Spain was divided by the Romans into Hispania Citerior and Ulterior, Hither and Farther Spain. Augustus divided it into three parts, Tarraconensis, Bætica, and Lusitania. Tarraconensis comprehended all the north of Spain, from the Pyrenees to the mouth of the Douro. The southern division was called Bætica, from Bætis, the Guadalquivir, its principal river; the western region, comprehending Portugal, was called Lusitania.

Histiæus, i, m., a native of Miletus, a colleague of Miltiades in the command of the army which Darius, when setting out on his expedition against Scythia, left to guard his bridge over the Danube.

Homĕrus, i, m., the first and greatest of epic poets, supposed to have lived upwards of nine hundred years before the birth of Christ. The place of his nativity is unknown; not fewer than seven illustrious cities contended for that honor, viz., Athens, Argos, Rhodes, Salamis, Smyrna, Chios, and Colophon. His two principal poems are the Iliad, in which he describes the war against Troy; and the Odyssey, in which he relates the wanderings of the Grecian adventurers, and chiefly of Ulysses, in their return home after Troy had fallen.

Hortensius, i, m., Q., a celebrated Roman orator, the contemporary, the rival, yet the friend of Cicero.

Hystaspes, is, m., a noble Persian, father of king Darius.

I.

Icĕtas, æ, m., a person who obtained the supreme power at Syracuse after the death of Dionysius. He was conquered by Timoleon.

Iōnes, um, m, Ionians, inhabitants of Ionia.

Iōnia, æ, f., a country in the west of Asia Minor, on the shore of the Ægean sea, having Mysia on the north and Caria on the south.

Iphicratensis, is, e, adj., of or pertaining to Iphicrates.

Iphicrătes, is, m., an Athenian general, who distinguished himself by the improvements which he introduced into military discipline, and by his successes against the Thracians and Lacedæmonians.

Ismenias, æ, m., a Theban, who, along with Pelopidas, was taken prisoner by Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ.

Ister, ri, m., the name which the Danube assumes near its mouth. This river, the largest in Europe, rises in Suabia, and flowing

through Austria, Hungary, and Tartary, falls into the Euxine, or Black sea, after a course of more than 1,300 miles.

Italia, *æ*, *f.*, a celebrated country in the south of Europe, bounded on the north by Switzerland and Germany, on the northwest by France, and surrounded on its other sides by the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, or the Gulf of Venice. It is about 600 miles in length, and 400 at its greatest breadth; being situated between 38° and 47° north lat., and between 6° and 19° east long. from London. It was known to the ancients by a variety of names, *Ausonia*, *Œnotria*, *Saturnia*, &c.; and was called by the Greeks *Hesperia*, because it lay west of them. Before the time of Augustus, that part of Italy to the north of Macra and the Rubicon, was called Gallia Cisalpina, and was divided by the Po into two parts, called Cispadana and Transpadana. The principal districts of Italy Proper were *Etruria*, *Umbria*, *Picenum*, *Latium*, or the district of Rome; *Campania*, *Samnium*, *Apulia*, *Calabria*, *Lucania*, and *Brutii*. The southern part of Italy was colonized by Greeks, and was hence called Magna Græcia.

Italĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of Italy, Italian.

J.

Janus, *i*, *m.*, the god of the year, who presided over the gates of heaven, and over peace and war. His temple was open in time of war, and shut in time of peace; and during seven hundred years of the Roman commonwealth was shut only three times. Janus is generally represented with two faces, with a key in his right hand, because he presides over gates and avenues; and sometimes with the number 300 in one hand, and 65 in the other, to intimate that he presides over the year, the first month of which bears his name.

Jason, *ŏnis*, *m.*, the son of Æson, king of Iolcos, and Alcimede, celebrated for his expedition to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece. —A tyrant of Thessaly, the ardent friend of Timotheus, to protect whom, when obliged to stand trial at Athens, Jason came from Thessaly, at his own imminent hazard.

Julii, *ōrum*, *m.*, an illustrious family at Rome. The most celebrated person of this family, and indeed of all the Romans, was Julius Cæsar, who abolished the republic, and established the imperial form of government.

Juno, *ōnis*, *f.*, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister and wife of Jupiter, and queen of the gods. She is represented in a long robe and magnificent dress; sometimes seated on a throne, with a diadem on her head, and a golden sceptre in her hand; and sometimes sitting or standing in a light car, drawn by peacocks, attended by the Auræ, or nymphs of the air, and by Iris, the goddess of the rainbow.

Junius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, belonging to the family of the Junii.

Jupĭter, *Jovis*, *m.*, the eldest son of Saturn and Ops. He was born and educated in Crete; and is said to have dethroned his father, whose kingdom he divided with his brothers, so that he himself obtained the dominion of the heavens, the air, and the earth;

Neptune, of the sea; and Pluto, of the infernal regions. Jupiter is usually represented sitting on an ivory throne, holding a sceptre in his left hand, and a thunderbolt in his right, attended by an eagle, and by Hebe, the daughter of Juno, and goddess of youth, or the boy Ganymedes, his cup-bearer.

L.

Labeo, ōnis, m., Quintus Fabius, a Roman consul in the year of the city 571. It was during his consulship that Hannibal died.

Lacĕdæmon, ŏnis, f., Lacedæmon, called likewise Sparta, the capita of Laconia, a country in the Peloponnesus. The inhabitants of Sparta were the most powerful people in Greece, and the most singular in their institutions; the tendency of which was to make them despise all the luxuries of life, and to inure them to temperance, hardships, and fatigue, and all the military virtues. They scorned to have their city surrounded with walls, accounting their valor their best security.

Lacĕdæmŏnius, a, um, adj., belonging to Lacedæmon, Lacedæmonian.

Laco, ōnis, m., an inhabitant of Laconia, a Lacedæmonian.

Laconĭca, or *Laconia, æ, f.*, a country of Greece, in the Peloponnesus Its chief city was Lacedæmon, or Sparta.

Lamăchus, i, m., an Athenian, one of the colleagues of Alcibiades in the command of the Syracusan expedition.

Lamprus, i, m., a celebrated Greek musician.

Lampsăcus, i, f., or *um, i, n.*, a famous town in Mysia, on the Hellespont.

Laphystius, i, m., a factious Syracusan, who wished to bring himself into notice by his opposition to Timoleon.

Lemnii, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Lemnos.

Lemnos, or *us, i, f.*, now called Stalimene, an island in the north of the Ægean sea, about 112 miles in circumference. It was sacred to the god Vulcan, who alighted on the island when kicked out of heaven by Jupiter.

Leonătus, i, m., one of the generals of Alexander, whose life he once saved in battle. After the death of Alexander, he wished to make himself master of Macedonia; and endeavored, in vain, to gain over Eumenes to his designs.

Leonĭdas, æ, m., a king of Sparta, who, with three hundred of his countrymen, withstood for some time the whole army of Xerxes, at the pass of Thermopylæ. Leonidas, with his heroic comrades, were all overpowered and slain; and a monument was erected to their memory on the spot where they fell, with this inscription: "*Stranger, tell at Sparta, that we lie here in obedience to her laws.*"

Leotychĭdes, æ, m., a Spartan king, who defeated the Persian fleet and army at Mycale, on the same day that they were overcome in the famous battle of Platæa.—A son of Agis, king of Sparta, who was the competitor of Agesilaus for the throne.

Lesbos, or *us, i, f.*, now called Mitylene, an island in the Ægean sea, to the north of Chios; it was famous for its beauty and its excel-

lent wine. This island was the birthplace of Alcæus, the father of lyric poetry.

Leucosyri, ōrum, m., the white Syrians, the ancient name of the Cappadocians, and of the inhabitants of that part of Cilicia next to Cappadocia.

Leuctra, ōrum, n., a town of Bœotia, near which Epaminondas routed the Spartans in a great battle.

Leuctricus, a, um, adj., of Leuctra.

Ligŭria, æ, f., a country of Gallia Cispadana, in Italy, extending from the Var on the east of Savoy, to the Macra, now the Magra, on the borders of Etruria.

Ligus, or *Ligur, ŭris, m.*, a native of Liguria. The Ligurians were celebrated as mariners, and were chiefly employed in the Roman navy.

Longus, i, m., Tiberius, a Roman consul, who, along with his colleague, Scipio, was defeated by Hannibal at Trebia.

Lucāni, ōrum, m., Lucanians, the inhabitants of Lucania.

Lucānia, æ, f., a country of Italy, extending from the gulf of Tarentum to the Tuscan sea, and forming the entrance of the foot of the boot.

Lucretius, i, m., a celebrated Roman poet, who embraced the philosophical tenets of Epicurus, which he has beautifully illustrated, in a poem of six books, entitled, *De Rerum Natura.* He died in the forty-fourth year of his age, about fifty-four years before the Christian era.

Lutatius. See *Catulus.*

Lucullus, i, m., Lucius, a Roman general, who distinguished himself in the Mithridatic war, in which, however, he was superseded by Pompey. Lucullus was a man of great wealth; and was remarkable for his love of splendor and magnificence.

Lusitāni, orum, m., Lusitanians, inhabitants of Lusitania.

Lusitānia, æ, f., one of the provinces of ancient Spain, comprehending Portugal.

Lydia, æ, f., called also Mæonia, a country of Asia Minor, to the east of Ionia. Its capital was Sardis.

Lydii, ōrum, m., Lydians, inhabitants of Lydia.

Lysander, ri, m., a celebrated Spartan general, who, in a decisive battle at Ægos Potamos, in Thrace, ruined the Athenians—took Athens after a siege of six months—and vested the government in thirty men, known by the name of the thirty tyrants. Lysander next endeavored to subvert the government of his own country, but with less success. He fell in a battle against the Thebans.

Lysimăchus, i, m., an Athenian, father of Aristides.—One of the generals of Alexander the Great. After the death of Alexander, he took possession of Thrace, and afterwards of Macedon. There his cruelty rendered him so odious, that the greater number of his subjects fled to Seleucus in Asia. Lysimachus pursued them thither; and was killed in a battle with Seleucus, in the eightieth year of his age.

Lysis, is, m., a native of Tarentum, who embraced the philosophy of Pythagoras, in which he instructed Epaminondas.

M.

the Baltic, who had defeated seven Roman generals, and threatened to overrun all Italy. He defeated them with prodigious slaughter. On this occasion he was continued five years in the consulship. A violent contest took place between Marius and Sylla, for the honor of being chosen to oppose Mithridates, king of Pontus, the greatest monarch of the east. Sylla prevailed, and Marius was obliged to flee for his life. Being recalled, however, by Cinna, and created consul for the seventh time, he took cruel revenge on his enemies, and inundated Rome with the blood of its noblest citizens. Sylla, having defeated Mithridates, was hastening to retaliate on Marius for these enormities, but Marius died before his return, in the seventieth year of his age.

Massagĕtæ, ārum, m., a people of Scythia, to the east of the Caspian sea, beyond the Jaxartes.

Media, æ, f., a country of Asia, extending along the south of the Caspian sea. Its capital was Ecbatana.

Medīcus, a, um, adj., belonging to Media.

Medus, a, um, adj., of Media, *subs.*, *m.*, a Mede.

Meneclīdes, is, m., a Theban, the opponent of Epaminondas.

Menelāus, ī, f., a seaport town between Egypt and Cyrene; here Agesilaus died.

Menestheus, eos, m., the son of Iphicrates, by the daughter of Cotus, king of Thrace.

Messēna, æ, Messene, es, f., the capital of Messenia, a district of the Peloponnesus. A colony from this city founded the town of Messina in Sicily.

Micythus, i, m., a youth through whom Diomedon, by order of the Persian monarch, attempted to bribe Epaminondas.

Milēsius, a, um, adj., of Miletus.

Milētus, i, f., a city of Ionia, on the confines of Caria.

Miltiădes, is, m., an Athenian general, who acquired immortal fame by his patriotic valor, and especially by the victory which, at the head of ten thousand Athenians, he gained on the plains of Marathon, over the army of Darius, consisting of 100,000 men. In consequence of his failure in an attack on the island of Paros, his ungrateful countrymen suspected him of being in traitorous correspondence with the Persians; condemned him to pay a fine of fifty talents; and as he was unable to discharge it, threw him into prison, where he died.

Minerva, æ, f, the goddess of wisdom and of war; said to have sprung from the brain of Jupiter, from which Vulcan released her by cleaving her father's head with a blow of his axe. Minerva was the inventress of spinning and weaving; the patroness of learning, and of the liberal arts. The olive was her favorite tree She is generally represented as an armed virgin, beautiful but stern, with azure eyes; having a helmet on her head, and a plume nodding formidably in the air; holding in her right hand a spear, and in her left a shield covered with the skin of the goat Amalthea, by which she was nursed; in the middle of her shield was the head of the Gorgon Medusa, which turned every one who looked at it into stone.

Minutius, i, m., Rufus, master of horse to Fabius Maximus, the dic-

tator. Minutius was as rash as Fabius was cautious; and the army, dissatisfied with the inactivity in which they were kept by that able commander, took advantage of his absence at Rome to procure the advancement of Minutius to equal authority with the dictator. Minutius rashly hazarded a battle with Hannibal; and it was only by the unexpected arrival of Fabius that his army was saved from destruction. He acknowledged his error, and ever after submitted implicitly to the directions of his commander. He afterwards fell in the battle of Cannæ.—Rufus, consul at Rome the third year after Hannibal was banished from Carthage.

Mithridātes, is, m., king of Pontus, and the seventh of that name, was one of the most accomplished and warlike princes that ever filled a throne. He was the inveterate enemy of the Romans, of whom he ordered 80,000 to be massacred in one night throughout his dominions. The Mithridatic war, which continued with few intervals for thirty years, is one of the most important recorded in the annals of Rome. It was successively carried on by Sylla, Muræna, Lucullus, and Pompey. The latter forced Mithridates, after many disasters, to take refuge in Scythia, where he was meditating an invasion of Italy, in imitation of Hannibal, when his army mutinied, and transferred the command to Pharnaces, his son. Seeing himself thus abandoned and betrayed by his own children, he terminated his life by poison. The joy which his death occasioned at Rome was equal to the terror which his arms had inspired.

Mithrobarzānes, is, m., the father-in-law of Datames.

Mitylēne, es, f., the capital city of the island Lesbos.

Mitylēnæi, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Mitylene.

Mnemon, ŏnis, m., a surname given to Artaxerxes on account of his retentive memory.

Mocilla, æ, m., L. Julius, a Roman prætor, protected by Atticus after the battle of Philippi.

Molossi, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Molossis.

Molossis, ĭdis, f., a district of Epirus, celebrated for a breed of dogs remarkable for their size, fierceness, and noisy barking.

Munychia, æ, f., one of the three ports of Athens.

Mutīna, æ, f., now Modena, a city in Gallia Cispadana, the capital of the modern duchy of Modena.

Mycăle, es, f., a promontory of Ionia, opposite to the island Samos, near which the Persians and their allies were defeated by Cimon. *Cim.* ii.

Myus, untis, f., a town of Ionia, near the mouth of the Meander, given by Artaxerxes to Themistocles, to furnish him with meat.

N.

Naxus, or *os, i, f.*, now Naxia, an island in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, to the southeast of Delos. Naxos was fruitful in wine, and therefore sacred to Bacchus.

Nectanēbes, is, or *us, i, m.*, a king of Egypt, who formed an alliance with Agesilaus, king of Sparta, and with his assistance quelled a rebellion of his own subjects, and endeavored to defend himself

against the power of the Persians. He was at length subdued by Darius, and Egypt became from that time tributary to Persia

Neocles, is, or *us, i, m.*, an Athenian, father of Themistocles.

Neontichos, i, f., a fort in Thrace.

Neoptolĕmus, i, m., a relation and general of Alexander the Great. After the death of Alexander, Neoptolemus received Armenia as his province, and being supported by Craterus, made war against Eumenes, by whom he was killed in single combat.

Nepos, ōtis, m., a Roman biographer and historian, author of these Lives of Eminent Commanders, was born at Hostilia, a village of the Varonenses, on the Po. He was the intimate friend of Atticus and Cicero; and, like his other learned contemporaries, was much patronised by the emperor Augustus. He published three books of chronicles and some other historical works; but none of his writings are now extant except the Lives of Eminent Commanders, and a few fragments of his other productions. Nepos is deservedly admired for the purity of his style.

Neptunus, i, m., the second son of Saturn and Ops, who, in the division of his father's kingdom, after he was dethroned by Jupiter, received the empire of the sea. He is generally represented holding a trident in his hand, standing in a chariot of shells drawn by sea-horses or dolphins, and attended by animals resembling men in the upper part and fish in the under.

Nero, ōnis, m., Claudius, a Roman general, who intercepted Hasdrubal while hastening from Spain with reinforcements to his brother Hannibal. The name of several of the Roman emperors, of whom the most infamous for cruelty was Nero Claudius Cæsar, adopted by Claudius.

Nicānor, ŏris, m., a general, who was appointed governor of Athens by Cassander.

Nicias, æ, m., an Athenian general, who was the colleague of Alcibiades in the Syracusan expedition. When Alcibiades fled from the persecution of his enemies Nicias was left sole commander. For some time he conducted the siege with vigor and with considerable success. But the Syracusans, reinforced by the Lacedæmonians, soon gained the advantage; and after various disasters, Nicias was obliged to surrender himself with his whole army. He was put to death by the Syracusans.

Nilus, i, m., the principal river yet known in Africa. It flows through Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt, fertilizing the latter country by its periodical inundations. These inundations are occasioned by the rains which fall in Abyssinia. The waters begin to rise about the middle of June, and continue for about forty or fifty days, when they again gradually subside.

Nomentānus, a, um, adj., of Nomentum.

Nomentum, i, n., now Lamentana, a town of the Sabines, near the Tiber

Nora, æ, f., now Nour, a strong fortress in Phrygia, on the confines of Lycaonia and Cappadocia.

Numĭdæ, arum, m., the inhabitants of Numidia.

Numĭdia, æ, f., a large kingdom in Africa, adjoining to the territories of Carthage.

Nysæus, i, m., the son of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse

O.

P.

in Italy; it rises in the south of Piedmont, and after a course of 480 miles, discharges itself into the Adriatic, or gulf of Venice, by four mouths.

Pamphylia, æ, f., a country in Asia Minor, to the northeast of Lycia, on the shore of the Mediterranean

Pandates, is, m., a confidential friend of Datames, and keeper of the treasury of Artaxerxes.

Paphlăgo, ŏnis, m., a Paphlagonian, a native of Paphlagonia.

Paphlăgonia, æ, f., a country in Asia Minor, on the shore of the Black sea, to the west of the Sinus Amisenus, (gulf of Samsoun.)

Parætăca, æ, f., a country of Persia, on the confines of Media.

Parætăci, orum, m., inhabitants of Parætaca.

Paros, or *us, i, f.*, one of the Cyclades islands in the Ægean sea, famous for marble, the whitest in the world.

Parius, a, um, adj., belonging to Paros.

Parii, orum, m., inhabitants of Paros.

Patroclus, i, m., an illustrious Grecian chief, the companion and beloved friend of Achilles, was killed by Hector at the siege of Troy. Revenge for the death of his friend roused Achilles from the inactivity in which, from resentment against Agamemnon, he had for some time continued. He rushed in fury to the field, slew Hector, and dragged his body three times round the walls of Troy.

Paulus, i, m. See *Æmilius.*

Pausanias, æ, m., a Spartan general, who signalized himself by the defeat of the Persians under Mardonius, in the battle of Platæa. His ambition rising with his success, he proposed to betray his country to Xerxes, on condition of receiving that monarch's daughter in marriage. His treasonable correspondence was discovered, and he was starved to death in the temple of Minerva, where he had taken refuge. It is said that his mother brought the first stone to block up the doors of the temple.

Peducæus, i, m., Sextus, a friend of Atticus.

Pelopĭdas, æ, m., a Theban general, who restored the liberty of his native city, when oppressed by the Lacedæmonians; and afterwards, in concert with Epaminondas, exalted the power of Thebes to a temporary superiority over the other Grecian states. He fell in a battle against Alexander of Pheræ.

Peloponnēsiăcus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Peloponnesus.

Peloponnēsii, orum, m., the inhabitants of Peloponnesus.

Peloponnēsus, i, f., a peninsula in the southern part of Greece, now called the Morea. It is connected with the rest of Greece by the isthmus of Corinth, about five miles in breadth. It was divided into six regions or districts, Achaia, Elis, Messenia, Laconia, Arcadia, and Argolis.

Perdiccas, æ, m., a favorite general of Alexander the Great. Alexander in his last moments gave Perdiccas his ring, thus seeming to intimate that he wished him to be his successor. When, on the division of the empire among the different commanders, each of them wished to make himself absolute, Perdiccas proposed to subdue them one by one. For this purpose he entered into a league with Eumenes, but was at last, after much bloodshed on

both sides, completely overpowered; and while in Egypt was assassinated in his tent by his own officers.

Pergăměni, orum, m., the inhabitants of Pergamus.

Pergămus, i, f., now called BERGAMO, a city of Mysia, the residence of king Eumenes, and the other Attalic princes.

Perīcles, is, m., an illustrious Athenian, who for 40 years held the government of his native city, and was equally distinguished as a statesman, a general, and an orator. Under his administration the fine arts attained their perfection in Athens, and the city was embellished with those splendid specimens of architecture, sculpture, and painting, which have commanded the admiration of all succeeding ages. Pericles was the father-in-law of Alcibiades.

Perinthus, i, f., the same as Heraclea, (now EREKLI,) a town of Thrace, on the Propontis.

Persæ, arum, m., Persians, inhabitants of Persia.

Persia, æ, f., or *Persis, ĭdis*, a large country of Asia, which in its ancient state extended from the Hellespont to the Indus, above 2,800 miles, and from Pontus to the shores of Arabia, above 2,000 miles. As a province Persia was much smaller, being bounded on the north by Media, on the west by Elymais, on the south by the Persian gulf, and on the east by Carmania. The Persian Empire was founded by Cyrus the Great, B. C. 561, and terminated by Alexander, who conquered Darius, the last monarch of Persia, B. C. 333.

Persĭcus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Persia.

Peucestes, æ, m., a Macedonian, who was commander of Alexander's body-guard. In the general division of the empire after Alexander's death, Peucestes received Persia as his kingdom.

Phalēreus, i, m. See *Demetrius.*

Phalēreus portus, called also *Phalērum*, or *Phalēra, orum*, the most ancient of the three harbors of Athens, and the nearest to the city, but small and incommodious.

Phalērĭcus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Phalerean harbor.

Pharnabăzus, i, m., a Persian satrap, to whom Alcibiades fled for refuge, and who basely betrayed that unfortunate Athenian, at the demand of Lysander.

Pheræ, ārum, f., a town of Thessaly, and the capital of the tyrant Alexander; a town of Laconia.

Pheræus, a, um, adj., of Pheræ.

Phidias, æ, m., (1,) a celebrated statuary of Athens in the age of Pericles. (2,) A friend of Atticus.

Philinus, i, m., a native of Agrigentum, who fought under Hannibal against the Romans.

Philippensis, is, e, adj., of Philippi.

Philippi, orum, m., a town of Macedonia, north from the island Thasos, where Brutus and Cassius were defeated in a decisive battle by Antony and Octavius.

Philippus, i, m., king of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the Great. He was the fourth son of Amyntas, and received his education in the house of Epaminondas of Thebes. His ambition was scarcely inferior to that of his son; and by the extension of his power in Greece, and the admirable discipline which he in-

troduced into the Macedonian army, he paved the way for the conquests of Alexander. He was stabbed by a young man of the name of Pausanias, as he was celebrating the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra; and it was suspected that the murder was instigated by his wife Olympias.

Philippus, i, m., the last king of Macedonia of that name, was son of Demetrius. In his infancy Antigonus seized on his throne and reigned twelve years, on whose death Philip recovered his rights, and distinguished himself by his war against the Romans. At last, however, he was completely conquered, and obliged to accept of peace on terms disadvantageous to his kingdom and degrading to his dignity. After having the latter years of his life embittered by dissensions in his family, he died in the 42d year of his reign, B. C. 179.

Philistus, i, m., a Syracusan, who wrote a history of Sicily in twelve books.

Philŏcles, is, m., an Athenian commander, who, through jealousy, rejected the advice of Alcibiades, and was, in consequence, defeated by Lysander at Ægos Potamos.

Philocrătes, is, m., a Syracusan, brother to Dion.

Philostrătus, i, m., a Syracusan, brother of Dion.

Phocion, ōnis, m., an Athenian, contemporary with Demosthenes, alike distinguished by his private and public virtues. He withstood the attempts of Philip to take possession of Eubœa; and with still nobler heroism, rejected the liberal offers by which that crafty monarch endeavored to lull asleep his patriotism. After performing the most signal services to his country, and by his unbending integrity meriting the honorable appellation of *Good*, he was suspected by his ungrateful countrymen of partiality to their enemies; and when upwards of 80 years of age was condemned to die by poison.

Phœbīdas, æ, m., a Lacedæmonian general who seized the citadel of Thebes Though the Lacedæmonians affected to condemn this aggression, and even imposed on Phœbidas a heavy penalty, yet they retained the citadel till their garrison was expelled by Pelopidas.

Phœnīces, um, m., the inhabitants of Phœnice.

Phœnīce, es, f., Phœnicia, a country in Syria, of which Tyre and Sidon were the principal towns.

Phrygiu, æ, f., an extensive country in Asia Minor, divided into Phrygia Magna and Phrygia Minor; the latter of which was also called the Troas. The inhabitants of Phrygia were called Phryges.

Phyle, es, f., a strong fort in Attica, about twelve miles and a half northeast from Athens.

Piræus, i, m., the principal port of Athens. It was fortified with a wall, which included both the city and harbor,—about seven miles and a half in length, and sixty feet in height. The thickness of this wall was greater than the space occupied by two wagons.

Pisander, ri, m., a Spartan commander during the Peloponnesian war, whom the Lacedæmonians intrusted with a large fleet for

the purpose of overwhelming Conon, whose influence with the Persian monarch alarmed their jealousy. An engagement took place in which the Lacedæmonians were defeated, and Pisander, their admiral, was killed.

Pisĭdæ, arum, m., the inhabitants of PISIDIA, a mountainous country in Asia Minor, to the south of Phrygia.

Pisistrătus, i, m., an Athenian, a kinsman of Solon the founder of the Athenian government. Pisistratus, by patronising the poor, and by other artful schemes, obtained the supreme power in Athens, B. C. 560, which he held for thirty years, and transmitted to his sons Hippias and Hipparchus. At length two patriotic friends, Harmodius and Aristogiton, burning with indignation at the oppression of the tyrants, and particularly incensed by an insult which Hipparchus had offered to the sister of Harmodius, resolved to restore the liberty of their country, which they happily effected. B. C. 510.

Pittăcus, i, m., a native of the island of Lesbos or Mitylene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. After freeing his country from the tyranny of Melanchrus, and from the invasion of the Athenians, he was chosen by his grateful countrymen governor of their city. He retained the government for ten years, when he voluntarily resigned it, because he found the power and influence of a sovereign incompatible with the innocence and virtues of private life.

Platæa, æ, or *æ, ārum, f.*, a fortified town in Bœotia, near which the Persians, under Mardonius, were defeated, in a great battle, by the Greeks, commanded by Aristides and Pausanias.

Platæenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Platæa.

Plato, ōnis, m., an Athenian philosopher, the most celebrated of the disciples of Socrates, and the most accomplished and eloquent of the Greeks.

Pœcĭle, es, f., a portico at Athens, adorned with various engravings and pictures, where Zeno the philosopher used to walk and teach; hence his followers were called Stoics, from the Greek word stoa, a porch.

Pœnus, i, m., a Carthaginian, a native of Carthage.

Polybius, i, m., a native of Arcadia, who wrote the history of the Greeks and Romans, in forty books, of which only seventeen are preserved.

Polymnus, i, m., a Theban, father of Epaminondas.

Polysperchon, ontis, m., one of the generals of Alexander the Great. Antipater, at his death, appointed him governor of Macedonia, in preference to his own son Cassander,—a preference, of which the cruelty and incapacity of Polysperchon proved him to be very unworthy.

Pompeius, i, m., Cneius, surnamed Magnus, for his great exploits, was one of the most illustrious generals that ever appeared in Rome. The rivalship between Pompey and Julius Cæsar was the cause of that civil war which terminated in the elevation of Cæsar to absolute power, under the name of Perpetual Dictator Pompey was finally defeated in the great battle of Pharsalia, and was assassinated in his flight to Egypt.

Pompōnius Titus. See *Atticus.*

Pontus, i, f., a large country of Asia Minor, which extended along the Euxine sea from Colchis to the river Halys

Procles, is, or *us, i, m.*, son of Aristodemus and Argia, and twin brother of Eurysthenes. The continual dissensions between the two brothers, both of whom sat on the throne of Sparta, were transmitted to their descendants.

Propontis, ĭdis, f., the Sea of Marmora, between the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles, and the Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople.

Proserpĭna, æ, f., the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, was carried off by Pluto, as she was gathering flowers in the vale of Enna in Sicily, and thus became queen of the infernal regions.

Prusias, æ, m., a king of Bithynia, to whose court Hannibal fled for refuge. The Romans heard of the Carthaginian's retreat, and insisted that Prusias should deliver him into their hands. See *Hannibal.*

Ptolemæus, i, m., the name of the Egyptian kings, after the death of Alexander the Great.

Publius, i, m., a prænomen common among the Romans.

Pydna, æ, f., a town of Pieria in Macedonia.

Pylæmĕnes, is, m., a native of Paphlagonia, who went to the Trojan war, and was slain by Patroclus. according to Cornelius Nepos; but according to Homer, by Menelaus

Pyrenæus, a. um, adj., of or belonging to the Pyrenees, mountains which separate France from Spain.

Pyrrhus, i, m., a celebrated king of Epirus, who, being invited by the Tarentines into Italy, for some time waged war successfully against the Romans, but was at last defeated by Curius.

Pythagŏras, æ, m., a native of Samos. a celebrated philosopher, founder of the sects called Pythagoræi, Pythagoreans.

Pythia, æ, f., the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles under the supposed inspiration of the god. Apollo himself was called Pythias from having slain the serpent Python; hence his priestess was named Pythia.

Q.

Quirīnus, i, m., the name given to Romulus, the founder of Rome, after he was ranked among the gods, either from *quiris*, a spear, or *Cures*, a city of the Sabines.

Quirinālis, is, e, adj., of or pertaining to Romulus; Mons Quirinus, now Monte Cavallo, one of the hills on which Rome was built,—so called from a temple of Quirinus, or Romulus, which stood on it.

R.

Rhodănus, i, m., a large and rapid river, which rises among the Helvetian Alps in Switzerland, passes through the lake of Geneva, and entering the territories of France, is joined by the Saône, the

ancient Arar; after which it takes a southern direction, and falls into the Mediterranean sea at Marseilles.

Rhodii, orum, m., the Rhodians, inhabitants of Rhodus.

Rhodus, or *os, i, f.*, a celebrated island in the Ægean sea, on the coast of Lycia. It was remarkable for the purity of its atmosphere; and was supposed to be peculiarly favored by Phœbus, the god of the Sun. The colossal statue of Phœbus, made of brass, was the principal curiosity which it had to boast of. It was the work of Chares, a native of the island; and was about 105 feet high. Rhodes was famous in ancient times for its power by sea. It is about 125 miles in circumference.

Roma, æ, f., the principal city of Italy, and long mistress of the world, was founded by Romulus, about 753 years before the Christian era. It was built on seven hills, called the Palatine, the Cœlian, the Janiculum, the Aventiue, the Viminal, Quirinal, and Esquiline hills. Concerning the extent of this city, authors are not agreed;—Pliny says, that its circumference was twenty miles; and it is said to have contained four millions of inhabitants,—a population three times greater than that of London. It had 644 towers on its walls, of which 300 remain; and 37 gates. Perhaps nothing in Rome was more remarkable than its aqueducts, which conveyed water from the distance of many miles, and were carried over valleys, supported by brick arches, reared at a prodigious expense. At the foot of the Capitoline hill was the forum, or place of public business; between the Palatine and Aventine hills, the Circus Maximus, a mile in circumference; and along the Tiber, the Campus Martius, where the Comitia were held, and where the youth performed their exercises.

Romāni, ōrum, m., the Romans, inhabitants of Rome.

Romānus, a, um, adj., of Rome, Roman.

Romŭlus, i, m., was the grandson of Numitor, king of Alba, who had been supplanted by his brother Amulius. To prevent any disturbance from the family of Numitor, the usurper caused his sons to be destroyed, and made his daughter Rhea Silvia, or Ilia, a vestal virgin. Ilia, however, became the mother of twin sons, whose father, she pretended, was the god Mars. Being exposed by order of Amulius, the infants were saved and brought up by a shepherd. When they grew up, having discovered the secret of their birth, they slew Amulius, and reinstated Numitor on the throne. They next resolved to build a city in the place where they had been brought up. To determine which of them should have the honor of founding the city, they had recourse to omens, which proved favorable to Romulus. Remus was soon after killed, as he leaped in derision over his brother's walls. Romulus, invested with the sovereignty of the new city, greatly extended its territory by conquest; and growing insolent and oppressive through success, he was put to death by the senators, after a reign of thirty-seven years. The senators gave out that he had been taken up to heaven; and he was thenceforth worshipped as a god under the name of Quirinus.

S.

33*

Scythia, *æ*, *f.*, a vast tract of country in the north of Europe and Asia, unexplored by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Scythissa, *æ*, *f.*, a woman of Scythia

Seleucus, *i*, *m.*, one of Alexander's generals, who was distinguished by the epithet of Nicator the *Victorious*. In the partition of Alexander's conquests, after his death, Babylon was allotted to Seleucus. He enlarged his dominions by the conquest of Media, and several of the neighboring provinces; and founded the city of Antioch in Syria. He was murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, a man on whom he had conferred many important favors.

Sena, *æ*, *f.*, a town of Picenum, in Italy, near the mouth of the river Mysus.

Servilia, *æ*, *f.*, a sister of Cato of Utica, and mother of Marcus Brutus.

Sestos, or *us*, *i*, *f.*, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus, on the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.

Seuthes, *is*, *m.*, a king of the Thracians, in the time of Alcibiades.

Sicilia, *æ*, *f.*, Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean sea, at the southern extremity of Italy, from which it is separated by the *Fretum Siculum*, the Straits of Messina. It extends from 36° 35′ to 38° 25′ north latitude, and from 12° 50′ to 16° 5′ east longitude; its greatest length being 210 miles, its breadth 133, and its circumference 820. Sicily, on account of its fertility, was considered the principal granary of the Romans.

Sicŭli, *orum*, *m.*, the Sicilians, inhabitants of Sicily.

Sicŭlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of Sicily, Sicilian.

Sigæum, *i*, *n.*, a town, port, and promontory of Troas, in Asia Minor, not far from Troy.

Silēnus, *i*, *m.*, a Carthaginian historian, who wrote an account of the affairs of his country in the Greek language; he is sometimes called Philinus.

Socrătes, *i*, *m.*, a native of Athens, the most celebrated philosopher of antiquity for wisdom and virtue. His opposition to the Sophists, whose false pretensions to science he despised and ridiculed, excited their implacable hatred; and by them he was charged before the judges of Athens, with introducing new divinities and corrupting the youth. His innocence and worth were unable to protect him against their machinations; and he was condemned to die by drinking the juice of hemlock. During the interval between his sentence and death, he displayed the greatest fortitude and magnanimity; and refused to avail himself of the means which his friends had procured for his escape. He drank the poison without emotion, supported by the consciousness of his innocence and the hope of immortality.

Socrătĭcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Socrates.

Sophrosyne, *es*, *f.*, a daughter of Dionysius the elder.

Sosīlus, *i*, *m.*, a Spartan historian, the friend of Hannibal, and his instructor in the Greek language.

Sosius, *i*, *m.*, a Roman consul, in the year when Atticus died.

Sparta, *æ*, *f.*, the capital of Laconia. See *Lacedæmon*.

Spartāni, *ōrum*, *m.*, the Spartans, inhabitants of Sparta.

Strymon, *ŏnis*, *m.*, a river forming the ancient boundary between

T.

Terentius, i, m., Varro, a Roman consul, defeated by Hannibal in Apulia.

Teribăzus, i, m., a governor of Sardis, by whom Conon was thrown into prison.

Thachus, or *Tachus, i, m.*, a king of Egypt, who was assisted by the Greeks in his war against Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia. Agesilaus, the Spartan commander, afterwards deserted him, and went over to his enemy and rival, Nectanebus.

Thasos, or *us, i, f.*, now Thapso, an island in the north of the Ægean sea, near the mouth of the Nessus in Thrace; it abounded in wine and beautiful marble. Its inhabitants were called *Thasii*.

Thebāni, ōrum, m., Thebans, inhabitants of Thebæ.

Thebæ, ārum, f., Thebes, the capital of Bœotia, built by Cadmus, the Phœnician, from whom the citadel was called Cadmea.

Themistŏcles, is, m., a celebrated Athenian, the contemporary and rival of Aristides. By defeating the Persian fleet near Salamis, he freed Greece from the terror of the invasion of Xerxes; by rebuilding the walls of the Piræus, and augmenting the navy of Athens, he wrested from the Lacedæmonians the empire of the sea, and rendered his native country the first power of Greece. Yet his countrymen, with their characteristic ingratitude, condemned him to exile; and after having in vain sought a place of refuge among the states of Greece, he fled to the court of the Persian monarch Artaxerxes, whose father he had defeated, and whose fleets he had destroyed. Artaxerxes received him with distinguished respect; and assigned him for his maintenance the revenues of three cities. But when the king prepared to make war against Greece the patriotism of Themistocles returned in all its vigor; and to save himself from the necessity of rebellion on the one hand, and ingratitude on the other, he terminated his life by drinking bull's blood.

Theopompus, i, m., a native of the island Chios, who attained distinguished reputation as an orator and historian. He was a pupil of Isocrates; and carried off the prize of oratory on one occasion when his master was his competitor. Only fragments of his compositions now remain.

Theramĕnes, is, m., an Athenian general in the days of Alcibiades. He was one of the thirty tyrants whom Lysander set over Athens; but by resisting the cruelties and oppression of Critias and his other colleagues he incurred their resentment, and was condemned to die by drinking the juice of hemlock.

Thermopylæ, ārum, f., a celebrated pass between Greece Proper and Thessaly—formed by Mount Œta, which here terminated in a precipice, and the Sinus Maliacus, or Malian gulf. This pass was only sixty paces broad, and was justly considered the key of Greece: it was here that Leonidas, with a small body of Greeks, withstood for some time the whole army of Xerxes. See *Leonidas*.

Thessalia, æ, f., a country of Greece, between Macedonia and Greece Proper, having Epirus on the west and the Ægean sea on the east.

Thraces, um, m., Thracians, inhabitants of Thracia.

Thracia, æ, f., Thrace, now Romania, or Romelia, a large country in

the southeast of Europe, bounded on the north by Mount Hæmus, which separated it from Mæsia, on the east by the Euxine sea, the Thracian Bosphorus, or Straits of Constantinople, the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, and the Hellespont, or Dardanelles; on the south by the Ægean sea; and on the west by Macedonia, from which it was separated by the river Strymon.

Thrasybūlus, i, m., a celebrated Athenian, who, aided at first by only thirty friends, undertook and accomplished the expulsion of the thirty tyrants whom Lysander had set over Athens. He afterwards recovered the power of the Athenians in the Ægean sea and on the coast of Asia. He was killed in his camp by the inhabitants of Aspendus, whom his army had plundered without his knowledge.

Thucydĭdes, is, m., an Athenian historian of great celebrity. The pleasure which he felt on hearing some of the works of Herodotus read excited his emulation, and he resolved to attempt the same line of composition. He chose for his subject the war between the Athenians and Peloponnesians, of many of the transactions of which he had been an eye-witness. His narration is remarkable for its fidelity; and his style for a conciseness bordering sometimes on the obscure.

Thurii, ōrum, m., or *Thuriæ, ārum, f.*, or *Thurium, i, n.*, a city of Lucania, in Italy.

Thyus, i, m., a satrap of Paphlagonia, who revolted from Artaxerxes.

Tiber, or *Tibĕris, is*, contracted *Tibris*, or *Tybris, m.*, the river Tiber, on which Rome was situated. It rises among the Apennines, and falls into that part of the Mediterranean which was called the Tyrrhene sea, about twelve miles below Rome.

Tiberius, i, m., Longus, a Roman consul, defeated by Hannibal at Trebia.—Claudius Drusus Nero, the son of Livia, and adopted son of Augustus, whom he succeeded as emperor of Rome. Tiberius was infamous for his dissimulation, cruelty, and debauchery.

Timæus, i, m., a Sicilian historian, who flourished about 260 years B. C., and died in the 96th year of his age. None of his writings are extant.

Timoleon, ontis, m., a celebrated Corinthian, who rescued Syracuse from the tyranny of Dionysius; and having settled the government of that city, resigned his power. He died at a great age, universally regretted by the Syracusans; and was buried in the Timoleonteum.

Timoleonteum, i, n., a gymnasium, or school of military exercises, which Timoleon instituted at Syracuse.

Timophănes, is, m., a Corinthian, brother to Timoleon. He attempted to make himself tyrant of Corinth; to prevent which Timoleon, after having endeavored in vain to convince him of the impropriety of his conduct, caused him to be assassinated.

Timotheus, i, m., an Athenian general, son of Conon. He took Corcyra, and distinguished himself by his victories over the Thebans; but his countrymen, offended by the failure of the expedition against Samos, through the rashness of his colleague Chares, condemned Timotheus to pay a heavy fine.—He retired to Chalcis, where he died.

Tisagŏras, æ, m., a brother of Miltiades, who pleaded the cause of that general, when impeached by his jealous and ungrateful countrymen for his failure at Paros.

Tissaphernes, is, m., a satrap of Persia, who commanded the forces of Artaxerxes when attacked by Cyrus, in the battle of Cunaxa. For the victory which he then gained he obtained the daughter of Artaxerxes in marriage; but on being afterwards defeated by Agesilaus he was accused of treachery, and put to death by order of the king.

Tithraustes, æ, m., a Persian satrap, who succeeded Tissaphernes in the favor of Artaxerxes.

Titus, i, m., a common prænomen among the Romans.

Thrasymēnus, or *Trasimenus, i, m.*, the lake of Perugia, in Etruria, near which Hannibal defeated the Romans for the third time, under the consul Flaminius.

Torquātus, i, m., L. Manlius, a Roman consul, distinguished as being one of the friends of Atticus.

Trebia, æ, f., a river of Gallia Cispadana, rising in the Apennines, and running past Placentia into the Po. Near this river Hannibal defeated the Romans the second time, under the consul Sempronius.

Troas, ădis, f., the territory of Troy, in Asia, called also Phrygia Minor.

Trœzen, ēnis, or *ēne, es, f.*, now Damala, a city of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus.

Troïcus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Troy, Trojan.

Tuscŭlum, i, n., now called Frescati, a town of Latium, situated on the declivity of a hill, about twelve miles from Rome.

U.

Utĭca, æ, f., now Satcor, a town of Africa Propria, in the modern kingdom of Tunis, at the mouth of the river Bagrada. After the destruction of Carthage, Utica was the capital of the country. At this place Cato, having vainly opposed for some time the power of Cæsar, slew himself in despair, and is thence called Cato Uticensis.

V.

Valerius. See *Flaccus.*

Varro. See *Terentius*

Venusia, æ, f., a town of Apulia, on the confines of Lucania, the birthplace of the poet Horace.

Vettōnes, or *Vectōnes, um, m.*, a nation of hither Spain, adjoining to the Celtiberi.

Virgilius, i, m., Publius Maro, the prince of Latin poets, was born at Andes, near Mantua, about seventy years before Christ. His great work is the Æneid, an epic poem, written, as some suppose, at the request of Augustus, and intended as complimentary to the Roman nation, and particularly to the family of the Cæsars. His Eclogues delight us by their graceful simplicity and delicacy of sentiment; and his Georgics may be pronounced one of the mos

X.

Z.

INDEX.

[The *first* numeral refers to the chapter; the *second* to the paragraph; the *third* to the number of the question.—S. means, that the Synonymes are distinguished in the answer referred to.]

J.

L.

M.

N.

O.

Latin Classical Works.

Select Orations of M. Tullius Cicero

WITH NOTES, FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

BY E. A. JOHNSON,

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

12mo. 459 pages. Price $1.

This edition of Cicero's Select Orations possesses some special advantages for the student which are both new and important. It is the only edition which contains the improved text that has been prepared by a recent careful collation and correct deciphering of the best manuscripts of Cicero's writings. It is the work of the celebrated Orelli, Madvig, and Klotz, and has been done since the appearance of Orelli's complete edition. The Notes, by Professor Johnson, of the New York University, have been mostly selected, with great care, from the best German authors, as well as the English edition of Arnold.

From THOMAS CHASE, *Tutor in Latin in Harvard University.*

"An edition of Cicero like Johnson's has long been wanted; and the excellence of the text, the illustrations of words, particles, and pronouns, and the explanation of various points of construction and interpretation, bear witness to the Editor's familiarity with some of the most important results of modern scholarship, and entitle his work to a large share of public favor."

"It seems to us an improvement upon any edition of these orations that has been published in this country, and will be found a valuable aid in their studies to the lovers of classical literature."—*Troy Daily Whig,*

Cicero de Officiis,

WITH ENGLISH NOTES, MOSTLY TRANSLATED FROM ZUMPT AND BONNELL,

BY THOMAS A. THACHER,

OF YALE COLLEGE.

12mo. 194 pages. Price 90 Cents.

In this edition, a few historical notes have been introduced in cases where the Dictionary in common use have not been found to contain the desired information; the design of which is to aid the learner in understanding the contents of the treatises, the thoughts and reasoning of the author, to explain grammatical difficulties, and inculcate a knowledge of grammatical principles. The Editor has aimed throughout to guide rather than carry the learner through difficulties; requiring of him more study, in consequence of his help, than he would have devoted to the book without it.

From M. L. STOEVER, *Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Penn. College.*

"I have examined with much pleasure Prof. Thacher's edition of Cicero de Officiis, and am convinced of its excellence. The Notes have been prepared with great care and good judgment. Practical knowledge of the wants of the student has enabled the Editor to furnish just the kind of assistance required; grammatical difficulties are removed, and the obscurities of the treatise are explained, the interest of the learner is elicited, and his industry directed rather than superseded. There can be but one opinion with regard to the merits of the work, and I trust that Professor Thacher will be disposed to continue his labors so carefully commenced, in this department of classical learning."

Greek Classical Works.

Xenophon's Anabasis.

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY JAMES R. BOISE,

PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

12mo. 393 pages. Price $1.

A handsome and convenient edition of this great classic, really adapted to the wants of schools, has long been needed; the want is here met by Professor Boise in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. Decidedly the best German editions, whether text or commentary be considered, have appeared within the last few years; and of these Mr. Boise has made free use; while, at the same time, he has not lost sight of the fact that the classical schools of this country are behind those of Germany, and that simpler and more elementary explanations are therefore often necessary in a work prepared for American schools. Nothing has been put in the notes for the sake of a mere display of learning,—pedantry is out of place in a school-book; and nothing has been introduced by way of comment except what can be turned to practical use by the reader.

An historical introduction, which will enable the pupil to enter on his task intelligently, is prefixed. An abundance of geographical information, embodying the latest discoveries of travellers, is supplied; and the whole is illustrated with Kiepert's excellent map, showing the entire route of the ten thousand on their retreat.

From DR. WILLIAM SMITH, *London, Author of "History of Greece," "Dictionary of Antiquities," &c. &c.*

"I am very much obliged to you for a copy of your edition of Xenophon's Anabasis, which I have carefully inspected, and think to be decidedly the best edition of the work I have hitherto seen, for school and college purposes."

Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates

WITH NOTES AND AN INTRODUCTION.

BY R. D. C. ROBBINS,

PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES IN MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VERMONT.

12mo. 421 pages. Price $1.

This will be found an exceedingly useful book for College classes. The text is large and distinct, the typography accurate, and the notes judicious and scholarly. Instead of referring the student to a variety of books, few of which are within his reach, the editor has wisely supplied whatever is necessary. An admirable treatise on the Life of Socrates introduces the work, and English and Greek Indexes render it easy to refer to the text and notes.

From PROF. HARRISON, *University of Virginia.*

"The Notes contain, in much detail, the grammatical and other explanations which it would be convenient for the learner to have placed before him, instead of having to refer to various books. I have no doubt that the Notes are very carefully prepared, and in accordance with the best authorities."

Greek Classical Works.

Greek Ollendorff;

BEING A PROGRESSIVE EXHIBITION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GREEK GRAMMAR.

BY ASAHEL C. KENDRICK,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

12mo. 371 pages. Price $1.

This present work is what its title indicates, strictly an *Ollendorff*, and aims to apply the methods which have proved so successful in the acquisition of the modern languages to the study of Ancient Greek, with such differences as the different genius of the Greek, and the different purposes for which it is studied, suggest. It differs from the modern Ollendorffs in containing exercises for reciprocal translation, in confining them within a smaller compass, and in a more methodical exposition of the principles of the language.

The leading object of the author was to furnish a book which should serve as an *introduction* to the study of Greek, and precede the use of any grammar. It will therefore be found, although not claiming to embrace all the principles of the Grammar, yet complete in itself, and will lead the pupil, by insensible gradations, from the simpler constructions to those which are more complicated and difficult. The exceptions, and the more idiomatic forms, it studiously avoids, aiming only to exhibit the regular and ordinary usages of the language as the proper starting-point for the student's further researches.

In presenting these, the author has aimed to combine the strictest accuracy with the utmost simplicity of statement. His work is therefore adapted to a younger class of pupils than have usually engaged in the study of Greek, and will, it is hoped, win to the acquisition of that noble tongue many in our academies and primary schools who have been repelled by the less simple character of our ordinary text-books.

EXERCISES IN

Greek Composition.

ADAPTED TO THE FIRST BOOK OF XENOPHON'S ANABASIS

BY JAMES R. BOISE,

PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

12mo. 185 pages. Price 75 Cents.

These Exercises consist of easy sentences, similar to those in the Anabasis, in having the same words and constructions, and are designed by frequent repetition to make the learner familiar with the language of Xenophon. Accordingly, the chapters and sections in both are made to correspond. No exercises can be more improving than those in this volume; obliging the student as they do, by analysis and synthesis, to master the constructions employed by one of the purest of Greek writers, and imbuing him with the spirit of one of the greatest historians of all antiquity.

Among the peculiar merits of this work, besides its simplicity, are the conciseness of its rules and definitions; its close and logical reasoning, which calls the powers of the learner into active exercise; and the great number and variety of its examples, which afford every opportunity for extended practice.

II. TREATISE ON ALGEBRA: Embracing, besides the elementary principles, all the higher parts usually taught in Colleges; containing, moreover, the new method of Cubic and Higher Equations, as well as the development and application of the more recently discovered Theorem of Sturm. 8vo. Sheep. 420 pages. Price $1 50.—Adapted to the use of Academies and Colleges. It will be seen, from the title given above, that it is comprehensive and complete. The principles of the science are combined and arranged on a new plan, which renders the increase in difficulty exceedingly gradual.

Perkins' Geometrical Series.

I. ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY, with Practical Applications. 12mo. 320 pages. Price $1 00.—In these Elements it is aimed to strip Geometry of its difficulties, and render it an attractive study. This is effected by giving a practical bearing to every thing that is taught. This original feature invests Geometry with an interest of which its apparently abstract character has heretofore deprived it.

II. PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY: to which are added, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Mensuration, accompanied with all the necessary Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables.

Standard Text-Books.

to
her
ted
ble
the

to
ne-
iges.
city,
e ne-

Mis-

would
much
gn and
intro-
prove
rough

sity.

ge
on
he
ell
su-
ks
he
."

ve